

Phalguna 21, 1946 (Saka)

NEW DELHI

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**Eighteenth Series, Vol. VII, Fourth Session, 2025/1946 (Saka)
No. 12, Wednesday, March 12, 2025/ Phalguna 21, 1946 (Saka)**

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OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

THE SPEAKER

Shri Om Birla

PANEL OF CHAIRPERSONS

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Shrimati Sandhya Ray

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Shri Utpal Kumar Singh

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 12, 2025/ Phalguna 21, 1946 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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

**WELCOME TO THE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MADAGASCAR**

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे आपको सूचित करते हुए अत्यंत प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि हमारे सदन की विशेष दीर्घा में मेडागास्कर की नेशनल असेम्बली के प्रेजीडेंट श्री जस्टिन टुकेली के नेतृत्व में मेडागास्कर का संसदीय शिष्टमंडल उपस्थित है।

मैं अपनी ओर से तथा सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों की ओर से उनका हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूँ। माननीय श्री जस्टिन टुकेली और उनके उच्च स्तरीय संसदीय शिष्टमंडल की यात्रा भारत-मेडागास्कर के परस्पर संबंधों की गहराई का प्रतीक है। उनकी यात्रा दोनों देशों के बीच द्विपक्षीय साझेदारी को और मजबूत करेगी।

हम भारत में उनके सुखद, सफल एवं मंगलमय प्रवास की कामना करते हैं। उनके माध्यम से हम मेडागास्कर की संसद और वहां की मित्रवत जनता को भी शुभकामनाएं देते हैं।

11.01 hrs

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

***Starred Question Nos. 181 to 185**

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न काल। प्रश्न संख्या 181.

श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल।

* 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.

कोयला खदानों में दुर्घटनाएं

*181. श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान देश भर में कोयला खदानों में होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या गैर-कोयला खदानों में होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या से अधिक है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्यवार और कोयला खदानवार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) सरकार द्वारा ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए नवीनतम सुरक्षा उपायों का कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ग) क्या विस्फोट-मुक्त खनन के लिए पर्यावरण-अनुकूल सतही खदानों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (घ) विगत दस वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान राजस्थान के बाड़मेर जिले में कितनी मात्रा में कोयला खनन किया गया;
- (ङ) क्या बाड़मेर में कोयला उत्पादन में लगे सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी उपक्रम निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार कार्य कर रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (च) यदि नहीं, तो प्राप्त याचिकाओं के निपटान और शिकायतों के निवारण का ब्यौरा क्या है और उन पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है; और
- (छ) उक्त अवधि के दौरान कुल कितने लोगों को रोजगार प्रदान किया गया तथा इसके अंतर्गत नियोजित स्थानीय लोगों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

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

विवरण

(क) कोयला मंत्रालय के संबंध में खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशालय (डीजीएमएस) द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, पिछले पांच वर्षों अर्थात् 2020 से 2024 के दौरान कोयला और गैर-कोयला खानों में हुई दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

वर्ष	घातक दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या	गंभीर दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या
कोयला खान		
2020	48	117
2021	43	186
2022	24	181
2023	38	117
2024*	42	115
गैर-कोयला खान		
2020	40	24
2021	33	45
2022	40	48
2023	28	35
2024*	29	32

* वर्ष 2024 का आंकड़ा अनंतिम है।

पिछले पांच वर्षों अर्थात् 2020 से 2024 तक राज्य-वार तथा कोयला खान-वार दुर्घटनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **अनुबंध** में दिया गया है।

(ख) सभी कोयला खानें खान अधिनियम, 1952 और उसके तहत बनाए गए नियमों और विनियमों द्वारा अभिशासित होती हैं। खान अधिनियम, 1952 को खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशालय (डीजीएमएस) द्वारा उपयुक्त कानूनों, नियमों, विनियमों, मानक और दिशानिर्देशों के निरूपण, निरीक्षण, दुर्घटनाओं की जांच, जागरूकता गतिविधियों और जोखिम प्रबंधन योजनाओं को तैयार करने के माध्यम से संचालित किया जाता है।

खान अधिनियम, 1952, खान नियम-1955, कोयला खान विनियम-2017 और उसके तहत बनाए गए उपनियमों और स्थायी आदेशों के तहत किए गए सांविधिक प्रावधानों के अनुपालन के अलावा, खानों में ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं के होने को कम करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं:

- (i) स्थान विशिष्ट जोखिम आकलन आधारित सुरक्षा प्रबंधन योजनाओं (एसएमपी) का निरूपण और कार्यान्वयन, प्रमुख जोखिम प्रबंधन योजनाएं (पीएचएमपी), स्थान-विशिष्ट जोखिम आकलन आधारित मानक संचालन प्रक्रियाओं (एसओपी) का निरूपण और अनुपालन।
- (ii) खान सुरक्षा पर प्रशिक्षण: क़ानून के अनुसार प्रारंभिक और पुनश्चर्या प्रशिक्षण तथा ऑन-द-जॉब प्रशिक्षण, एचईएमएम ऑपरेटरों को सिमुलेटर पर प्रशिक्षण, फ्रंट लाइन खान अधिकारियों का कौशल उन्नयन, सुरक्षा समितियों के सदस्यों और ठेका कामगारों सहित सभी कर्मचारियों को जागरूक करना तथा एसआईएमटीएआरएस प्रत्यायित कार्यकारियों द्वारा जोखिम प्रबंधन पर प्रशिक्षण।
- (iii) कोयला मंत्रालय द्वारा वर्ष 2023 में जारी दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार बहु-विषयक सुरक्षा लेखा परीक्षा दल के माध्यम से खानों की सुरक्षा लेखा परीक्षा करना।
- (iv) स्ट्रेटा प्रबंधन के लिए अत्याधुनिक कार्यतंत्र को अपनाना तथा खान प्रचालन पर्यावरण की निगरानी।
- (v) ओसी खानों में किए जा रहे विशिष्ट सुरक्षा उपाय निम्नानुसार हैं:
 - विस्फोट मुक्त सुरक्षित खनन के लिए पर्यावरण-अनुकूल सतही खनिकों का उपयोग।
 - खान-विशिष्ट ट्रैफिक नियमों का निरूपण और कार्यान्वयन।
 - एचईएमएम ऑपरेटरों को सिमुलेटर पर प्रशिक्षण।
 - निकटता चेतावनी उपकरण, रियर व्यू मिरर और कैमरा, ऑडियो-विज़ुअल अलार्म (एवीए), ऑटोमेटिक फायर डिटेक्शन और सप्रेशन सिस्टम आदि से लैस डंपर्स।

- ओसी खान के अंदर एचईएमएम की आवाजाही की निगरानी के लिए कुछ बड़े ओसीपी में जीपीएस आधारित ऑपरेटर इंडिपेंडेंट ट्रक डिस्पैच सिस्टम (ओआईटीडीएस) और जियो-फेंसिंग।

- रोशनी के स्तर को बढ़ाने के लिए हाई मास्ट टावरों का उपयोग करके प्रकाश की व्यवस्था।

(vi) भूमिगत खानों में किए जा रहे विशिष्ट सुरक्षा उपाय निम्नानुसार हैं:

- अर्ध मशीनीकृत प्रौद्योगिकी की शुरुआत करके बास्केट लोडिंग को समाप्त करना।
- न्यूमेटिक/हाइड्रोलिक रूफ बोल्टिंग सिस्टम द्वारा बोल्टिंग के साथ प्रभावी रूफ कंट्रोल सिस्टम के लिए रेजिन कैप्सूल से सीमेंट कैप्सूल का प्रतिस्थापन करना।
- जहां भी भूविज्ञान अनुमति देता है, सतत खनिक प्रौद्योगिकी को अपनाया जाता है।
- आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया और निकासी योजनाएं (ईआर और ईपी) कोयला खान विनियमन 2017 के अनुसार तैयार की जाती हैं।

(vii) खान सुरक्षा निरीक्षण: पर्याप्त संख्या में सक्षम और सांविधिक पर्यवेक्षकों तथा खान अधिकारियों द्वारा सभी खनन प्रचालन कार्यों का चौबीसों घंटे पर्यवेक्षण, कामगार निरीक्षकों द्वारा नियमित निरीक्षण, वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा बैक शिफ्ट खान निरीक्षण, आंतरिक सुरक्षा संगठन के अधिकारियों द्वारा नियमित खान निरीक्षण।

(ग) उपकरण के नियोजन और अपनाई जाने वाली खनन पद्धति के चयन का निर्णय वैज्ञानिक अध्ययनों और तकनीकी मापदंडों के आधार पर अलग-अलग खनन कंपनी द्वारा लिया जाता है। खानों में ब्लास्टिंग की संभावना को कम करने के लिए कोयला खानों में सतही खनिकों को नियोजित किया जाता है।

(घ) राजस्थान के बाड़मेर जिले में कोयले का कोई उत्पादन नहीं हुआ है।

(ङ) से (छ) उपर्युक्त उत्तर के भाग (घ) को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अनुबंध

पिछले पांच वर्षों अर्थात 2020 से 2024 तक राज्य-वार तथा कोयला खान-वार दुर्घटनाओं का ब्यौरा -

राज्य का नाम	वर्ष	खान का नाम	घातक			गंभीर	
			दुर्घटना की संख्या	मृत्यु	गंभीर चोट	दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या	गंभीर चोट
छत्तीसगढ़	2020	बरौद ओसीएम	0	0	0	1	1
		बार्टुगा हिल	0	0	0	1	1
		छाल ओपन कास्ट	1	1	0	1	1
		चुरचा	2	2	0	0	0
		ढेलवाडीह परियोजना	0	0	0	1	1
		दिपका खान सं. I ए	1	1	0	0	0
		गेवरा परियोजना	3	3	0	1	1
		जामपल्ली ओ/सी खान	2	2	0	0	0
		कुरसिया कोलियरी	1	1	0	0	0
		कुसमुंडा ओसीपी	2	2	0	0	0
	2021	बलरामपुर 10 एवं 12 इंकलाइन	0	0	0	1	1
		बरौद ओसीएम	0	0	0	1	1
		बार्टुगा हिल	0	0	0	1	1
		चिरिमिरी	0	0	0	1	1
		चुरचा	2	2	0	1	1
		ढेलवाडीह परियोजना	1	1	0	0	0
		दिपका खान सं. I ए	1	1	0	1	1
		कुमडा 7 और 8 इंकलाइन	0	0	0	1	1
		एनसीपीएच/एनसीपीएच (आर-6)	0	0	0	1	1
		पांडवपारा	0	0	0	1	1
	2022	सुरकाचर 3 और 4	1	1	0	0	0
		पश्चिम झागराखंड	0	0	0	1	1
		बलरामपुर 10 और 12 इंकलाइन	0	0	0	1	1
		बार्टुगा हिल	0	0	0	1	1
		छाल ओपन कास्ट	0	0	0	2	2
		चिरिमिरी	0	0	0	1	1
		चुरचा	0	0	0	1	2
		दिपका खान सं. I ए	2	2	0	1	1
		गारे पाल्मा-IV/8 कोयला खान	0	0	0	1	1
		गायत्री यू/जी परियोजना	0	0	0	1	1

राज्य का नाम	वर्ष	खान का नाम	घातक			गंभीर	
			दुर्घटना की संख्या	मृत्यु	गंभीर चोट	दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या	गंभीर चोट
		जामपल्ली ओ/सी खान	0	0	0	2	2
		कटकोना 1 और 2	0	0	0	1	1
		कुरसिया कोलियरी	0	0	0	1	1
		कुसमुंडा ओसीपी	1	1	0	3	3
		नवापारा यू/जी परियोजना	0	0	0	1	1
		पांडवपारा	0	0	0	2	2
		राजगमार 4 और 5	1	1	0	0	0
	2023	बागदेवा यू/जी खान	0	0	0	1	2
		चुरचा	1	1	0	0	0
		दिपका खान सं. I ए	0	0	0	1	1
		गायत्री यू/जी परियोजना	0	0	0	2	2
		गेवरा परियोजना	1	1	0	5	5
		जगन्नाथपुर ओपनकास्ट खान	0	0	0	1	1
		झिलिमिली	0	0	0	1	1
		सिंघली परियोजना	0	0	0	1	1
	2024	भटगांव	0	0	0	2	2
		छाल ओपन कास्ट	0	0	0	1	1
		चिरिमिरी	0	0	0	1	1
		चुरचा	1	1	0	1	1
		ढेलवाडीह परियोजना	0	0	0	1	1
		दिपका खान सं. I ए	0	0	0	1	1
		गेवरा परियोजना	2	2	0	1	1
		झिलिमिली यूजी खान	0	0	0	1	1
		कुसमुंडा ओसीपी	2	2	0	0	0
		सिंघली परियोजना	0	0	0	1	1
गुजरात	2020	माता-नो-मध	0	0	0	1	1
	2022	उमरसर लिग्नाइट खान	0	0	0	1	1
	2023	माता-नो-मध	0	0	0	2	2
	2024	आमोद लिग्नाइट माइंस	1	1	0	0	0
झारखंड	2020	समामेलित अमलो-ढोरी ओसीएम	1	1	0	0	0
		समामेलित ब्लॉक-IV, गोविंदपुर	0	0	0	1	1
		समामेलित धनसर उद्योग कोलियरी	0	0	0	1	1
		भेलाटांड समामेलित	0	0	0	1	1

राज्य का नाम	वर्ष	खान का नाम	घातक			गंभीर	
			दुर्घटना की संख्या	मृत्यु	गंभीर चोट	दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या	गंभीर चोट
		बोकारो	0	0	0	1	1
		चासनाला	1	1	0	1	1
		दिग्वाडीह	0	0	0	1	1
		ईएनए	1	1	4	0	0
		जामाडोबा	0	0	0	1	1
		खुडिया	1	2	0	0	0
		मूनीडीह परियोजना	1	1	0	1	1
		मुडीडीह	0	0	0	1	1
		पाथरडीह	0	0	0	1	1
		राजरप्पा परियोजना	1	1	0	0	0
		आरओसीपी/दक्षिण झरिया	2	2	1	0	0
		सिजुआ	0	0	0	1	1
	2021	6और7 पिट्स (जामाडोबा)	0	0	0	1	1
		समामेलित भेलाटांड कोलियरी	0	0	0	1	1
		समामेलित ब्लॉक II ओसीपी	0	0	0	1	2
		अशोक ओपनकास्ट परियोजना	0	0	0	1	1
		भोवरा (दक्षिण)	1	1	1	0	0
		बोकारो	1	1	0	0	0
		धनसार	0	0	0	1	1
		ईएनए	0	0	0	1	1
		गोपालीचुक	0	0	0	1	1
		जामाडोबा	0	0	0	1	1
		कांकनी	0	0	0	1	1
		मूनीडीह परियोजना	1	2	0	2	2
		निचितपुर	1	1	0	0	0
		पकरी बरवाडीह कोयला खनन परियोजना	1	1	0	0	0
		राजमहल ओसीपी	0	0	0	1	1
		सवांग ओ/सी	0	0	0	1	1
		टोपा ओसी	1	1	0	0	0
		वेस्ट बोकारो ओ/सी (खान ए एंड बी)	0	0	0	1	1
		वेस्ट बोकारो ओ/सी (खान एसई)	1	1	0	1	1
	2022	समामेलित भेलाटांड कोलियरी	0	0	0	3	3

राज्य का नाम	वर्ष	खान का नाम	घातक			गंभीर	
			दुर्घटना की संख्या	मृत्यु	गंभीर चोट	दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या	गंभीर चोट
		समामेलित धनसर उद्योग कोलियरी	1	1	0	0	0
		समामेलित मुरैदीह फुलारिटैंड कोलियर	0	0	0	1	1
		अशोक ओपनकास्ट परियोजना	1	1	0	0	0
		भोवरा (दक्षिण)	1	2	0	0	0
		ब्लॉक-IV/कूरीडीह	0	0	0	1	1
		जामाडोबा	0	0	0	1	1
		जारंगडीह ओपन कास्ट	0	0	0	1	1
		कुया कोलियरी	0	0	0	1	1
		मूनीडीह परियोजना	0	0	0	1	1
		निचितपुर	1	1	1	0	0
		राजरप्पा परियोजना	0	0	0	1	1
		आरओसीपी/दक्षिण झरिया	1	1	0	1	1
		चयनित ढोरी खान सं. I ए (कल्याणी परियोजना)	1	1	0	0	0
		सिजुआ	0	0	0	2	2
		टैपिन साउथ ओसी	0	0	0	1	1
		उरीमारी परियोजना	1	1	0	0	0
		वेस्ट बोकारो ओ/सी (खान एसई)	0	0	0	2	2
	2023	समामेलित ब्लॉक-IV, गोविंदपुर	0	0	0	1	1
		समामेलित मुरैडीह फुलारीटांड कोलियरी	1	1	0	1	1
		अमलाबाद परियोजना	0	0	0	1	1
		भोवरा (दक्षिण)	2	2	0	0	0
		चासनाला	0	0	0	2	2
		दिग्वाडीह	0	0	0	2	2
		ईएनए	1	1	0	0	0
		हरिआजम	0	0	0	1	1
		जामाडोबा	0	0	0	1	1
		खास महल परियोजना	1	1	0	0	0
		कुजामा	1	2	0	0	0
		मगध ओसीपी	1	1	0	0	0
		मूनीडीह परियोजना	0	0	0	2	2
		मुडीडीह	0	0	0	1	1

राज्य का नाम	वर्ष	खान का नाम	घातक			गंभीर	
			दुर्घटना की संख्या	मृत्यु	गंभीर चोट	दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या	गंभीर चोट
		राजरप्पा परियोजना	0	0	0	1	2
		सवांग ओ/सी	1	1	0	0	0
		सेंदरा बंसजोरा	1	1	0	0	0
		टोपा आरओ ओसीपी (ए) खान	1	1	0	0	0
		वेस्ट बोकारो ओ/सी (खान ए एंड बी)	1	1	0	1	1
		वेस्ट बोकारो ओ/सी (खान एसई)	0	0	0	2	3
	2024	समामेलित भेलाटांड कोलियरी	0	0	0	1	1
		समामेलित केशलपुर-पश्चिम मुदिडीह	1	1	0	0	0
		दहीबारी	0	0	0	1	1
		कबरीबाद पुनर्गठित	1	1	0	0	0
		मगध ओसीपी	1	1	0	0	0
		मूनीडीह परियोजना	0	0	0	1	2
		राजपुरा	0	0	0	1	1
		चयनित ढोरी खान सं. I ए (कल्याणी परियोजना	1	1	0	0	0
		सिरका ओसीपी	0	0	0	1	1
मध्य प्रदेश	2020	अमलाई ओसीएम	0	0	0	2	2
		अमलोहरी ओसीपी	0	0	0	1	1
		ब्लॉक "बी" परियोजना	1	1	1	0	0
		दूधीचुआ परियोजना	1	1	0	1	1
		मोहेर और मोहेर अमलोहरी एक्सटेंशन ओसीपी	1	2	0	0	0
		निगाही परियोजना	0	0	0	1	2
		तवा	1	1	0	0	0
	2021	अमलाई ओसीएम	0	0	0	1	1
		अमलोहरी ओसीपी	1	1	0	0	0
		बहरेबैंड यू.जी.परियोजना	0	0	0	1	1
		भद्रा 7 और 8 इक्लाइन	0	0	0	2	2
		धनपुरी ओपनकास्ट खान	0	0	0	1	1
		दूधीचुआ परियोजना	1	1	0	4	4
		जमुना 1 और 2 खान	0	0	0	2	2
		जयंत	0	0	0	2	2
		कपिलधारा यू/जी परियोजना	0	0	0	1	1

राज्य का नाम	वर्ष	खान का नाम	घातक			गंभीर	
			दुर्घटना की संख्या	मृत्यु	गंभीर चोट	दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या	गंभीर चोट
		मोहन	1	1	0	0	0
		राजनगर आर.ओ.	1	1	0	0	0
		सियाल घोगरी कोयला खान	1	1	0	0	0
		तवा - II खान	1	1	0	0	0
		विध्य परियोजना	1	1	0	1	1
	2022	अमदंड ओपन कास्ट खान	1	1	0	0	0
		अमलोहरी ओसीपी	0	0	0	2	2
		बंगवार यू/जी परियोजना	1	1	0	0	0
		बरतराई	1	1	0	1	1
		बिजुरी	0	0	0	1	1
		दामिनी यू/जी खान	0	0	0	1	1
		दूधीचुआ परियोजना	0	0	0	1	1
		जमुना 1 और 2 खान	0	0	0	1	1
		जयंत	1	1	0	1	1
		झिरिया यू.जी. खान	0	0	0	1	1
		कुर्जा यूजी परियोजना	1	1	0	1	1
		मोहेर और मोहेर अमलोहरी एक्सटेंशन ओसीपी	0	0	0	1	1
		नहेरिया यूजी खान	0	0	0	1	1
		निगाही परियोजना	0	0	0	3	3
		पिपरिया कोलियरी	0	0	0	1	1
		राजेंद्र यू/जी खान	0	0	0	2	2
		तवा	1	2	0	0	0
	2023	अमदंड ओपन कास्ट खान	1	1	0	0	0
		अमलोहरी ओसीपी	0	0	0	2	2
		ब्लॉक "बी" परियोजना	1	1	0	0	0
		दूधीचुआ परियोजना	1	1	0	2	2
		जयंत	1	1	0	1	1
		मोहन	0	0	0	1	1
		निगाही परियोजना	0	0	0	1	1
	2024	अमलोहरी ओसीपी	0	0	0	2	2
		ब्लॉक "बी" परियोजना	1	1	0	0	0
		दूधीचुआ परियोजना	1	2	0	0	0
		जमुना 1 और 2 यूजी खान	0	0	0	1	1

राज्य का नाम	वर्ष	खान का नाम	घातक			गंभीर	
			दुर्घटना की संख्या	मृत्यु	गंभीर चोट	दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या	गंभीर चोट
		जयंत	1	1	1	0	0
		झिरिया यू.जी. खान	1	2	0	0	0
		कुर्जा यूजी परियोजना	1	1	0	0	0
		निगाही परियोजना	3	3	1	1	1
		राजनगर ओपनकास्ट	1	1	0	0	0
		उर्तन उत्तर भूमिगत कोयला खान	1	1	0	0	0
महाराष्ट्र	2020	भटाडी ओ.सी	1	1	0	0	0
		घोनसा ओपनकास्ट परियोजना	0	0	0	1	1
		महाकाली	1	1	0	0	0
		मकरधोकरा खान सं. I	1	1	0	0	0
		नंदगांव इंकलाइन	0	0	0	1	1
		पौनी ओ.सी	0	0	0	1	1
		साओनेर खान सं. 3	0	0	0	1	1
		उकनी ओ.सी	1	1	0	0	0
	2021	गौरी विस्तार समामेलित खान	0	0	0	1	2
		मकरधोकरा खान सं. नं. I	0	0	0	1	1
		नायगांव ओपनकास्ट खान	0	0	0	1	1
		नई माजरी ओ/सी II (समामेलित)	0	0	0	1	1
		पौनी ओ.सी	1	1	0	0	0
		पेनगंगा ओसी खान	2	2	0	0	0
		सस्ती ओसी	1	1	0	0	0
		उमरेर ओ/सी	0	0	0	1	1
	2022	घोनसा ओपनकास्ट परियोजना	0	0	0	1	1
		गौरी विस्तार समामेलित खान	0	0	0	2	2
		मुंगोली ओ.सी	0	0	0	1	1
		नीलजय ओपनकास्ट	0	0	0	1	1
		नई माजरी ओ/सी II (समामेलित)	0	0	0	1	1
		साओनेर खान सं. 1	0	0	0	1	1
		सस्ती ओसी	0	0	0	2	4
	2023	ढोपतला ओसी	1	1	0	0	0
		गौरी विस्तार समामेलित खान	0	0	0	1	1
		एकीकृत बारंज ओपनकास्ट खान	1	1	0	0	0
		कोलार पिंपरी ओ.सी	1	1	0	0	0
		साओनेर खान सं. 2	0	0	0	1	1

राज्य का नाम	वर्ष	खान का नाम	घातक			गंभीर	
			दुर्घटना की संख्या	मृत्यु	गंभीर चोट	दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या	गंभीर चोट
	2024	अडासा खान	0	0	0	1	1
		भाटिया ओ.सी	0	0	0	1	1
		दुर्गापुर ओसी	0	0	0	1	1
		न्यू माजरी यूजी से ओसी खान	1	1	0	0	0
		सस्ती ओसी	1	1	0	0	0
		उमरेर ओ/सी	0	0	0	1	1
ओडिशा	2020	अनंत ओ / सी	1	1	0	0	0
		हिंगुला ओपनकास्ट खान	1	1	0	0	0
		हीराखंड बूंदिया खान	0	0	0	1	1
		कुल्दा ओपनकास्ट खान	0	0	0	1	1
		लखनपुर ओपन-कास्ट	1	1	0	0	0
		लिंगराज ओसीपी	1	1	0	0	0
		नंदिरा	1	1	0	0	0
	2021	अनंत ओ / सी	1	1	0	0	0
		भुवनेश्वरी ओपनकास्ट परियोजना	0	0	0	2	2
		जगन्नाथ	1	1	0	0	0
		लिंगराज ओसीपी	0	0	0	1	1
	2022	भरतपुर परियोजना	0	0	0	1	1
		लखनपुर ओपन-कास्ट	0	0	0	2	2
		लिंगराज ओसीपी	0	0	0	1	1
	2023	भरतपुर परियोजना	1	1	0	0	0
		गर्जनबहल ओसीपी खान	2	4	3	0	0
		जगन्नाथ	1	1	0	0	0
		लखनपुर ओपन-कास्ट	1	1	0	1	1
		लिंगराज ओसीपी	1	1	0	0	0
	2024	एकीकृत लखनपुर बेलपहाड़ लीलारी ओसीपी	2	2	0	0	0
		कुल्दा ओपनकास्ट खान	1	1	0	0	0
		ओरिएंट सं.1 और 2	1	1	0	0	0
		समलेश्वरी ओसीपी	0	0	0	2	2
राजस्थान	2022	सोनारी लिग्नाइट माइंस	0	0	0	1	1
	2024	सोनारी लिग्नाइट माइंस	0	0	0	1	1
तेलंगाना	2020	एड्रियाला लॉन्गवॉल परियोजना	1	1	0	4	4
		समामेलित रामकृष्णपुर ओसीपी	1	1	0	0	0

राज्य का नाम	वर्ष	खान का नाम	घातक			गंभीर	
			दुर्घटना की संख्या	मृत्यु	गंभीर चोट	दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या	गंभीर चोट
		जीडीके सं. 1 और 3 इंकलाइन	0	0	0	1	1
		गोदावरी खानी 1 और 3 इंकलाइन	0	0	0	1	1
		गोदावरी खानी सं. 1	0	0	0	2	2
		गोदावरी खानी सं. 11 इंकलाइन खान	1	1	0	0	0
		गोदावरी खानी सं. 11ए	0	0	0	1	1
		गोदावरी खानी सं. 2	0	0	0	2	2
		गोदावरी खानी सं. 7 (एलई) परियोजना	0	0	0	1	1
		गोदावरी खानी सं. 9	0	0	0	2	2
		इंदाराम खानी सं. 1 ए खान	1	1	0	0	0
		काकतीय लॉन्गवॉल परियोजना	0	0	0	1	1
		काकतीय 8 और 8 ए इंकलाइन	0	0	0	2	2
		काकतीय खानी सं. 1 और 1 ए इंकलाइन	0	0	0	8	8
		काकतीय खानी सं. 3 इंकलाइन	0	0	0	1	1
		काकतीय खानी सं. 5 इंकलाइन	0	0	0	2	2
		काकतीय खानी सं. 6 इंकलाइन	0	0	0	1	1
		कल्याण खानी सं. 1	0	0	0	1	1
		कल्याण खानी सं. 5	0	0	0	3	3
		कल्याणी माइंस ओसीपी	1	1	0	1	1
		कासीपेट	0	0	0	7	7
		मनुगुरु ओपनकास्ट खान	0	0	0	1	1
		मेडापल्ली ओसी खान	0	0	0	1	1
		सं. 5 इंकलाइन	0	0	0	2	3
		प्रकाशम खानी ओपनकास्ट-II	0	0	0	2	2
		रामागुंडम ओसी-I	1	4	3	4	4
		रामागुंडम ओसी-II	1	1	0	0	0
		रामागुंडम ओसी-III	0	0	0	2	2
		रामकृष्णपुर ओसीपी खान	0	0	0	1	1
		रवींद्र खानी न्यू टेक	0	0	0	1	1
		रवींद्र खानी सं. 1 ए	0	0	0	4	4
		रविन्द्र खानी सं. 5	1	1	3	5	5
		रविन्द्र खानी सं. 6	0	0	0	6	6

राज्य का नाम	वर्ष	खान का नाम	घातक			गंभीर	
			दुर्घटना की संख्या	मृत्यु	गंभीर चोट	दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या	गंभीर चोट
		रविन्द्र खानी सं. 7	0	0	0	3	3
		रविन्द्र खानी सं. 8	0	0	0	1	1
		शांतिखानी	0	0	0	1	1
		श्रीरामपुर सं. 1	0	0	0	2	2
		श्रीरामपुर सं. 3 और 3 ए	0	0	0	1	1
		वकिलपल्ली	1	1	0	1	1
	2021	एड्रियाला लॉन्गवॉल परियोजना	0	0	0	10	10
		समामेलित रामकृष्णपुर ओसीपी	0	0	0	1	1
		गौथम खानी ओ /सी	0	0	0	1	1
		जीडीके सं. 1 और 3 इंकलाइन	0	0	0	5	5
		गोदावरी खानी सं. 10 इंकलाइन	0	0	0	1	1
		गोदावरी खानी सं. 1	0	0	0	1	1
		गोदावरी खानी सं. 11ए	0	0	0	3	3
		इंदाराम खानी 1ए	0	0	0	3	3
		जवाहर खानी सं. 5	0	0	0	1	1
		जवाहर खानी ओपनकास्ट	0	0	0	2	2
		जेवीआर-ओसी-1	0	0	0	1	1
		काकतीय लॉन्गवॉल परियोजना	0	0	0	3	3
		काकतीय 8 और 8 ए इंकलाइन	0	0	0	1	1
		काकतीय खानी सं. 1 और 1 ए इंकलाइन	0	0	0	7	7
		काकतीय खानी सं. 3 इंकलाइन	0	0	0	3	3
		काकतीय खानी सं. 5 इंकलाइन	0	0	0	4	4
		काकतीय खानी सं. 6 इंकलाइन	1	2	1	3	3
		काकातियाखानी ओपनकास्ट सेक्टर-1 परियोजना	0	0	0	1	1
		कल्याण खानी सं. 1	0	0	0	3	3
		कल्याण खानी सं. 5	0	0	0	5	5
		कल्याणी खानी ओसीपी	1	1	0	0	0
		कासीपेट	0	0	0	7	7
		कासीपेट - 2 इंकलाइन	0	0	0	2	2
		कोंडापुरम खान	0	0	0	1	2
		मनुगुरु ओपनकास्ट खान	1	1	0	0	0
		मेडापल्ली ओसी खान	0	0	0	1	1

राज्य का नाम	वर्ष	खान का नाम	घातक			गंभीर	
			दुर्घटना की संख्या	मृत्यु	गंभीर चोट	दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या	गंभीर चोट
		सं. 5 इंकलाइन	0	0	0	4	4
		प्रकाशम खानी सं. 1	0	0	0	2	2
		प्रकाशम माइन्स ओपनकास्ट खान	1	3	0	0	0
		प्रकाशम खानी ओपनकास्ट-II	0	0	0	1	1
		रामागुंडम ओसी-I	1	1	0	5	5
		रामागुंडम ओसी-II	1	1	0	1	1
		रामागुंडम ओसी-III	0	0	0	4	4
		रवींद्र खानी न्यू टेक	0	0	0	4	4
		रविन्द्र खानी सं. 5	0	0	0	6	6
		रविन्द्र खानी सं. 6	0	0	0	5	5
		रविन्द्र खानी सं. 7	0	0	0	8	8
		रविन्द्र खानी सं. 8	0	0	0	2	2
		आरके ओसीपी खान	0	0	0	1	1
		रुद्रमपुर कोल हैंडलिंग प्लांट (सीएचपी)	0	0	0	1	1
		शांतिखानी	0	0	0	3	3
		श्रीरामपुर सं.1	0	0	0	2	2
		श्रीरामपुर सं. 3 और 3 ए	1	4	0	3	3
		श्रीरामपुर ओसीपी-I और II	0	0	0	2	2
		वकिलपल्ली	0	0	0	1	1
		वेंकटेश खानी सं. 7	0	0	0	1	1
	2022	एड्रियाला लॉन्गवॉल परियोजना	1	3	2	6	6
		गौधम खानी ओ /सी	0	0	0	1	1
		जीडीके सं. 1 और 3 इंकलाइन	0	0	0	3	3
		गोदावरी खानी सं. 11 इंकलाइन खान	0	0	0	1	1
		गोदावरी खानी सं. 11ए	0	0	0	6	6
		गोदावरी खानी सं. 2	0	0	0	3	3
		गोदावरी खानी सं. 7 (एलई) परियोजना	0	0	0	1	1
		इंदाराम खानी 1ए	0	0	0	1	1
		काकतीय लॉन्गवॉल परियोजना	0	0	0	8	10
		काकतीय खानी सं. 1 और 1 ए इंकलाइन	0	0	0	6	6

राज्य का नाम	वर्ष	खान का नाम	घातक			गंभीर	
			दुर्घटना की संख्या	मृत्यु	गंभीर चोट	दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या	गंभीर चोट
		काकतीय खानी सं.5 इंकलाइन	0	0	0	6	6
		काकतीय खानी सं.6 इंकलाइन	0	0	0	3	3
		काकातियाखानी ओपनकास्ट सेक्टर-I परियोजना	0	0	0	1	1
		कल्याण खानी सं.1	1	1	0	3	3
		कल्याण खानी सं. 5	0	0	0	1	1
		कल्याणी खान ओसीपी खान	0	0	0	1	1
		कल्याणी माइंस ओसीपी	0	0	0	1	1
		कल्याणीखानी ओपनकास्ट परियोजना खान	0	0	0	1	1
		कासीपेट	0	0	0	4	4
		कासीपेट - 2 इंकलाइन	0	0	0	2	2
		खैरगुरा ओसी	0	0	0	1	1
		कोंडापुरम खान	0	0	0	1	1
		सं. 5 इंकलाइन	0	0	0	1	2
		प्रकाशम खानी सं.1	0	0	0	1	1
		प्रकाशम खानी ओपनकास्ट-II	0	0	0	1	1
		रामागुंडम ओसी-I	0	0	0	1	1
		रामागुंडम ओसी-II	0	0	0	4	4
		रामागुंडम ओसी-III	0	0	0	4	4
		रवींद्र खानी न्यू टेक	0	0	0	3	3
		रवींद्र खानी सं. 1 ए	0	0	0	3	3
		रविन्द्र खानी सं.5	0	0	0	3	3
		रविन्द्र खानी सं. 6	0	0	0	3	3
		रविन्द्र खानी सं. 7	0	0	0	4	4
		आरके ओसीपी खान	1	1	0	2	2
		शांतिखानी	0	0	0	1	1
		श्रीरामपुर सं. 1	1	1	0	3	3
		श्रीरामपुर सं. 3 और 3 ए	0	0	0	3	3
		श्रीरामपुर ओसीपी, एसआरपी	0	0	0	1	1
		श्रीरामपुर ओसीपी-I और II	0	0	0	3	3
		टाडीचेरला-I कोयला ब्लॉक ओसी खान	1	1	0	0	0
	2023	एड्रियाला लॉन्गवॉल परियोजना	1	1	0	2	2

राज्य का नाम	वर्ष	खान का नाम	घातक			गंभीर	
			दुर्घटना की संख्या	मृत्यु	गंभीर चोट	दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या	गंभीर चोट
		जीडीके सं. 1 और 3 इंकलाइन	0	0	0	3	3
		गोदावरी खानी सं. 11ए	1	1	0	0	0
		गोदावरी खानी सं. 2	0	0	0	4	4
		गोदावरीखानी (नं.2 और 2ए और नं. 5) कोयला खान	0	0	0	1	1
		इंदाराम खानी 1ए	0	0	0	4	4
		काकतीय लॉन्गवॉल परियोजना	0	0	0	3	3
		काकतीय खानी सं. 1 और 1 ए इंकलाइन	0	0	0	8	8
		काकतीय खानी सं. 6 इंकलाइन	0	0	0	3	3
		कासीपेट	0	0	0	3	3
		कासीपेट - 2 इंकलाइन	0	0	0	3	3
		खैरगुरा ओसी	0	0	0	2	2
		कोंडापुरम खान	0	0	0	2	2
		कोयागुडेम ओसीपी- I	0	0	0	2	2
		कोयागुडेम ओपनकास्ट खान	1	1	0	0	0
		सं. 5 इंकलाइन	0	0	0	1	1
		प्रकाशम खानी सं.1	0	0	0	2	2
		रामागुंडम ओसी-I	1	1	0	1	1
		रामागुंडम ओसी-III	1	1	0	5	5
		रविन्द्र खानी सं.5	0	0	0	2	2
		रविन्द्र खानी सं.6	0	0	0	3	3
		रविन्द्र खानी सं.7	1	1	0	0	0
		आरके ओसीपी खान	0	0	0	1	1
		शांतिखानी	0	0	0	2	2
		श्रीरामपुर सं.1	0	0	0	1	1
		श्रीरामपुर सं. 3 और 3 ए	0	0	0	4	4
		श्रीरामपुर ओसीपी-I और II	0	0	0	2	2
		वकिलपल्ली	0	0	0	3	3
	2024	एड्रियाला लॉन्गवॉल परियोजना	0	0	0	6	6
		जीडीके सं. 1 और 3 इंकलाइन	0	0	0	4	4
		गोदावरी खानी सं. 11ए	1	1	0	5	5
		गोदावरी खानी सं. 2	1	1	0	5	5

राज्य का नाम	वर्ष	खान का नाम	घातक			गंभीर	
			दुर्घटना की संख्या	मृत्यु	गंभीर चोट	दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या	गंभीर चोट
		गोदावरी खानी सं. 7 (एलई) परियोजना	1	1	0	0	0
		गोदावरीखानी (नं.2 और 2ए और नं.5) कोयला खान	0	0	0	3	3
		इंदाराम खानी 1ए	1	1	0	1	1
		जेवीआर-ओसी-I	0	0	0	1	1
		काकतीय लॉन्गवॉल परियोजना	0	0	0	1	1
		काकतीय खानी सं. 1 और 1 ए इंकलाइन	0	0	0	8	8
		कल्याण खानी सं.1	1	1	0	0	0
		कल्याण खानी सं.5	0	0	0	2	2
		कल्याणी माइंस ओसीपी	0	0	0	3	3
		कासीपेट	1	1	0	3	3
		कासीपेट - 2 इंकलाइन	0	0	0	3	3
		खैरगुरा ओसी	0	0	0	2	2
		कोंडापुरम खान	0	0	0	1	1
		प्रकाशम खानी सं.1	1	1	0	4	4
		रामागुंडम ओसी-I	0	0	0	5	5
		रामागुंडम ओसी-II	1	2	0	1	1
		रामागुंडम ओसी-III	0	0	0	7	7
		रविन्द्र खानी सं.5	0	0	0	3	3
		रविन्द्र खानी सं.7	0	0	0	3	3
		शांतिखानी	0	0	0	1	1
		श्रीरामपुर सं.1	0	0	0	2	2
		श्रीरामपुर सं. 3 और 3 ए	0	0	0	5	5
		श्रीरामपुर ओसीपी-I और II	0	0	0	2	2
		वकिलपल्ली	0	0	0	4	4
तमिलनाडु	2021	लिग्नाइट खान-Iए	0	0	0	1	1
	2022	नेयवेली सं. 2	0	0	0	1	1
	2023	नेयवेली सं. 1	1	1	0	0	0
	2024	लिग्नाइट खान- Iए	2	2	0	0	0
		नेयवेली सं. 1	0	0	0	1	1
		नेयवेली सं. 2	1	1	0	1	1
उत्तर प्रदेश	2020	बीना परियोजना	0	0	0	1	2

राज्य का नाम	वर्ष	खान का नाम	घातक			गंभीर	
			दुर्घटना की संख्या	मृत्यु	गंभीर चोट	दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या	गंभीर चोट
		काकड़ी परियोजना	0	0	0	1	1
	2021	बीना परियोजना	1	1	0	1	1
	2022	खडिया परियोजना	0	0	0	1	1
	2023	बीना परियोजना	0	0	0	5	9
		काकड़ी परियोजना	0	0	0	1	1
	2024	कृष्णशिला ओ.सी.पी.	1	1	0	0	0
पश्चिम बंगाल	2020	भनोरा वेस्ट ब्लॉक	0	0	0	1	1
		बोंजामेहारी	1	1	3	0	0
		चापुइखास	1	1	1	0	0
		चिनकुरी सं. 3	0	0	0	1	1
		कालीदासपुर परियोजना	0	0	0	1	1
		खास काजोरा	0	0	0	1	1
		न्यू कैडा	1	1	0	0	0
		निमचा (आर)	0	0	0	1	1
		पैरास्कोल पूर्व	1	1	0	1	1
		पैरास्कोल वेस्ट	1	1	2	0	0
		सतग्राम इक्लाइन	0	0	0	1	1
		शंकरपुर	0	0	0	1	1
		सोडेपुर	1	1	0	0	0
	2021	चापुइखास	0	0	0	1	1
		चिनकुरी सं. 3	0	0	0	1	1
		चोरा 7 और 9 पिट कोलियरी	1	1	0	0	0
		चोरा ब्लॉक इनक्लाइन	1	1	0	0	0
		डीहेमोमेन पिट	1	1	0	0	0
		गंगारामचक और गंगारामचक भदुलिया	1	1	0	0	0
		कालीदासपुर परियोजना	0	0	0	1	1
		मधैपुर	0	0	0	1	1
		एमआईसी झंझरा परियोजना	1	1	0	0	0
		नरसामोदा	1	1	0	0	0
		न्यू कैडा	1	1	0	0	0
		निमचा (आर)	1	1	0	1	2
		पटमोहना	0	0	0	2	2
		रामनगोरे	0	0	0	1	2

राज्य का नाम	वर्ष	खान का नाम	घातक			गंभीर	
			दुर्घटना की संख्या	मृत्यु	गंभीर चोट	दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या	गंभीर चोट
		सतग्राम परियोजना	0	0	0	2	2
		सोनपुर बाजारी परियोजना (कुमारखला ओसीपी)	2	3	0	0	0
	2022	चिनकुरी सं. 3	0	0	0	1	1
		चोरा ब्लॉक इनक्लाइन	0	0	0	1	1
		डीमोमेन इनक्लाइन	0	0	0	1	1
		दुबेश्वरी	0	0	0	1	1
		जामबाद ओसीपी	0	0	0	2	2
		जयकायनगर	1	1	0	0	0
		नरसामोदा	0	0	0	1	1
		पैरास्कोल पूर्व	0	0	0	1	1
		सतग्राम इंकलाइन	1	1	0	0	0
		तिलबोनी	0	0	0	1	1
	2023	बहुला	1	1	2	0	0
		भनोरा वेस्ट ब्लॉक	0	0	0	1	1
		दमागोरिया	0	0	0	1	1
		गौरंगडी (ए) कोलियरी	1	1	0	0	0
		झंजरा परियोजना कोलियरी	1	1	0	0	0
		निमचा (आर)	1	1	0	0	0
		सतग्राम इंकलाइन	0	0	0	1	1
		सोनपुर बाजारी ओसीपी	0	0	0	1	1
		तिलबोनी	1	1	1	0	0
	2024	चिनाकुरी खान सं. 1	1	2	0	0	0
		गंगारामचक-भदुलिया कोयला खान	1	8	1	0	0
		जामबाड	1	1	0	0	0
		नरसामोदा	0	0	0	2	2
		पैरासिया	1	1	0	0	0
			195	226	32	716	738

#2024 के लिए आंकड़े अनंतिम हैं।

श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मेरे सवाल का उत्तर सही नहीं दिया गया है। मैंने पूछा था कि विगत दस वर्षों में राजस्थान के बाड़मेर में कोयले का कितना उत्पादन हुआ? इन्होंने जवाब दिया कि कोयले का उत्पादन हुआ ही नहीं है। वहां लिग्नाइट आधारित कोयले की तीन बड़ी खदानें हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या लिग्नाइट कोयले की श्रेणी में नहीं आता है?

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, कोल मिनिस्ट्री ने जब से लिग्नाइट का काम शुरू किया है, लिग्नाइट की एक्टिविटी और कोल की एक्टिविटी को अलग माना जाता है, इसलिए कोल माइन और लिग्नाइट माइन को अलग-अलग बोलते हैं। राजस्थान में जो भी माइन्स हैं या लिग्नाइट माइन्स हैं, इसी दृष्टिकोण से आपको जवाब दिया गया है।

श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, लिग्नाइट का जवाब कौन देगा?

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी ही जवाब देंगे, आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल : बाड़मेर में 1050 मेगावाट का राजवैस्ट पावर प्लांट है, इसके पास दो बड़ी खदानें हैं – जलीपा और कपूरदी। इसके पास ही सरकारी कंपनी का गिरल में 125X2 मेगावाट के पावर प्लांट लगा है। गिरल पावर प्लांट कोयले की सही क्वालिटी न होने की वजह से प्लांट बंद पड़ा है। साउथ वैस्ट माइनिंग के पास जलीपा और कपूरदी माइन्स में जरूरत से ज्यादा कोयला है, क्या यह कोयला गिरल पावर प्लांट को दिया जा सकता है?

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, राजस्थान में लगभग पांच लिग्नाइट माइन्स काम कर रही हैं। कपूरदी में प्राइवेट माइन है। गिरल में राजस्थान स्टेट माइन्स मिनरल लिमिटेड कंपनी राज्य सरकार का पीएसयू है। यह कंपनी वहां काम करती है। जलीपा में भी लिग्नाइट की एक प्राइवेट माइन है। सोनारी भी राजस्थान मिनरल लिमिटेड का पीएसयू है। दूसरा, बरसिंगसार में भी एक पीएसयू है और तीसरा, गुरहा में भी एक प्राइवेट माइन है। मातासुख-कसनाऊ में भी एक पीएसयू है। ये टोटल 7 लिग्नाइट माइन्स हैं। आपने जो इश्यूज बताए हैं, उनमें तीन प्राइवेट कंपनीज हैं और तीन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की कंपनीज हैं तथा एक गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया का पीएसयू है। इसमें टोटल 7 कंपनीज काम करती हैं।

अभी आप इनमें प्रोडक्शन की बात कर रहे हैं, तो आने वाले दिनों में इनमें प्रोडक्शन शुरू करने के लिए सरकार की तरफ से हम आगे आएं और काम करेंगे।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा जी।

क्या आपके यहां कोयले की माइन्स है? आप यह बता तो दीजिए कि माइंस है या नहीं है?

श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा : सर, मेरे यहां नहीं है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपके यहां माइंस नहीं है न। इसलिए आप बैठ जाइये।

एडवोकेट गोवाल कागडा पाडवी जी।

ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI : Thank you hon. Speaker, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to ask a question.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : देखो, मुझे भी जानकारी रहती है कि आपके यहां माइंस नहीं है।

एडवोकेट गोवाल कागडा पाडवी : सर, महाराष्ट्र का एक सवाल है। महाराष्ट्र में रिसेंटली तीन लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है। असम में दो अलग इंसीडेंट्स हुए हैं, जहां 10 से ज्यादा लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है। मेघालय में माइनिंग एक्सीडेंट्स में पिछले पांच सालों में तीस से ज्यादा लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है।

मैं कन्सर्नड मिनिस्टर से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि the rat-hole mining is considered as illegal mining. What steps have you taken regarding that?

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी : अध्यक्ष जी, राजस्थान के बारे में क्वेश्चन था, मगर माननीय सदस्य ने एक्सीडेंट्स के बारे में पूछा है। एक्सीडेंट्स कम होने चाहिए, उसके लिए हम काम कर रहे हैं और आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में इन एक्सीडेंट्स को कम करने के लिए हम लगातार अलग-अलग कमेटीज गठित कर रहे हैं, नई टेक्नोलॉजी यूज कर रहे हैं। इसमें इंटीग्रेटेड कमांड कंट्रोल सेन्टर हो, नेशनल कोल माइन सेफ्टी रिपोर्ट हो, रियल टाइम एक्सीडेंट मॉनीटरिंग के लिए 5जी टेक्नोलॉजी हो। हम पहली बार 5जी टेक्नोलॉजी भी अंडरग्राउंड माइन्स में यूज कर रहे हैं, हम आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलीजेंस भी यूज कर रहे हैं। डम्पर्स में प्रॉक्सिमिटी सेंसर भी ऑपरेट कर रहे हैं। आज असम में जो इल्लिगल माइनिंग है, यह असम की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से संबंधित विषय है। जो भी इल्लिगल माइनिंग का काम होता

है, चूँकि इल्लीगल माइनिंग का प्रश्न आदरणीय सदस्य ने उठाया है कि वह इल्लीगल माइनिंग का काम है। देश में जो भी इल्लीगल माइनिंग होती है, उसमें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की रिस्पॉन्सबिलिटी है। इसमें गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया की तरफ से मिनिस्ट्री के लेवल पर एक सेफ्टी कमेटी रहती है। कोल इंडिया की भी एक सेफ्टी कमेटी रहती है। जो पीएसयू है, उसमें भी एक सेफ्टी कमेटी रहती है। उसके अलावा डीजीएमएस की एक सेफ्टी कमेटी रहती है। लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की भी एक कमेटी रहती है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि कोल माइंस में एक्सीडेंट्स लगातार कम हो रहे हैं। हमारे दृष्टिकोण से यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। आने वाले दिनों में इसे और कम करने के लिए भारत सरकार पूरा प्रयास कर रही है।

रेट-होल माइन में जो एक्सीडेंट हुआ है, मैंने स्वयं मुख्य मंत्री जी से बात की है। लगभग 245 इल्लीगल रेट-होल माइंस को असम सरकार ने सीज किया है। जो संबंधित लोग हैं, कल्प्रिट्स हैं, जो इनोसेंट लोगों से माइनिंग करवा रहे हैं, हमने 12 लोगों के ऊपर एक्शन भी लिया है। वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स में अभी-अभी एक्सीडेंट हुआ है। इसमें भी भारत सरकार की तरफ से एक हाई लेवल कमेटी बनी है। मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से, अलग-अलग कोल माइंस की तरफ से कमेटी बनाई है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया हर जगह सेफ्टी को प्रायोरिटी देती है। नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार के लगातार प्रयास से सेफ्टी से संबंधित विषय पर हमें रिजल्ट्स भी मिल रहे हैं। आज इस साल वर्ष 2023-24 में इंसीडेंट्स बिल्कुल कम हो गए हैं। मैं वर्कर्स के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स में एक इंसीडेंट हुआ है। भारत में पहली बार 1 करोड़ 80 लाख रुपए कम्पेनसेशन दिया गया है। कोल इंडिया में अंडर ग्राउंड में जान हथेली पर रखकर वर्कर्स काम करते हैं। इसलिए माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के आदेश पर हम पूरा कम्पेनसेशन दे रहे हैं, पूरी फैसिलिटीज दे रहे हैं, उनके परिवार को जॉब देते हैं। भारत सरकार की कोल मिनिस्ट्री और माइनिंग मिनिस्ट्री सेफ्टी मेजर्स पर पूरा ध्यान देकर वर्कर्स की सेफ्टी के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार के एक्टिविटीज भी कर रही हैं, हम पूरे इनिशिएटिव्स के साथ काम कर रहे हैं।

श्री सुखदेव भगत : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से, माननीय मंत्री महोदय से विशेष रूप से झारखंड के धनबाद और झरिया के बारे में जानना चाहता हूँ। झरिया में अंडरग्राउंड फायर के कारण

गांव के गांव खाली करने पड़ रहे हैं। वहाँ वर्षों से खदानों में आग लगी हुई है। इसे रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है?

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं स्वयं झरिया गया हूँ। वहाँ ब्रिटिशर्स के समय से ही लगातार अंडरग्राउंड फायर जलती रहती है। इसके लिए भारत सरकार ने माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में हाई लेवल कमेटी की मीटिंग की है। दो-तीन बार यह मीटिंग हुई है। इसे रोकने के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का को-ऑपरेशन जरूरी है। वहाँ पर रहने वाले लोगों के रिहैबिलिटेशन के लिए हमने क्वार्टर्स भी बनाये हैं। हमने वर्कर्स के लिए लगभग 30 हजार क्वार्टर्स बनाये हैं, हम और भी क्वार्टर्स बनाने के लिए तैयार हैं। हम झरिया के लिए पैसे भी खर्च करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

झरिया मास्टर प्लान के तहत एक पायलट प्रोजेक्ट किया गया था, जो सक्सेसफुल नहीं हुआ। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री ने अभी एक हाई लेवल कमेटी कांस्टिट्यूट की है। नीति आयोग के ऑफिसर्स एवं कुछ बड़े अधिकारियों ने वहाँ जाकर इंस्पेक्शन किया है, वहाँ के लोगों से मिले हैं, वर्कर्स से मिले हैं और झरिया के आसपास के लोगों से भी मिले हैं। मेरा विश्वास है कि एक-दो महीने में इसके एक्शन प्लान का अप्रूवल हो जाएगा, जिसके लिए हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं। जैसे ही यह एक्शन प्लान तैयार हो जाएगा, तो पूरे झरिया की खदानों में जो फायर जल रही है, उसके आसपास रहने वाले लोगों को वहाँ से निकालकर उनको अच्छे घर देने के लिए, उनको रोजगार देने के लिए प्रयास किया जाएगा। केवल कोल सेक्टर में ही रोजगार नहीं, बल्कि दूसरे सेक्टर में भी महिलाओं और युवाओं को रोजगार देने के लिए सोच रहे हैं। आज भी जमीन के अंदर कोल जलता रहता है। यह एक सौ वर्षों से, चौबीसों घंटे जलता रहता है। हम जैसे-जैसे प्रयास करेंगे, तो यह कम भी होता जाएगा। अभी यह थोड़े एरिया तक ही सीमित है। सीमित एरिया में भी जलती हुई आग को कम करने के लिए भारत सरकार कोल मिनिस्ट्री की ओर पूरा प्रयास कर रही है। मेरा विश्वास है कि झरिया में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के को-ऑपरेशन से काम किया जाएगा।

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र गोड्डा में राजमहल कोल ब्लॉक है, जो एशिया का लार्जैस्ट कोल ब्लॉक है। इस देश में अधिकांश कोकिंग कोल का उत्पादन सीसीएल और बीसीसीएल के द्वारा झारखंड में होता है, जिसके बारे में अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी कहा। वहाँ लगातार

इल्लीगल माइनिंग के कारण सेफ्टी मेजर्स की दृष्टि से सीसीएल, बीसीसीएल और ईसीएल पर प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। अभी हाल ही में, एनटीपीसी के एक जीएम की डेथ हो गई, उन्हें गोली मार दी गई थी। श्री सी.एम. रमेश जी, जो इस सदन के सदस्य हैं, उनके परिवार की एक कम्पनी के जीएम की भी हत्या हो गई। हमारे यहाँ पेनेम कोल ब्लॉक है, उसके स्टाफ की भी हत्या हो गई। इन सबका कारण केवल यह है कि वहाँ इल्लीगल माइनिंग होती है। वहाँ पर दो-दो किलोमीटर तक सुरंग बन गया है। इसे रोकने का जो भी प्रयास करता है, तो उसकी सेफ्टी पर असर पड़ता है, लोग मरते हैं। हमारे यहाँ इसी इल्लीगल माइनिंग के कारण 18 लोग मारे गये हैं।

मैं आपके माध्यम से, भारत सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सीसीएल, बीसीसीएल और ईसीएल में जो सुरंग बने हैं और जो सेफ्टी पर सबसे ज्यादा प्रभाव डालते हैं, राज्य सरकार इसके ऊपर सहयोग नहीं कर रही है, इसके बारे में भारत सरकार क्या सोचती है?

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न किया है, उसके बारे में मैंने अभी बताया था कि इल्लीगल माइनिंग रोकने का काम और कोल माफियाज को रोकने का काम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का होता है, स्टेट पुलिस का काम होता है। यह काम बिना स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के को-ऑपरेशन के सफल नहीं हो सकता है। झारखंड में बहुत वर्षों से लगातार इल्लीगल माइनिंग की एक्टिविटीज हो रही हैं। चूंकि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है, इसलिए इसे रोकने के लिए, चुनाव के बाद ही, मैं स्वयं झारखंड के मुख्यमंत्री जी से मिला था और इल्लीगल माइनिंग को रोकने के लिए मीटिंग की थी।

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इल्लीगल माइनिंग को रोकने के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को आगे आना चाहिए। अलग-अलग प्रांतों में माफियाओं द्वारा इल्लीगल माइनिंग होती है। रीसेन्टली, एक एनटीपीसी अधिकारी की इल्लीगल माइनिंग करने वाले माफिया ने हत्या की है। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से इसकी बहुत निंदा करता हूँ। आदरणीय मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया की तरफ से हमने इस वॉयलेंस के खिलाफ जीरो टॉलरेंस का स्टैंड लिया है। जो भी माइनिंग एरियाज़ में वॉयलेंस करते हैं, उनके ऊपर भारत सरकार की ओर से और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की ओर से बिलकुल एक्शन होना चाहिए। भारत सरकार इस विषय पर 100 परसेंट ध्यान देती है।

अध्यक्ष जी, जैसा कि अभी बताया गया है, कोल सैक्टर में दुनिया भर में लार्जैस्ट रिज़र्व्स भारत में हैं। आज भारत में कोल के फिफ्थ-लार्जैस्ट रिज़र्व्स हैं। यदि चाइना को छोड़ दें, तो इंडिया कोल का नंबर वन कन्ज्यूमर भी है और नंबर वन प्रोड्यूसर भी है। India is also the number one consumer of coal other than China. इसी प्रकार दुनिया की सेकेंड लार्जैस्ट कोल माइन 'गेवरा' भारत में है। कोल सैक्टर में भारत सरकार मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में लगातार आगे बढ़ रही है।

अध्यक्ष जी, आपको मालूम है कि वर्ष 2014 से पहले पावर सैक्टर में शॉर्टेज होती थी। आज पावर सैक्टर में लगभग 72 परसेंट से लेकर 74 परसेंट तक थर्मल पावर से पावर जनरेट होती है। इस पावर जनरेशन के लिए कोल का उपयोग होता है। कोल की सप्लाई और प्रोडक्शन ठीक करने के कारण, अलग-अलग रिफॉर्म्स लाने के कारण आज कोल सैक्टर के अंदर जितना कोल चाहिए, उतना प्रोडक्शन भारत सरकार कर रही है। इसके कारण पावर शॉर्टेज भी है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न सं. 182. सुश्री महुआ मोइत्रा – उपस्थित नहीं।

... (व्यवधान)

RATION CARDS TO REGISTRANTS UNDER E-SHRAM PORTAL

***182. §SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA:**

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

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that Hon'ble Supreme Court had directed to issue ration cards under the National Food Security Act to the 8 crore unorganised sector workers registered on the e-Shram Portal who do not possess ration cards;

§ Since Sushri Mahua Moitra was not present, hence Hon. Speaker asked the Hon. Minister to lay the reply and allowed Shrimati Smita Uday Wagh and Sushri Praniti Sushilkumar Shinde to ask the Supplementary Questions.

- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof and the number of e-Shram registrants who have been provided ration cards since the issuance of orders by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on April 20, 2023 in the case;
- (c) the details of States which have sought additional foodgrains from the Union Government to provide ration to e-Shram registrants as per the directions of the Court; and
- (d) the amount of additional foodgrains provided by the Union Government to each State to give ration to e-Shram registrants as per the said directions?

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

(SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI):

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

STATEMENT

(a) Yes Sir, Union Government is aware about the Hon'ble Supreme Court case titled 'Re: Problems & Miseries of Migrant Labourers' wherein Court had directed to issue ration cards to the unorganised sector workers registered on the e-Shram portal who do not possess ration cards, under the National Food Security Act on the basis of their eligibility. In compliance, this Department, from time to time, has directed all States/UTs to coordinate with respective Labour Departments for fetching the data of all e-Shram registrants, who do not possess ration cards and issue them Ration Card based on their eligibility.

(b) State-wise data on number of e-Shram registrants having ration cards is given in the enclosed **Annexure**.

(c) and (d) At present State/UT Govt. of Odisha, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Delhi have sought additional requirements of food grains from this Department for ration cards issued on e-Sharam portal. It is stated that allocation of foodgrains to States/Union Territories (UTs) under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) is made on the basis of identification of beneficiaries reported by the States/UTs within the State/UT-wise coverage of population determined by the then Planning Commission, and foodgrains entitlement prescribed under the NFSA i.e. 35 kg per household per month for households covered under Antyodaya Anna Yojana and 5 kg per person per month for Priority households.

As and when requests are received from States/UTs for revision of foodgrains allocation under the Act on account of addition of new beneficiaries, within the ceiling of beneficiaries determined for that State, the same are examined and revised allocation orders are issued as per the extant policy.

ANNEXURE**State-wise data on number of e-Shram registrants having ration cards (28 Jan. 2025)**

Sr No.	State Name	Total eShram Registrants (under current state category)	eShram Registrants having NFSA Ration Card	Beneficiaries under State Schemes (17 States)	eShram Registrants having State Ration Card (covering 17 States)	Total eShram registrants having ration card	% of registrants having ration card
1	A & N ISLANDS	32,148	4,802	385	39	4,841	15%
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	81,15,936	51,83,050	76,45,756	14,18,606	66,01,656	81%
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1,92,285	1,06,013			1,06,013	55%
4	ASSAM	75,50,793	69,05,620			69,05,620	91%
5	BIHAR	2,95,23,945	2,57,96,949			2,57,96,949	87%
6	CHANDIGARH	1,84,643	1,07,000			1,07,000	58%
7	CHHATTISGARH	85,07,764	66,15,887	84,75,614	17,24,453	83,40,340	98%
8	DNH D& D	74,218	38,461			38,461	52%
9	DELHI	34,14,793	18,37,868			18,37,868	54%
10	GOA	74,476	35,492			35,492	48%
11	GUJARAT	1,18,51,410	86,70,621	2,16,23,238	10,25,378	96,95,999	82%
12	HARYANA	53,44,912	46,02,475			46,02,475	86%
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	19,79,094	9,73,328	41,02,598	7,71,721	17,45,049	88%
14	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	35,12,527	27,16,859	33,46,551	6,40,299	33,57,158	96%
15	JHARKHAND	95,79,197	82,64,518			82,64,518	86%
16	KARNATAKA	1,00,10,448	82,82,669	84,36,391	8,91,260	91,73,929	92%

17	KERALA	59,96,426	35,66,424	2,01,93,609	23,28,217	58,94,641	98%
18	LADAKH	33,161	24,274	1,088	80	24,354	73%
19	LAKSHADWEEP	2,699	1,024			1,024	38%
20	MADHYA PRADESH	1,83,29,965	1,54,12,269			1,54,12,269	84%
21	MAHARASHTRA	1,71,41,832	1,32,60,821	2,88,81,663	11,97,788	1,44,58,609	84%
22	MANIPUR	4,50,027	4,06,361			4,06,361	90%
23	MEGHALAYA	3,24,279	1,89,696	7,64,221	7,743	1,97,439	61%
24	MIZORAM	64,827	46,204	4,72,908	17,201	63,405	98%
25	NAGALAND	2,30,747	2,21,221			2,21,221	96%
26	ODISHA	1,34,96,415	1,21,28,700			1,21,28,700	90%
27	PUDUCHERRY	1,88,421	1,52,494	5,90,114	34,927	1,87,421	99%
28	PUNJAB	57,53,512	42,81,008			42,81,008	74%
29	RAJASTHAN	1,41,41,178	97,76,010			97,76,010	69%
30	SIKKIM	41,730	30,669	393	41	30,710	74%
31	TAMIL NADU	88,39,798	58,09,882			58,09,882	66%
32	TELANGANA	44,31,957	30,49,712			30,49,712	69%
33	TRIPURA	8,81,989	6,45,305	13,36,142	2,18,263	8,63,568	98%
34	UTTAR PRADESH	8,37,13,615	6,78,50,302			6,78,50,302	81%
35	UTTARAKHAND	30,47,025	20,94,256	35,65,128	6,71,800	27,66,056	91%
36	WEST BENGAL	2,63,86,135	1,89,97,805	2,82,34,658	66,57,803	2,56,55,608	97%
Total		30,34,44,327	23,80,86,049	13,76,70,457	1,76,05,619	25,56,91,668	84%

श्रीमती रिमता उदय वाघ: मैं प्रश्न पूछना चाहती हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम के तहत अंत्योदय अन्न योजना राशन कार्ड धारकों को प्रत्येक माह 35 किलोग्राम खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध कराया जाता है।

क्या सरकार यह स्पष्ट कर सकती है कि यह सुविधा एकल सदस्य वाले राशन कार्ड धारकों को दी जा रही है या दो सदस्य वाले राशन कार्ड धारकों को दी जा रही है?

इसके तहत लक्षित लाभार्थियों तक सही तरीके से राशन पहुंचाने के लिए क्या सरकार ने अन्य विभागों या मंत्रालयों के साथ डेटा एकीकरण की दिशा में कोई प्रयास किया है?

यदि हां, तो अब तक उसमें क्या प्रगति हुई है?

श्री प्रहलाद जोशी : सर, जहां तक एक मेंबर इन फैमिली या दो मेंबर्स इन फैमिली का सवाल है, अंत्योदय अन्न योजना के द्वारा हम जो राशन देते हैं। अंत्योदय अन्न योजना में हम 35 किलोग्राम राशन देते हैं। कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है कि एक मेंबर की फैमिली में 35 किलोग्राम राशन पहुंचता है और कभी-कभी दो मेंबर्स की फैमिली में भी 35 किलोग्राम राशन पहुंचता है।

इसलिए, आज के दिन में सिंगल मेंबर एएवाई राशन कार्ड्स की संख्या 30,63,000 है। Single member ration cards, having beneficiaries below 18 years of age, are 2,11,000. साइलेंट राशन कार्ड होल्डर्स, मतलब वे लोग राशन खरीदते ही नहीं हैं, ऐसे 2.2 करोड़ लोग हैं। जो डुप्लीकेट माने गए हैं, वे 30.06 लाख हैं। डिसीज़्ड बेनिफीशरीज़, मतलब जो गुजर चुके हैं, मर गए हैं, ऐसे 34.12 लाख लोग हैं। आधार कार्ड – यूआईडीएआई के हिसाब से वे गुजर गए हैं। ऐसी बहुत बड़ी यह संख्या है। हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को लगातार गाइडेंस और आदेश देते रहते हैं। इसका ठीक तरह से सर्वे करके, एग्जामिन करके, जो रियली एलिजिबल हैं, जिनको वास्तव में मिलना चाहिए, ऐसे लोगों को आइडेंटिफाई करके इसमें एडिशन और डिलीशन करना चाहिए। यह राज्य सरकारों का काम है। इसके लिए हम राज्य सरकारों को बार-बार लिखते रहते हैं।

सुश्री प्रणिती सुशीलकुमार शिंदे : महोदय, मैं आदरणीय मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि फूड सिक्योरिटी एक्ट के तहत जो राशन मिलता है, वह यूपीए सरकार की फ्लैगशिप स्कीम थी, जिसके पीछे

आदरणीय सोनिया गाँधी जी थीं, जो उनकी ब्रेनचाइल्ड थी। महाराष्ट्र को जो राशन का स्टॉक मिलना चाहिए, वह पिछले 10 सालों से नहीं मिल रहा है। जब से सरकार बदली है तब से महाराष्ट्र पर अन्याय किया गया है। न शोलापुर में प्राप्त हुआ है और न ही किसी अन्य जिले में राशन का स्टॉक प्राप्त हुआ है। मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि जिन लोगों के बायोमेट्रिक्स मैच नहीं होते हैं, जैसे हमारे यहाँ बहुत से बीड़ी कामगार हैं, उनके हाथों में छाले पड़ जाते हैं या किसानों के बायोमेट्रिक्स मैच नहीं कर पाते हैं, तो ऐसे लोगों को राशन नहीं मिल रहा है। क्या आप ऑफलाइन राशन देने का कुछ प्रावधान करने वाले हैं? यह मेरा पहला सवाल है।

जो लोग फूड सिक्योरिटी के अंतर्गत कवर्ड नहीं हैं, उन पर भी यह लागू नहीं हो रहा है। बहुत से लोगों को, आज ऑलमोस्ट 40 से 50 परसेंट लोगों को अनाज फूड सिक्योरिटी के अंतर्गत प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है। महाराष्ट्र को पिछले 10 सालों से जो स्टॉक प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है, वह आप कब देंगे? जिनके बायोमेट्रिक्स नहीं हो पा रहे हैं, क्या आप उनको राशन देंगे? धन्यवाद।

श्री प्रहलाद जोशी : सर, एक प्रश्न तो ई-श्रम पोर्टल का है, जो माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा आर्डर दिया गया है, उसके बारे में है। यह संबंधित नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं बताना चाहूँगा।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : यह ई-श्रम पोर्टल वह है, जो गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया ने बनाया है।

श्री प्रहलाद जोशी : नहीं सर। ई-श्रम पोर्टल का जो रजिस्ट्रेशन हुआ था।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : यह वही ई-श्रम पोर्टल है।

श्री प्रहलाद जोशी : जी-जी, वही है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप दोबारा राज्य सरकारों को इसके संबंध में गाइडलाइन दें। अभी राज्य सरकारें इन गाइडलाइंस को मान नहीं रही हैं।

श्री प्रहलाद जोशी : सर, यह ई-श्रम पोर्टल का सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो आदेश दिया है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश के अनुसार हमने सर्वे करने के लिए सभी राज्यों को कहा है। ई-केवाईसी करने के लिए भी हमने कहा है। आज के दिन में 74 परसेंट ई-केवाईसी हुआ है, उसमें मेजर दिल्ली राज्य का नहीं हुआ था, क्योंकि इससे पहले की जो सरकार थी, उन्होंने बिल्कुल नहीं किया था। अभी ई-केवाईसी हो रहा है। इसलिए

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रश्न बेसिकली ई-श्रम पोर्टल से संबंधित है, जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने आदेश दिया है, उसके बारे में है। फिर भी माननीय नई सदस्या ने यह प्रश्न पूछा है और यह भी कहा है कि यह सोनिया गाँधी जी का फ्लैगशिप प्रोग्राम है, यूपीए का फ्लैगशिप प्रोग्राम है। मैं आपको और सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 2013 में चुनाव के कारण हड़बड़ी में पारित किया। जो भी राज्य एनएफएसए में आया,... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 2014 के बाद उन लोगों ने एमओयू साइन किया है।... (व्यवधान) माननीय प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी के आने के बाद, after Prime Minister Modi ji assuming the charge, हम पूरा फ्री राशन 81 करोड़ लोगों को दे रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान) यह जो मैंने फूड सिक्योरिटी एक्ट के बारे में बताया है।... (व्यवधान) आप लोग सुनिए।... (व्यवधान) आप सुनने की क्षमता रखिए।... (व्यवधान) टैगोर जी, सुनने की क्षमता रखिए।... (व्यवधान) आपने ठीक नहीं किया था, इसलिए लोगों ने आपको उधर बिठाया, हमें इधर बिठाया।... (व्यवधान) आप कम से कम यह तो समझो।... (व्यवधान) At least, try to understand this much. बाकी राज्यों में भी,... (व्यवधान) सारे देश में भी, स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि सारे राज्यों में, केवल तीन राज्यों को छोड़कर, बाकी कांग्रेस को ऐसे क्यों बिठाया है।... (व्यवधान) ये लोग जो भी करते हैं, वह सिर्फ चुनाव के लिए करते हैं।... (व्यवधान) मोदी जी ने ऐसे नहीं किया है।... (व्यवधान) मोदी जी 80 करोड़ लोगों को फ्री धान्य दे रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान) ये लोग, जहाँ इनकी सरकार है, मैं फिर से यह रिपीट करना चाहता हूँ, मैं सब हमारे सदस्यों के लिए रिपीट करना चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों ने वर्ष 2013 में हड़बड़ी में पारित किया और रूल भी नहीं बनाया था। एक राज्य भी उसमें नहीं था। हमारे आने के बाद, मोदी जी के आने के बाद इसको लागू किया है। हम 80 करोड़ लोगों को फ्री राशन दे रहे हैं। This is the status. ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष जी, ये लोग जो भी करते हैं, सिर्फ और सिर्फ चुनाव के लिए करते हैं, लेकिन मोदी जी जो करते हैं, वह भूखे लोगों की भूख निवारण के लिए करते हैं क्योंकि मोदी जी जानते हैं कि गरीबी क्या है?... (व्यवधान) आप पहले यह समझ लो कि ये काम हमने किया है।... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष जी, सैंकेंड पाइंट यह है कि हमने राशन में ईपीओएस, वन नेशन वन राशन कार्ड इसलिए किया है कि अगर माइग्रेंट लेबर जैसे किसी भी राज्य से मुम्बई गए, दिल्ली गए, तो उन्हें राशन लेने के

लिए अपने गांव में न जाना पड़े, उन्हें राशन दिल्ली में मिलना चाहिए, मुम्बई में मिलना चाहिए, बेंगलुरु में मिलना चाहिए, इसके लिए वन नेशन वन राशन कार्ड देश में लागू किया है तो वह भी मोदी सरकार ने किया है। सभी को राशन मिल रहा है। स्पेसिफिक इंडीसेंस के एजाम्पल के साथ अगर सदस्य मुझे लिखते हैं, तो मैं उन्हें जवाब दूंगा।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न सं. 183.

श्रीमती डी.के. अरुणा।

ATAL TINKERING LABS

***183. †SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:**

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

- (a) whether fifty thousand Atal Tinkering Labs are likely to be set up in Government schools in next five years to cultivate the spirit of curiosity and innovation and foster a scientific temper among young minds; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard along with the funds sanctioned/spent for the purpose in the country including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, State/District-wise?

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

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

विवरण

- (क) और (ख) जी, हां। स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग, शिक्षा मंत्रालय (एमओई) अगले पांच वर्षों में सरकारी माध्यमिक स्कूलों में 50000 अटल टिंकरिंग प्रयोगशालाएं (एटीएल) स्थापित करेगा। वित्त मंत्री ने केंद्रीय बजट 2025 में घोषणा की कि युवाओं में जिज्ञासा और नवाचार की

भावना पैदा करने तथा वैज्ञानिक सोच विकसित करने के लिए अगले पांच वर्षों में सरकारी स्कूलों में पचास हजार अटल टिकरिंग प्रयोगशालाएं स्थापित की जाएंगी। इसके लिए स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग, शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा योजना तैयार की जा रही है।

SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA : Thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak in the House today. I am happy to say that Atal Tinkering Labs provide activity-based learning in the identified schools in the country where young minds can give shape to their ideas for a number of societal problems which we encounter in our day-to-day life, and also pave way for innovation, enabling over three million students between Grade-6 to Grade-12 to acquire a problem-solving, tinkering and innovative mindset.

This is my first Supplementary Question to the hon. Minister of Planning through the Chair. Has the Government any proposal to provide Atal Tinkering Labs in private schools also to include their participation as their contribution will also play a crucial role in the Amrit Kaal to make India a global tech hub by 2047? They will play a vital role in achieving the goal of India becoming a US \$ five trillion economy by 2027-28. If so, the details thereof, and if not, what are the reasons for not including the private schools in this scheme?

राव इंद्रजीत सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, वर्ष 2016-17 के अंदर यह स्कीम प्रधान मंत्री जी की पहल थी। यह सवाल अटल इनोवेशन मिशन से संबंधित है और नीति आयोग को इसका जिम्मा दिया गया। इसके चार-पांच वर्टिकल्स हैं, जिनके अंदर पहला अटल टिकरिंग लैब है। दूसरा अटल इंक्यूबेशन सेंटर्स, तीसरा अटल कम्युनिटी इनोवेशन सेंटर, चौथा अटल न्यू इंडिया चैलेंजेज और पांचवां मॅटर इंडिया है। इसके अंदर जिन 10 हजार स्कूलों में अटल टिकरिंग लैब्स हमें बनानी थीं, वे नीति आयोग ने मुकम्मल कर दी हैं। इन 10 हजार टिकरिंग लैब्स के अंदर प्राइवेट और पब्लिक या सरकारी स्कूल्स हैं। करीब

6000 लैब्स सरकारी स्कूल्स में हैं तथा करीब 4000 लैब्स प्राइवेट स्कूल्स में हैं। हाल ही में इस बजट सेशन के दौरान इन 10 हजार टिकरिंग लैब्स को बढ़ाकर केबिनेट ने निर्णय लिया कि देश के अंदर 50 हजार टिकरिंग लैब्स बनानी चाहिए। इसके अधीन नीति आयोग ने पिछले पांच-सात सालों में यह स्पीयर हैड किया था, क्योंकि इस योजना का विस्तार हो रहा है, इसलिए इस योजन को आइंदा के लिए मिनिस्टरी ऑफ एजुकेशन करेगी। अगली 50 हजार टिकरिंग लैब्स बनाई जाएंगी, वे केवल सरकारी स्कूलों तक ही सीमित रखी जाएंगी।

SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA : Sir, as the House is aware, the Atal Tinkering Lab initiative has grown significantly. There is still much work to be done to ensure that every student has access to these transformative learning environments.

This is my second Supplementary Question to the hon. Minister of Planning through the Chair. What steps is the Government taking to expand the reach of Atal Tinkering Labs to underserved communities and rural areas to unlock the potential of millions of young minds, empower and enlighten them to become agents of change and innovation in their communities to achieve their dreams as part of AatmaNirbhar Bharat.

राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह : सर, हमारे देश के जो एस्पिरेशनल जिले हैं, हिल्ली एरियाज़ हैं, रिमोट एरियाज़ हैं, वहां पर भी इनोवेशन की स्प्रिट लागू करने के लिए एक वर्टिकल, जिसका मैंने जिक्र किया था, वह अटल कम्युनिटी इनोवेशन सेंटर्स हैं। ये सेंटर्स कुल मिला कर 50 स्थापित किए जाने थे, अभी तक 14 कर दिए गए हैं। जब ये 50 हजार नए अटल टिकरिंग लैब्स बनाए जाएंगे, तब इनका भी विस्तार किया जाएगा। जो रिमोट एरियाज़ के अंदर हैं, जिनको इनोवेशन का नहीं पता, जिनको एसडीजी गोल्स का नहीं पता, उनकी कैसे डेवलपमेंट हो सकती है? 1000 लैब्स आकांक्षी जिलों में हैं, 60 प्रतिशत लैब्स रिमोट एरियाज़ में हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे माननीय सदस्य को तसल्ली हो जानी चाहिए।

श्री राजीव राय : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि यह जो 50 हजार

स्कूलों का सिलेक्शन हुआ है, उसका क्राइटेरिया क्या है और उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने हैं? मेरा दूसरा सुझाव है, प्रोफेसर होने के नाते और आपके आशीर्वाद से शिक्षा की कमेटी में रहने की वजह से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक बहुत अच्छी योजना है। अच्छी योजनाओं की तारीफ भी करनी चाहिए। क्या सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी कि सीबीएसई के माध्यम से यह एक कम्पलसरी सब्जेक्ट के रूप में टीचिंग में लागू किया जाए, क्योंकि टैलेंट हंट हर पैमाने पर होना चाहिए, असेसमेंट होना चाहिए और जो बच्चे अच्छे से पढ़ें, उनको आगे बढ़ने का मौका दिया जाना चाहिए। मेरा पहला सवाल है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने हैं और दूसरा, क्या सीबीएसई के माध्यम से सारे स्कूलों में इसे कम्पलसरी लागू करने पर सरकार विचार करेगी?

राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह : सर, जो 10 हजार अटल टिकरिंग लैब्स लगाए गए हैं, वे सभी प्रदेशों और यूनियन टैरिटरीज़ के अंदर बांट दिए गए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर भी दिए गए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर कुल मिला कर 955 अटल टिकरिंग लैब्स हैं। इसके ऊपर 137.12 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए हैं। सर, जो सिलेक्शन होता है, वह एक ट्रांसपेरेंट तरीके से किया जाता है। आने वाले समय के अंदर भी इसी तरह से ही सिलेक्शन किया जाएगा। इसके अंदर स्कूल में कौन सी चीज़ पढ़ाई जाती है, कौन सी पढ़ाई नहीं जाती है, यह आने वाले समय में मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ एजुकेशन में जा रहा है। अभी तक तो बीएसई के तौर पर नहीं किया गया था। आइंदा जो फैसला कैबिनेट करेगी या मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ एजुकेशन करेगी, उसके हिसाब से इसको आगे पढ़ाया जाएगा।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री सुरेश कुमार शेटकर – उपस्थित नहीं।

SHRI KARTI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I would like to know how many Atal Tinkering Labs are actually functioning in the country? What is the equipment which is provided in each of these labs? The Minister must list out the equipment which is provided for each of these labs.

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, I have a State-wise list. I have not put them all together as to how many tinkering labs are there on the whole. But I can have that sent over

to him. The question was not on Tamil Nadu. It was about Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. In Telangana, there are 379 labs.

In Andhra Pradesh, there are 713. If they want information regarding other States, I can have it passed on to them as to how many are functioning there. ...

(Interruptions)

SHRI KARTI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, my question was not answered. ...

(Interruptions) What equipment are provided there? ... *(Interruptions)*

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न सं. 184.

श्री माधवनेनी रघुनन्दनराव ।

INCENTIVES FOR SETTING UP OF SOLAR POWER PROJECTS

***184. SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO:**

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

(a) the details of the incentives and concessions provided by the Union

Government for setting up solar power and other renewable energy projects on Government lands in Telangana; and

(b) the details of any subsidies, tax breaks or other benefits offered to encourage investment in the sector?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्री

(श्री प्रहलाद जोशी):

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

विवरण

(क) और (ख) सरकार द्वारा तेलंगाना सहित देशभर में अक्षय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की स्थापना को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं के माध्यम से प्रोत्साहन/रियायतें प्रदान की जा रही हैं। प्रोत्साहनों/रियायतों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **अनुबंध** में दिया गया है।

अनुबंध

नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों के लिए दिए गए प्रोत्साहनों/रियायतों का ब्यौरा

योजना/कार्यक्रम	योजना के अनुसार वर्तमान में उपलब्ध प्रोत्साहन			
क) पीएम सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना	1. प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना के अंतर्गत, आवासीय क्षेत्र में रूफटॉप सौर की स्थापना के लिए सीएफए निम्नानुसार है:			
	क्र.सं.	आवासीय खंड का प्रकार	सीएफए	सीएफए (विशेष श्रेणी के राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र)
	1	आवासीय क्षेत्र (रूफटॉप सौर (आरटीएस) क्षमता का प्रथम 2 किलोवाट पीक या उसका भाग)	30,000 रु. प्रति किलोवाट पीक	33,000 रु. प्रति किलोवाट पीक
	2	आवासीय क्षेत्र (1 किलोवाट पीक की अतिरिक्त आरटीएस क्षमता के साथ या उसके भाग सहित)	18,000 रु. प्रति किलोवाट पीक	19,800 रु. प्रति किलोवाट पीक
	3	आवासीय क्षेत्र (3 किलोवाट पीक से अधिक अतिरिक्त आरटीएस क्षमता)	कोई अतिरिक्त सीएफए नहीं	कोई अतिरिक्त सीएफए नहीं
	4	समूह आवासीय सोसायटी/आवासीय कल्याण समिति (जीएचएस/आरडब्ल्यूए) आदि के लिए 500 किलोवाट पीक तक इलेक्ट्रिक व्हिकल चार्जिंग सहित साझा सुविधाओं के लिए (3 किलोवाट पीक प्रति घर की दर से)।	18,000 रु. प्रति किलोवाट पीक	19,800 रु. प्रति किलोवाट पीक

योजना/कार्यक्रम	योजना के अनुसार वर्तमान में उपलब्ध प्रोत्साहन
	2. प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना में डिस्कॉमों को प्रोत्साहन देने का प्रावधान शामिल है ताकि उन्हें अनुकूल विनियामक और प्रशासनिक तंत्र बनाने, कार्यान्वयन के लिए लक्ष्य हासिल करने जैसी गतिविधियों में प्रेरित और मदद की जा सके। प्रोत्साहन, स्थापित आधार क्षमता के 10% से अधिक और 15% से कम क्षमता प्राप्त करने के लिए लागू बेंचमार्क लागत का 5% है; स्थापित आधार क्षमता के 15% से अधिक क्षमता प्राप्त करने के लिए लागू बेंचमार्क लागत का 10% है। 3. आवासीय रूफटॉप सौर प्रणाली (आरटीएस) की स्थापना को बढ़ावा देने और स्थानीय स्तर पर प्रयास करने के लिए, प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना में शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी) और पंचायत राज संस्थाओं (पीआरआई) को यूएलबी/पीआरआई के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आवासीय खंड में आरटीएस की प्रत्येक स्थापना के लिए 1000 रुपये की दर से प्रोत्साहन देने का प्रावधान भी शामिल है, जिसके लिए उपभोक्ता को सीएफए हस्तांतरित कर दिया गया है। 4. इसके अतिरिक्त, देश के प्रत्येक जिले में एक आदर्श सौर गांव विकसित करने के लिए 800 करोड़ रुपये की निधि का प्रावधान किया गया है, जिसमें पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई योजना के अंतर्गत प्रत्येक आदर्श सौर गांव को 1 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता दी जाएगी।
ख) पीएम-कुसुम योजना	घटक-क: 10,000 मेगावाट के विकेन्द्रीकृत ग्राउंड/स्टिल्ट माउंटेड सौर विद्युत संयंत्रों की स्थापना। उपलब्ध लाभ: इस योजना के तहत सौर विद्युत की खरीद के लिए डिस्कॉमों को 40 पैसे प्रति किलोवाट घंटे की दर से या 6.60 लाख रु. प्रति मेगावाट प्रति वर्ष, जो भी कम हो, की दर से खरीद आधारित प्रोत्साहन (पीबीआई)। यह पीबीआई संयंत्र की वाणिज्यिक प्रचालन तिथि से पांच वर्षों की अवधि के लिए डिस्कॉमों को दिया जाता है। इस प्रकार, डिस्कॉमों को देय कुल पीबीआई प्रति मेगावाट 33 लाख रु. है। घटक-ख: 14 लाख स्टैंड-अलोन सौर पंपों की स्थापना। उपलब्ध लाभ: स्टैंड-अलोन सौर कृषि पंप की बेंचमार्क लागत या निविदा लागत, जो भी कम हो, की 30% केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) प्रदान की जाती है। तथापि, पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों, सिक्किम, जम्मू एवं कश्मीर, लद्दाख, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, लक्षद्वीप एवं अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में स्टैंड-अलोन सौर पंप की बेंचमार्क लागत या निविदा लागत,

योजना/कार्यक्रम	योजना के अनुसार वर्तमान में उपलब्ध प्रोत्साहन
	जो भी कम हो, के लिए 50% की केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) प्रदान की जाती है। घटक-ख को राज्य की 30% हिस्सेदारी के बिना भी लागू किया जा सकता है। केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता 30% बनी रहेगी और शेष 70% किसान द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा। घटक-ग: फीडर स्तरीय सौरीकरण के जरिए 35 लाख ग्रिड-संबद्ध कृषि पंपों का सौरीकरण। उपलब्ध लाभ: (क) व्यक्तिगत पंप का सौरीकरण (आईपीएस): सौर पीवी घटक की बेंचमार्क लागत या निविदा लागत, जो भी कम हो, की 30% केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) प्रदान की जाएगी। तथापि, पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों, सिक्किम, जम्मू एवं कश्मीर, लद्दाख, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, लक्षद्वीप और अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में सौर पीवी कंपोनेंट की बेंचमार्क लागत या निविदा लागत, जो भी कम हो, की 50% केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) प्रदान की जाती है। घटक-ग (आईपीएस) को राज्य की 30% हिस्सेदारी के बिना भी लागू किया जा सकता है। केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता 30% बनी रहेगी और शेष 70% किसान द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा। (ख) फीडर स्तरीय सौरीकरण (एफएलएस): एमएनआरई से उपलब्ध 1.05 करोड़ रु. प्रति मेगावाट की केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता के साथ राज्य सरकार द्वारा कृषि फीडरों का सौरीकरण कैपेक्स अथवा रेस्कू मोड में किया जा सकता है। तथापि, पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों, सिक्किम, जम्मू एवं कश्मीर, लद्दाख, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, लक्षद्वीप एवं अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में प्रति मेगावाट 1.75 करोड़ रु. की केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) दी जाती है।
ग) सौर पार्क योजना	(क) विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार करने के लिए 25 लाख रु. प्रति सौर पार्क तक। (ख) अवसंरचना विकास के लिए प्रति मेगावाट 20 लाख रु. या परियोजना लागत का 30 प्रतिशत, इनमें से जो भी कम हो।
घ) सरकारी उत्पादकों द्वारा ग्रिड कनेक्टेड सौर फोटोवोल्टेक (पीवी) विद्युत परियोजनाओं	प्रतिस्पर्धी बोली प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से चुने गए सीपीएसयू/सरकारी, संस्थाओं को 55 लाख रु. प्रति मेगावाट तक की व्यवहार्यता अंतराल वित्तपोषण (वीजीएफ) सहायता।

योजना/कार्यक्रम	योजना के अनुसार वर्तमान में उपलब्ध प्रोत्साहन														
के लिए केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रम (सीपीएसयू) योजना चरण-II (सरकारी उत्पादक योजना)।															
ड) पीएलआई योजना 'राष्ट्रीय उच्च दक्षता सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल कार्यक्रम'	लाभार्थी, सौर पीवी मॉड्यूलों के उत्पादन और बिक्री पर उत्पादन से जुड़े प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) के लिए पात्र हैं। वितरण के लिए पात्र पीएलआई की मात्रा निर्भर करती है: (i) सौर पीवी मॉड्यूलों की बिक्री की मात्रा; (ii) बेचे गए सौर पीवी मॉड्यूलों के प्रदर्शन मानदंड (दक्षता और अधिकतम विद्युत का ताप गुणांक (टेंपरेचर कोएफिशियेंट)); और (iii) बेचे गए मॉड्यूलों में स्थानीय मूल्य वृद्धि की प्रतिशतता।														
च) प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम जनमन) और धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीए जेजीयूए) के अंतर्गत नई सौर विद्युत योजना (जनजाति और पीवीटीजी बस्तियों/गांवों के लिए):	- इस योजना के अंतर्गत जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा चिन्हित जनजातीय और पीवीटीजी क्षेत्रों में एक लाख गैर-विद्युतीकृत घरों (एचएच) को ऑफ-ग्रिड सौर प्रणालियों के प्रावधान के माध्यम से विद्युतीकृत किया जाएगा। - इस योजना में पीएम जनमन के तहत अनुमोदित पीवीटीजी क्षेत्रों में 1500 बहुउद्देश्यीय केंद्रों (एमपीसी) में ऑफ-ग्रिड सौर प्रकाश व्यवस्था उपलब्ध कराने का प्रावधान शामिल है। - इसी प्रकार, इस योजना में डीए जेजीयूए के तहत स्वीकृत ऑफ-ग्रिड सौर प्रणालियों के माध्यम से 2000 सार्वजनिक संस्थानों के सौरीकरण का प्रावधान भी शामिल है। ऑफ-ग्रिड सौर प्रणालियां केवल वहीं प्रदान की जाएंगी जहां ग्रिड के माध्यम से बिजली की आपूर्ति तकनीकी-आर्थिक रूप से व्यवहार्य नहीं है - पीएम जनमन और डीए जेजीयूए के अंतर्गत योजना के लिए अनुमोदित वित्तीय परिव्यय निम्नानुसार है: <table><tr><th>क्र. सं.</th><th>घटक</th><th>केन्द्रीय हिस्सा (100%)</th><th>अनुमोदित वित्तीय परिव्यय (करोड़ रु. में)</th><th>समयावधि</th></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>					क्र. सं.	घटक	केन्द्रीय हिस्सा (100%)	अनुमोदित वित्तीय परिव्यय (करोड़ रु. में)	समयावधि					
क्र. सं.	घटक	केन्द्रीय हिस्सा (100%)	अनुमोदित वित्तीय परिव्यय (करोड़ रु. में)	समयावधि											

योजना/कार्यक्रम	योजना के अनुसार वर्तमान में उपलब्ध प्रोत्साहन				
	1	1 लाख जनजातीय और पीवीटीजी एचएच के लिए 0.3 किलोवाट सौर ऑफग्रीड प्रणाली का प्रावधान	50,000 रु. प्रति घर अथवा वास्तविक लागत के अनुसार	500	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 से वित्त वर्ष 2025-26
	2	सौर स्ट्रीट लाइटिंग और पीवीटीजी क्षेत्रों के 1500 एमपीसी में प्रकाश व्यवस्था का प्रावधान	1 लाख रु. प्रति एमपीसी	15	
	3	ऑफ-ग्रीड सौर प्रणालियों के माध्यम से 2000 सार्वजनिक संस्थाओं का सौरीकरण	1 लाख प्रति किलोवाट	400	वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 से वित्त वर्ष 2028-29
छ) पवन ऊर्जा	पवन ऊर्जा क्षेत्र के लिए उपलब्ध लाभ निम्नानुसार हैं:- (क) केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने दिनांक 19 जून 2024 को 7453 करोड़ के कुल परिव्यय पर 'अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के लिए व्यवहार्यता अंतर वित्तपोषण (वीजीएफ) योजना' को अनुमोदित किया है, जिसमें 1 गीगावाट की अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं (गुजरात और तमिलनाडु प्रत्येक के तट पर 500 मेगावाट) की स्थापना और कमीशनिंग के लिए 6853 करोड़ का परिव्यय और अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के लिए लॉजिस्टिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए दो पत्तनों के उन्नयन के लिए 600 करोड़ का अनुदान शामिल है। एमएनआरई द्वारा दिनांक 11 सितंबर 2024 को "अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के लिए वीजीएफ योजना" के कार्यान्वयन के लिए योजना दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए। (ख) दिनांक 31 मार्च, 2017 को या उससे पहले चालू पवन परियोजनाओं को उत्पादन आधारित प्रोत्साहन (जीबीआई) प्रदान किया जा रहा है।				

योजना/कार्यक्रम	योजना के अनुसार वर्तमान में उपलब्ध प्रोत्साहन
	(ग) पवन विद्युत जनरेटरों के उपकरणों के विनिर्माण के लिए आवश्यक कुछ वस्तुओं पर रियायती सीमा शुल्क में छूट।
ज) ग्रीन एनर्जी कॉरिडोर योजना (अक्षय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के लिए इंद्रा-स्टेट ट्रांसमिशन प्रणाली के विकास के लिए)	(क) जीईसी चरण-I: डीपीआर लागत अथवा आवंटित लागत, इनमें से जो भी कम हो, की 40% केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता। (ख) जीईसी चरण-II: डीपीआर लागत अथवा आवंटित लागत, इनमें से जो भी कम हो, की 33% केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता।
झ) बायोमास कार्यक्रम	(क) ब्रिकेट निर्माण संयंत्र के लिए: 9 लाख रु. प्रति एमटीपीएच (मीट्रिक टन/घंटे) (अधिकतम सीएफए – 45 लाख रु. प्रति परियोजना) (ख) गैर-खोई सह-उत्पादन परियोजना के लिए: 40 लाख रु. प्रति मेगावाट (अधिकतम सीएफए – 5 करोड़ रु. प्रति परियोजना) (ग) उन पेलेट संयंत्रों के लिए जिनके आवेदन दिनांक 16.07.2024 से पहले प्राप्त हो गए हों: 9 लाख रु. प्रति एमटीपीएच (मीट्रिक टन/घंटे) (अधिकतम सीएफए – 45 लाख रु. प्रति परियोजना) उन पेलेट संयंत्रों के लिए जिनके आवेदन दिनांक 16.07.2024 को या उसके बाद प्राप्त हुए हैं: i. गैर-टॉरिफाइड पेलेट निर्माण संयंत्र के लिए: 21 लाख रु./एमटीपीएच उत्पादन क्षमता या 1 एमटीपीएच संयंत्र के संयंत्र और मशीनरी के लिए ध्यान में ली गई पूंजीगत लागत का 30 प्रतिशत, जो भी कम हो (अधिकतम 105 लाख रु. प्रति परियोजना) ii. टॉरिफाइड पेलेट निर्माण संयंत्र के लिए: 42 लाख रु./एमटीपीएच उत्पादन क्षमता या 1 एमटीपीएच संयंत्र के संयंत्र और मशीनरी के लिए ध्यान में ली गई पूंजीगत लागत का 30 प्रतिशत, जो भी कम हो (अधिकतम 210 लाख रु. प्रति परियोजना)
ञ) बायोगैस कार्यक्रम	(क) लघु बायोगैस संयंत्रों (1-25 घन मीटर प्रति दिन क्षमता के संयंत्र) के लिए घन मीटर में संयंत्र के आकार के आधार पर प्रति संयंत्र 9,800/- रु. से 70,400/- रु.

योजना/कार्यक्रम	योजना के अनुसार वर्तमान में उपलब्ध प्रोत्साहन
	(ख) विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए प्रति किलोवाट 35,000/- रु. से 45,000/- रु. और थर्मल अनुप्रयोगों के लिए प्रति किलोवाट समतुल्य 17,500/- रु. से 22,500/- रु. (25-2500 घन मीटर प्रति दिन संयंत्र क्षमता)। पात्र सीएफए पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र, द्वीपसमूह, पंजीकृत गौशालाओं और अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लाभार्थियों के लिए मानक सीएफए से 20% अधिक होगा।
ट) अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम	(क) बायोगैस उत्पादन के लिए: 0.25 करोड़ रु. प्रति 12,000 घन मीटर प्रति दिन (अधिकतम सीएफए – 5 करोड़ रु. प्रति परियोजना) (ख) बायो-सीएनजी/संवर्धित बायोगैस/कंप्रेसड बायोगैस उत्पादन: (अधिकतम सीएफए – 10 करोड़ रु. प्रति परियोजना) (i) नए बायोगैस संयंत्र से बायो-सीएनजी उत्पादन – 4.0 करोड़ रु. प्रति 4800 किलोग्राम प्रति दिन (ii) मौजूदा बायोगैस संयंत्र से बायो-सीएनजी उत्पादन – 3.0 करोड़ रु. प्रति 4800 किलोग्राम प्रति दिन (ग) बायोगैस आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन: (अधिकतम सीएफए – 5.0 करोड़ रु. प्रति परियोजना) (i) नए बायोगैस संयंत्र से विद्युत उत्पादन: 0.75 करोड़ रु. प्रति मेगावाट (ii) मौजूदा बायोगैस संयंत्र से विद्युत उत्पादन: 0.5 करोड़ रु. प्रति मेगावाट (घ) जैव एवं कृषि औद्योगिक अपशिष्ट पर आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन (दहन प्रक्रिया के जरिए नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट (एमएसडब्ल्यू) को छोड़कर) के लिए: 0.40 करोड़ रु. प्रति मेगावाट (अधिकतम सीएफए – 5.0 करोड़ रु. प्रति परियोजना) (ङ) विद्युत/थर्मल अनुप्रयोगों के लिए बायोमास गैसीफायर: (i) विद्युत अनुप्रयोग के लिए ड्यूअल फ्यूल इंजन के साथ 2,500/- रु. प्रति किलोवाट समतुल्य (ii) विद्युत अनुप्रयोग के लिए 100% गैस इंजन के साथ 15,000/- रु. प्रति किलोवाट समतुल्य (iii) थर्मल अनुप्रयोगों के लिए 2 लाख रु. प्रति 300 किलोवाट थर्मल समतुल्य नोट: यदि अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा संयंत्र विशेष श्रेणी वाले राज्य (पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र, सिक्किम, हिमाचल प्रदेश एवं उत्तराखंड), जम्मू एवं कश्मीर, लद्दाख,

योजना/कार्यक्रम	योजना के अनुसार वर्तमान में उपलब्ध प्रोत्साहन
	लक्षद्वीप और अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में स्थापित किए जाते हैं, पात्र सीएफए उपर्युक्त मानक सीएफए पैटर्न से 20% अधिक होगी। ● गौशाला द्वारा स्वतंत्र रूप से अथवा संयुक्त उद्यमों/साझेदारी के जरिए स्थापित, मुख्य फीडस्टॉक के रूप में पशु गोबर पर आधारित बायोगैस/बायो-सीएनजी/विद्युत (बायोगैस आधारित) उत्पादन संयंत्र, मानक सीएफए पैटर्न से 20% से अधिक सीएफए के लिए पात्र होंगे। ये गौशाला (शेल्टर) संबंधित राज्य सरकार के पास पंजीकृत होने चाहिए।
ठ) राष्ट्रीय ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन मिशन	● इलेक्ट्रोलाइजर निर्माण के लिए साइट कार्यक्रम के तहत 4,440 करोड़ रु. का आवंटन किया गया है। प्रोत्साहन की राशि प्रथम वर्ष में 4,440 रु. प्रति किलोवाट से शुरू होती है और पांचवें वर्ष में 1,480 रु. प्रति किलोवाट पर समाप्त होती है। ● ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन उत्पादन और इसके डेरिवेटिव्स के लिए साइट कार्यक्रम हेतु 13,050 करोड़ रु. का आवंटन किया गया है। ○ ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन उत्पादन के लिए प्रोत्साहन राशि पहले, दूसरे और तीसरे वर्ष के लिए क्रमशः 50/कि.ग्रा. रु., 40/कि.ग्रा. रु. और 30/कि.ग्रा. रु. निर्धारित की गई है। ○ ग्रीन अमोनिया उत्पादन के लिए, उत्पादन एवं आपूर्ति के प्रथम वर्ष में प्रोत्साहन राशि 8.82 रुपए प्रति कि.ग्रा., उत्पादन एवं आपूर्ति के दूसरे वर्ष में 7.06 रुपए प्रति कि.ग्रा., तथा उत्पादन एवं आपूर्ति के तीसरे वर्ष में 5.30 रुपए प्रति कि.ग्रा. है। ● वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 तक परिवहन क्षेत्र में परियोजनाओं के लिए पायलट परियोजनाओं का परिव्यय 496 करोड़ रु. है। ● वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 तक नौवहन क्षेत्र में पायलट परियोजनाओं का परिव्यय 115 करोड़ रु. है। ● वित्त वर्ष 2029-30 तक इस्पात क्षेत्र में पायलट परियोजनाओं का परिव्यय 455 करोड़ रु. है। ● वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 तक हाइड्रोजन हब का परिव्यय 200 करोड़ रु. है। ● वर्ष 2025-26 तक मिशन के आर एंड डी कार्यक्रम का बजट 400 करोड़ रु. है।

योजना/कार्यक्रम	योजना के अनुसार वर्तमान में उपलब्ध प्रोत्साहन
	● वित्त वर्ष 2029-30 तक मिशन के कौशल विकास घटक का परिव्यय 35 करोड़ रु. है। ● वर्ष 2025-26 तक मिशन के परीक्षण घटक का परिव्यय 200 करोड़ रु. है। ● वर्ष 2025-26 तक ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन हब के लिए नई एवं उन्नत तकनीकों और आवेदनों का परिव्यय 200 करोड़ रु. है।
ड) आर एंड डी कार्यक्रम	मंत्रालय, उद्योग के सहयोग से अनुसंधान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विकास प्रस्तावों को बढ़ावा देता है और सरकारी/गैर-लाभ वाले अनुसंधान संगठनों को 100% और उद्योग, स्टार्ट-अप, निजी संस्थानों, उद्यमियों और निर्माण इकाईयों को 70% वित्तीय सहायता देता है।

SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO: Hon. Speaker Sir, I rise to address two crucial aspects that will propel India's renewable energy journey forward.

First, I would like to shed light on the incentives and concessions provided by the Union Government for setting up solar power and other renewable energy projects on government lands more particularly in Telangana. The Union Government has implemented various initiatives to encourage the growth of renewable energy in the country. One such initiative is the provision of incentives and concessions for setting up renewable energy projects on government lands. The country has set an ambitious target of 450 GW of renewable energy power by 2030.

I would like to ask this from the hon. Minister. What are the details of the incentives and concessions provided by the Union Government for setting up solar power and other renewable energy projects on government lands in Telangana?

माननीय अध्यक्ष: ऑनरेबल मेम्बर, आपका प्रश्न क्या है?

SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO: What are the details of the

incentives and concessions provided by the Union Government for setting up solar power and other renewable energy projects on government lands more particularly in Telangana?

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Sir, we are providing funds for solar parks not specifically on the government land, but for the solar parks. PM-KUSUM is for the farmers where they will get subsidy. In some cases, it is 30 per cent and in some of the special-category States it is 50 per cent. In PM Surya Ghar for 3 kW they will get Rs. 78,000. In the PM-KUSUM there are three components, and in the various components there are different types of subsidies. Overall, it is not on the government land.

Steps were taken for the overall development of renewable energy in the country after Prime Minister, Shri Modi took over. In the entire country, the solar power generated in 2014 was 2.83 GW, that is before Shri Modi came to power. In the last 10 years, I am very happy to announce -- which I had mentioned yesterday in the other House also -- that from 2.83 GW in 2014, today we have reached 100 GW of solar power in the country. Overall, 75 GW energy was generated in 2014 from non-fossil fuel. Today, we are generating 222 GW. This is what we have done, and modules, cells, wafers, ingots and even polysilicon, we are trying to manufacture domestically.

But as far as the State of Telangana is concerned, I can only say that some of the schemes are demand-driven. We have given whatever was sanctioned to the Telangana Government. If they work on it, the Government of India is always ready to support irrespective of the Party that is ruling there. But some of the State

Governments in spite of our repeated reminders including the State of Telangana are not working and they are not making use of the Government of India schemes.

SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO : Sir, are there any other benefits such as low-interest loans or grants available to support the growth of renewable energy in Telangana? Further, I would request the hon. Minister to provide detailed information about the subsidies, tax breaks, and other benefits offered to encourage investment in the renewable energy sector. I believe that that these details will help the investors make informed decision and support the country's renewable energy goals.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Sir, as I have told, PM-KUSUM is a progress-driven scheme. PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana is also a demand-driven scheme. We are continuously receiving demands from the States based on their implementation.

During September 2023, based on the request of Telangana, the State implementing agency was changed and we accepted that. In October 2024, we requested all State implementing agencies including TGREDCO to implement the scheme and sign the pending PPAs on 31st December 2024. So far, no PPAs have been sent by the Telangana Government. Under Component A, Telangana was allocated 500 megawatts in January 2021. No progress was shown either by this Government or the previous Government which was there. Four-thousand megawatt was sanctioned to the TGREDCO in June 2024. Since there was no progress, 3,000 megawatt was cancelled after six months because absolutely कुछ भी नहीं हुआ था । An EOI was issued in January. There was no information on bids

and LOAs.

In February 2025, Telangana requested for the use of Government land and inclusion of self-help groups under the Component A in PM-KUSUM. PM-KUSUM means PM Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthan Mahabhiyan which means the farmer should always get electricity. As Members of Parliament, we deal with the people, we meet the people and we know that in majority of States, फार्मर्स के इरीगेशन परपज के लिए रात में बिजली की सप्लाई होती है। इन लोगों को दिन में बिजली मिलनी चाहिए, यह सोचकर हमने पीएम किसान योजना शुरू की। पीएम किसान योजना में किसान का उत्थान भी है। इसीलिए पीएम कुसुम का जो प्रोजेक्ट होता है, उसे किसान की लैंड पर ही करना है। Keeping that in mind, we have advised Telangana not to use Government land for PM-KUSUM. If they adhere to the guidelines, if they make progress, if they sign the PPAs, then the Government of India is ready to support them.

The Prime Minister has given me the target that by 2030, we should achieve 500 gigawatts. Today, I would like to announce, and all the Members should hear this, that India is the third largest producer of renewable energy in the entire world. We are marching fast. Irrespective of the party which is ruling in the respective States, we want to support them. The only thing is that they have to perform, PPAs should be there and PPAs should be signed. If all such things are done, the Government of India is always ready to support. But so far as Telangana is concerned, progress is very low. I request all the Members from Telangana on this side and that side to pursue the Telangana Government to make the progress.

डॉ. इन्द्रा हांग सुब्बा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत देश का 500 गीगावॉट रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी हार्नेस करने का टारगेट था, लेकिन अभी तक केवल 220 या 230 गीगावॉट तक ही हार्नेस हुआ है। इसमें भी मेजोरिटी

सोलर एनर्जी की है। नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ विंड एनर्जी बताती है कि भारत में विंड एनर्जी में लगभग 1100 गीगावाट तक हार्नेस कर सकते हैं। मैं क्वेश्चन नम्बर 198 को रेफर करके बता रहा हूँ कि जितनी भी स्कीम्स बनी हैं, इनमें ज्यादातर सोलर एनर्जी को हार्नेस करने के लिए बनी हैं। विंड एनर्जी को हार्नेस करने के लिए बहुत ही कम स्कीम्स बनी हैं।

मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि विंड एनर्जी को हार्नेस करने के लिए यूनियन गवर्नमेंट और मिनिस्ट्री कोई स्कीम बना रही है, जैसे पीएम कुसुम है, सूर्यघर बिजली योजना है। क्या आपने इसी तरह से विंड एनर्जी के बारे में भी सोचा है? रीसेंट स्टडी ने सजेस्ट किया है, जितने भी हाई एलटीट्यूड में विंड का वेलोसिटी रहता है, उस विंड वेलोसिटी को हार्नेस करते हुए विंड एनर्जी का उत्पादन कर सकते हैं। क्या मिनिस्ट्री ने विंड एनर्जी को हार्नेस करने के बारे में सोचा है? क्या आप रिसर्च एंड डेवलपमेंट करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाएंगे?

श्री प्रहलाद जोशी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, बेसिकली यह प्रश्न तेलंगाना से संबंधित है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: उनका अगला प्रश्न यही था।

श्री प्रहलाद जोशी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रश्न का उत्तर देता हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 2014 में 75 गीगावाट से आज हम 222 गीगावाट तक पहुंच गए हैं। यह बहुत बड़ा जम्प है, इसे अप्रेसिएट करना चाहिए। मैंने पहले भी अपने उत्तर में कहा था, सोलर में 2.83 गीगावाट से 100 गीगावाट को पार कर लिया है। 180 गीगावाट अंडर इम्प्लिमेन्टेशन है, 79.9 गीगावाट ऑलरेडी टेंडर्ड है, टोटल इंस्टॉल्ड गीगावाट को मिलाकर 480 गीगावाट हो जाएगा जबकि टारगेट 500 गीगावाट है।

हर वर्ष 50 गीगावाट का टेंडर फ्लोट करना, पीपीपी साइन करना, राज्यों के साथ हम लगातार बातचीत कर रहे हैं। रीजन-वाइज सभी मुख्यमंत्रियों के साथ, सभी मंत्रियों के साथ हमारी बातचीत हो रही है। ग्लोबल आरई इनवेस्टर्स मीट गांधीनगर में स्वयं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी आये थे, उसके साथ ही बहुत सारे राज्यों के मुख्यमंत्री भी आये थे।

दुनिया के बड़े-बड़े बिजनेस लीडर्स रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी में भारत में इनवेस्टमेंट कर सकते हैं। एमईए का सहयोग लेकर उनको बुलाया गया था। भारत में रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी में इनवेस्टमेंट करने के

लिए बड़ी मात्रा में लोग आये थे। जब माननीय मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में इतना बड़ा एचीवमेंट होता है तो सहज रूप से इनको जलन होती है इसीलिए बीच-बीच में ऐसा टोका टाकी करते हैं। इनके काल में 2 गीगावाट से हम अभी 100 गीगावाट सोलर में पहुंच गए हैं। Everybody should acknowledge it. मैं आशावादी हूं कि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में 500 गीगावाट तक जरूर पहुंच जाएंगे।

श्री सुधाकर सिंह : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या केन्द्र सरकार राज्यों को विशेष सब्सिडी या वित्तीय सहायता देने की कोई योजना बना रही है? जहां ऊर्जा की कीमतें अधिक हैं लेकिन क्रय शक्ति कम है, जैसे बिहार तो वहां के लोग सौर ऊर्जा जैसे नवीकरण ऊर्जा स्रोतों को अपनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित हो सकें।

बिहार में आज भी लाखों लोग डीजल जनरेटर पर निर्भर हैं, जिससे न केवल उनकी आय पर अतिरिक्त बोझ पड़ता है बल्कि यह पर्यावरण के लिए भी हानिकारक है। क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी नीति तैयार की है या प्रस्तावित की है जिससे बिहार जैसे राज्यों में सौर ऊर्जा को किफायती और सुलभ बनाया जा सके?

श्री प्रहलाद जोशी: सर, जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा है, हमारे देश का कोई भी राज्य हो, अगर सोलर एनर्जी या ओवरऑल रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी की स्कीम्स के इंप्लिमेंटेशन की बात करें, तो हमारी बहुत सी स्कीम्स हैं, मैं उन सबको यहां पढ़ना नहीं चाहता हूं। जैसे पीएम-सूर्य घर है, इन-रियल-सेंस यह मुफ्त बिजली योजना है। हमने इसे लास्ट ईयर, जनवरी, 2024 में अनाउंस किया था और फिर इसे शुरू किया गया। उसके बाद इसके रूल्स वगैरह फ्रेम होकर आते-आते कोड ऑफ कन्डक्ट आ गया। पीएम सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना का इंप्लिमेंटेशन जून में शुरू हो गया। In 7-8 months, we have achieved 10 lakh installations under PM Surya Ghar.

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि कई राज्य फ्री अनाउंस करते हैं, लेकिन पीएम मोदी जी का अनाउंसमेंट क्या है? कुछ राज्य 200 यूनिट्स अनाउंस करते हैं, लेकिन बाद में 40 यूनिट्स भी नहीं देते हैं। लेकिन भारत सरकार की, मोदी जी की योजना सस्टेनेबल है। हम इसे सिर्फ फ्री ही नहीं देते हैं, बल्कि हम जो 300 किलोवॉट फ्री देते हैं, तो 78,000 रुपए हम पीएम सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना में

सब्सिडी के रूप में देते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी, बहुत ज्यादा समय हो गया है।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री प्रहलाद जोशी: सर, इसके कारण यह 25 सालों तक फ्री होता है और 25 सालों के बाद 15 लाख का इसी स्कीम में फिक्स्ड डिपॉजिट होता है। Not only free, बल्कि आप लोग इसमें पैसा भी अर्न करते हैं। इसके साथ ही साथ कॉम्पोनेंट-सी में हमने बिहार के लिए 70,000 पम्प्स एलोकेट किए हैं। वे इसका उपयोग करते हैं। इस तरह बिहार भी अन्नदाता के साथ-साथ अब ऊर्जादाता भी बनेगा।

श्री मनीश तिवारी : अध्यक्ष जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

अध्यक्ष जी, सामरिक सुरक्षा और ऊर्जा सुरक्षा में समन्वय बनाना बहुत जरूरी है। खावड़ा में रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी की एक बहुत बड़ी फैसिलिटी लग रही है। वह जो फैसिलिटी है, वह भारत-पाकिस्तान की सरहद के एक किलोमीटर तक जाएगी। जो राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के प्रोटोकॉल्स हैं, वे यह कहते हैं कि बॉर्डर के दस किलोमीटर तक कोई बड़ा इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर का प्रोजेक्ट नहीं लग सकता है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि खावड़ा में जो यह प्रोजेक्ट लग रहा है, इसको लगाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के जो प्रोटोकॉल्स हैं, क्या उनको रिलैक्स किया गया है?

दूसरा, भारत सरकार ने इस रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी के प्रोजेक्ट को, जो कि एक मिक्स्ड रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी का प्रोजेक्ट है, उसमें विन्ड भी है, सोलर भी है और बाकी चीजें भी हैं, इसके लिए कितनी रियायत भारत सरकार की तरफ से दी गई है?

श्री प्रहलाद जोशी: सर, हम यह चाहते हैं कि देश में रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी जेनरेट हो। माननीय सदस्य ने खावड़ा के बारे में प्रश्न किया है। वैसे तो यह प्रश्न विषय से संबंधित नहीं है, उनका प्रश्न इससे अनरिलेटेड है। ... (व्यवधान) फिर भी, मैं इनको बताना चाहता हूं कि जब भी हम प्रोजेक्ट का अनुमोदन देते हैं, राज्य, केंद्र और लोकल लेवल पर बाकी जो भी अनुमतियां लेनी हैं, क्लियरेंसेज लेने हैं, लाइसेंसेज लेने हैं, वे सभी विभागों से लेकर ही करते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न सं. 185. श्री बिप्लब कुमार देब।

OPERATIONALIZATION OF MINES BY PROJECT MONITORING UNIT

***185. †SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:**

SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH:

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

- (a) the State-wise details of the 500 mineral and coal mines auctioned and the specific measures implemented by the Government through the newly established Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) to expedite the operationalization of these mineral and coal mines;
- (b) the manner in which PMU is likely to enhance coordination between various Ministries and State authorities to facilitate faster mine operations; and
- (c) the role of the PMU in monitoring compliance with statutory clearances required for mining operations?

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

(क) से (ग): **विवरण** सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (ग) अब तक विभिन्न राज्यों में 457 गैर कोयला खनिज ब्लॉकों और 131 कोयला ब्लॉकों की सफलतापूर्वक नीलामी की जा चुकी है। ब्लॉकों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **अनुबंध** में दिया गया है।

परियोजना प्रबंधन इकाई (पीएमयू) की स्थापना प्रमुख सांविधिक मंजूरीयों के लिए अनुमोदन प्रक्रिया को सुविधाजनक बनाकर नीलाम किए गए ब्लॉकों के संचालन में तेजी लाने के लिए की गई है। पीएमयू मंजूरीयों को सरल बनाने और समयबद्ध तरीके से मंजूरीयां और अनुमोदन प्राप्त करने के लिए विभिन्न मंत्रालयों, राज्य प्राधिकरणों और नीलाम किए गए ब्लॉकों के अधिमानित बोलीदाताओं के बीच बेहतर समन्वय स्थापित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है।

इसके अलावा, पीएमयू लंबित अनुमोदनों का रिकार्ड रखकर विनियामक आवश्यकताओं के अनुपालन को सुनिश्चित करता है, मौजूदा पद्धति के तहत अनुमोदन प्राप्त करने में बोलीदाताओं के सामने आने वाली मुख्य समस्याओं की पहचान करता है तथा अनुमोदन प्रक्रिया में सुधार की सिफारिश करता है।

अनुबंध

राज्य-वार नीलामी सारांश (गैर-कोयला ब्लॉक)

क्र. सं.	राज्य	राज्य सरकार द्वारा नीलाम किए गए खनिज ब्लॉक	केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा नीलाम किए गए महत्वपूर्ण खनिज ब्लॉक	नीलाम किए गए कुल खनिज ब्लॉक
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	25	1	26
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	-	4	4
3	असम	3	-	3
4	बिहार	1	3	4
5	छत्तीसगढ़	37	1	38
6	गुजरात	25	-	25
7	गोवा	12	-	12
8	झारखंड	10	1	11
9	कर्नाटक	45	2	47
10	मध्य प्रदेश	90	3	93
11	महाराष्ट्र	40	1	41
12	ओडिशा	48	3	51
13	राजस्थान	88	-	88
14	तमिलनाडु	-	2	2
15	तेलंगाना	2	-	2
16	उत्तर प्रदेश	7	3	10
कुल योग		433	24	457

राज्य-वार सारांश (कोयला ब्लॉक)

क्र. सं.	राज्य	नीलाम किए गए कुल कोयला ब्लॉक
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1
2	असम	2
3	छत्तीसगढ़	19
4	झारखंड	34
5	मध्य प्रदेश	31
6	महाराष्ट्र	13
7	ओडिशा	25
8	पश्चिम बंगाल	6
	कुल योग	131

श्री बिप्लब कुमार देब : महोदय, मेरा पहला सप्लीमेंट्री सवाल है कि माइनिंग सेक्टर में ऑक्शन के बाद राज्यों को क्या लाभ मिला है?... (व्यवधान) **मंत्री जी,** आप इसके बारे में बताइए। ... (व्यवधान)

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरन रिजिजू): आपने वादा किया है कि आप प्रश्न काल को डिस्टर्ब नहीं करेंगे। आप ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं?... (व्यवधान)

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, वर्ष 2014 में नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने सत्ता में आने के बाद माइनिंग और कोल सेक्टर में पारदर्शिता लाने का प्रयास किया है। माइनिंग की जितनी भी एक्टिविटीज़ होती है, चाहे प्राइवेट सेक्टर हो, पीएसयूज हों या राज्य सरकारों के पीएसयूज हों, हम ऑक्शन के द्वारा ब्लॉक्स देते हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के सत्ता संभालने के बाद राज्य सरकारों को लगभग 6,00,000 करोड़ रुपये का रेवेन्यू मिला है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, क्या आप यहां नारेबाजी करने आए हैं? प्लीज बैठ जाइए। यह सदन नारेबाजी के लिए नहीं है। सभी माननीय सदस्यों को प्रश्न काल में बोलने का मौका दिया गया है। माननीय मंत्री जी जवाब दे रहे हैं। सभी से स्वीकृति के बाद चर्चा की जाती है।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी : महोदय, चाहे रॉयल्टी हो, डीएमएफ हो, आयरन और कोल मंत्रालय के द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को लाभ दिया जाता है ।...(व्यवधान) मैं राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं । अभी भी कुछ राज्यों में माइन्स पर एक्शन नहीं हो रहा है, वह होना चाहिए ।...(व्यवधान)

आज का जो मूलभूत सवाल है, उसके लिए हम आने वाले दिनों में पीएमयू और राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिलकर काम करने वाले हैं । हम कोल सेक्टर में रिफॉर्म्स लाएंगे तथा हम माइनिंग सेक्टर में भी रिफॉर्म्स लाएंगे । जो एक्शन लिया गया है, पीएमयू के द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को लाभ देने के लिए, सिर्फ रेवेन्यू नहीं, बल्कि ऑपरेशनलाइजेशन होना चाहिए, पूरे क्लियरेंसेज लेने चाहिए ।...(व्यवधान) सभी क्लियरेंसेज देने के लिए पीएमयू का गठन किया गया है । वह राज्य सरकारों के साथ अच्छी तरह से मिलकर काम करेगा । प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो माइन्स हैं, उनको भी लाभ मिलेगा ।...(व्यवधान) जिन्होंने अलग-अलग प्राइवेट सेक्टर्स के माइन्स लिए हैं, आगे आने वाले दिनों में केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार द्वारा क्लियरेंसेज दिए जा सकें, इसके पीएमयू प्रयास करेगा ।...(व्यवधान)

11.57 hrs

At this stage Dr. Mallu Ravi, Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy and some other hon.

Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (व्यवधान)

श्री बिप्लब कुमार देब : महोदय, मेरा दूसरा सप्लीमेंट्री सवाल है कि कॉमर्शियल एक्टिविटीज के बाद 131 कोल ब्लॉक्स में कितने लोगों को डायरेक्ट और इन्डायरेक्ट रोजगार दिया गया है?... (व्यवधान)

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी : अध्यक्ष जी, आज भारत में माइनिंग सेक्टर में लगभग चार लाख से ज्यादा लोग काम कर रहे हैं । एम्प्लॉयमेंट जेनरेशन हो सके, इसके लिए हमारी सरकार लगातार प्रयास कर रही है।...(व्यवधान) चाहे प्राइवेट सेक्टर्स के माइन्स हों, राज्य सरकारों की माइन्स हों, चाहे भारत सरकार की पीएमयू माइन्स हों, आज कोल सेक्टर में चार लाख से ज्यादा लोगों को रोजगार दिया जा रहा है।...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री बिप्लब कुमार देब जी, क्या आप सवाल पूछना चाहते हैं?

श्री बिप्लब कुमार देब : महोदय, जी नहीं।

श्री कृपानाथ मल्लाह : महोदय, मेरा सवाल है कि भारत सरकार क्रिटिकल मिनरल में आत्मनिर्भरता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है?... (व्यवधान)

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, आज क्रिटिकल मिनरल की आवश्यकता सिर्फ भारत में नहीं है, बल्कि पूरी दुनिया से डिमांड आ रही है। आज ग्रीन एनर्जी का उपयोग होता है। जैसे पूरी दुनिया ग्रीन एनर्जी और इलेक्ट्रिक मोबिलिटी की तरफ बढ़ रही है।... (व्यवधान) चाहे लिथियम हो, कोबाल्ट हो, निकल हो, ग्रेफाइट हो, रेयर अर्थ एलीमेंट्स हों, हम इसके दृष्टिकोण से आगे बढ़ रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान)

आजादी के बाद नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में भारत सरकार ने पहली बार मिनरल के दृष्टिकोण से 'नेशनल क्रिटिकल मिनरल मिशन' घोषित किया है। भारत सरकार क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स को पाने के लिए लगभग 32,000 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने वाली है। जियोलॉजिकल सर्वे ऑफ इंडिया के दृष्टिकोण से 195 क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स एक्सप्लोरेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स शुरू किए गए हैं। हम वर्ष 2025-26 में 227 नए प्रोजेक्ट्स शुरू करने वाले हैं।... (व्यवधान)

11.59 hrs

At this stage Dr. Mallu Ravi, Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy and some other hon. Members left the House.

हम नेशनल मिनरल एक्सप्लोरेशन ट्रस्ट द्वारा भी क्रिटिकल मिनरल को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। सिर्फ भारत में ही नहीं, बल्कि आज नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार पहली बार विदेशों में जाकर क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स का एक्सप्लोरेशन और माइनिंग का काम कर रही है। आज हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स इंपोर्ट करते हैं। चाहे इलेक्ट्रिकल व्हीकल्स हों, सेल फोन्स हों, अलग-अलग सेक्टर्स के लिए क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स जरूरी हैं। पहली बार भारत सरकार इस मिशन के द्वारा 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत' बनाने के लिए प्रयास कर रही है।... (व्यवधान)

12.00 hrs

SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU : Thank you, Sir. Andhra Pradesh has

a lot of mineral deposits. 93 per cent of the Barytes is explored from Andhra Pradesh and 90 per cent of the limestone is explored from Andhra Pradesh, and as you mentioned just now, critical minerals are also being explored in Andhra Pradesh but unfortunately, even after 10 years of the bifurcation of the State, still we do not have the Geological Survey of India's State unit in Andhra Pradesh. This GSI will help in better data collection, will help in better Centre-State coordination, will help in mineral assessment and will help in mineral exploration.

So, my question, through you, is Sir, whether the Central Government is looking at establishing the Geological Survey of India's Permanent Regional Office in Andhra Pradesh? If so, by when?

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, क्रिटिकल मिनरल के बारे में पहले भारत में ऐसा नहीं था। पहली बार नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने क्रिटिकल मिनरल में 24 क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स की घोषणा की है।

दूसरा विषय इंपोर्ट करने का है, क्योंकि कुछ क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स में सौ प्रतिशत विदेशों के ऊपर डिपेंडेंट हैं। इस डिपेंडेंसी के दृष्टिकोण को देखते हुए जो इंपोर्ट करते हैं, उसमें पूरा सौ प्रतिशत ड्यूटी फ्री इंपोर्ट किया है। नरेन्द्र मोदी की सरकार के बजट में 24 क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स पर कोई ड्यूटी नहीं है। हम क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स के दृष्टिकोण से नए-नए कदम उठा रहे हैं। आदरणीय सांसद जी ने जीएसआई के बारे में पूछा है। बहुत खुशी की बात है कि जीएसआई इस 175वीं साल का सेलीब्रेशन कर रहा है। दुनिया में जियोलॉजिकल सर्वे ऑफ इण्डिया सबसे बड़ी संस्था है। भारत के लगभग दस हजार कर्मचारी, इंजीनियर्स, साइंटिस्ट्स जीएसआई में काम करते हैं। इस साल 175वीं वर्ष का सेलीब्रेशन हम मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में देश भर में कर रहे हैं। आप आन्ध्र प्रदेश के ऑफिस की बात कर रहे हैं तो हम आपसे और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से बातचीत करके कैम्प ऑफिस विजयवाड़ा में जरूर शुरू करेंगे।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**(i) Starred Question Nos. 186 to 200****FARE DISPARITY BY CAB COMPANIES*****186. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:****SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:**

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

- (a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government about price disparity being followed by various cab companies especially Uber and Ola depending upon the customer using iPhone or Android phone and if so, the details and the facts thereof.
- (b) whether the Government has received any complaints from the consumers against certain cab companies for charging different amount of fare for same travel distance despite having same pick up point, estimate time of arrival and drop off time and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has issued any directives/notice to the cab companies to fix/provide the criteria for deciding the fare in view of its zero tolerance towards unfair trade practice;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the response received from the cab companies in this regard; and
- (e) whether the Government has taken any punitive action also against the cab companies in such wrong doings and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) Yes Sir. It has come to the notice of the Department of Consumer Affairs about alleged price disparity being followed by ANI Technologies Private Limited (Ola) and Uber India Systems Private Limited (Uber) for cab fares displayed on Android and iOS devices for identical rides. Accordingly, the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) issued a letter on 10.1.2025 seeking response from Ola and Uber regarding alleged differential pricing. Ola and Uber have denied the charges. Since both the companies have denied the charges, the matter has been sent to DG (Investigation) for detailed Investigation.

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.

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.

In terms of the provisions of these rules, no e-commerce entity shall

- a) manipulate the price of the goods or services offered on its platform in such a manner as to gain unreasonable profit by imposing on consumers any unjustified price having regard to the prevailing market conditions, the essential nature of the good or service, any extraordinary circumstances under which the good or service is offered, and any other relevant consideration in determining whether the price charged is justified.
- b) Discriminate between the consumers of the same class or make any arbitrary classification of consumers affecting their rights under the Act.

These rules also provide that no e-commerce entity shall adopt any unfair trade practice, whether in the course of business on its platform or otherwise.

Under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA), an executive agency, came into existence on 24.07.2020. It is designed to intervene, to prevent consumer detriment arising from unfair trade practices and to initiate class action(s), including the enforcement of recalls, refunds and return of products. Its core mandate is to prevent and regulate false or misleading advertisements which are prejudicial to the public interest.

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

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

REDEVELOPMENT OF TIRUNELVELI STATION

***187. SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C.:**

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

- (a) the details of the plans of the Government for the redevelopment of Tirunelveli Railway Station;
- (b) the total amount of funds allocated for the redevelopment of the said railway station;
- (c) the current status of the redevelopment of this railway station; and
- (d) the expected date of completion of the project ?

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

- (a) to (d) The project for redevelopment of Tirunelveli Railway Station falling in the state of Tamil Nadu, has been sanctioned for a total cost of ₹99.84 crore under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme.

The Master plan of Tirunelveli station envisage East and West terminal buildings, spacious foot over bridge, upgradation of platforms, parcel office, RMS office, circulating area and surface parking etc. Tiruvelveli station has an average daily footfall of approximately 35,000 passengers.

Upgradation/Modernisation of stations on Indian Railways is a continuous and ongoing process and works in this regard are undertaken as per requirement, inter-se priority, availability of funds etc.

In recent years, construction of platform shelter work, provision of pay and use toilet, cycle and scooter parking work, provision of prefabricated toilets at circulating area, provision of recycling plant, improvement to platform and concourse surface works, provision of monumental flag and quick watering system for coaches at platform work, have been executed at Tirunelveli railway station.

This 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, 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, out of which 77 stations including Tirunelveli station are located in the state of Tamil Nadu. Out of these 77 stations, the development works have been taken up on 71 stations.

The details of allocation of funds for development and maintenance of stations are maintained Zonal Railway-wise and not Work-wise or Station-wise. Passenger amenities are generally funded under Plan Head-53 'Customer Amenities'. Tirunelveli railway station in Tamil Nadu falls under Southern Railway Zone and the fund allocation to Southern Railway for development and maintenance of stations under Plan Head-53 'Customer Amenities', for the year (RE 2024-25) is ₹1097.90 Cr.

Further, development/re-development/upgradation of Railway Stations is complex in nature involving safety of passengers and trains and requires various statutory clearances such as fire clearance, heritage, tree cutting, airport clearance etc. The progress also gets affected due to brown field related challenges such as shifting of utilities, (involving water/sewage lines, optical fibre cables, gas pipe lines, power/signal cables etc.) infringements, encroachments, operation of trains without hindering passenger movement, speed restrictions due to works carried out in close proximity of high voltage power lines, etc. and these factors affect the completion time. Therefore, no time frame can be indicated at this stage.

RESUMPTION OF SERVICES OF DISCONTINUED TRAINS IN ODISHA***188. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that several express and passenger trains have been discontinued or are not stopping at Bargarh, Attabira, Barpali (Bargarh district) and Belpahar, Brajrajnagar (Jharsuguda district), Odisha thereby causing inconvenience to passengers;
- (b) whether the Government has received any representations or requests from public representatives/local authorities regarding the resumption of these train stoppages;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;
- (d) whether the Government has conducted any review or feasibility study for reinstating train services at these stations to facilitate better connectivity for passengers, students and traders; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken to resume the services of these trains at the above mentioned stations along with the expected 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 (e) Representations/requests, both formal and informal, are received from State Governments, Ministries of Central Government, Elected Representatives, Consultative Committees etc. by Railways at various levels including Railway

Board, Zonal Railways, Division office etc. As receipt of such representations/requests is a continuous and dynamic process, centralized compendium of such representations/requests is not maintained. However, the representation/request etc. are dealt as per laid down procedure/guidelines and action as found feasible and justified is taken from time to time.

The details of train services serving these stations are as under:

S.No.	Name of Station	No. of trains serving
1	Bargarh Road	52
2	Attabira	10
3	Barpali	20
4	Belpahar	20
5	Brajrajnagar	24

Besides, provision of stoppage of train services is an on-going process on Indian Railways which is dependent on factors like traffic justification, operational feasibility, competing demands, availability of alternative services, etc.

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना

***189. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:**

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना की मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं तथा उक्त योजना से भारतीय रेलवे में यात्रियों को बेहतर अनुभव किस प्रकार मिलने की संभावना है;

- (ख) क्या उक्त योजना देश में विशेषकर राजस्थान के दौसा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्टेशनों के पुनर्विकास के लिए आरंभ की गई है तथा यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या उक्त योजना के तहत स्टेशनों पर छोटे-छोटे स्टॉल बनाए जाने हेतु कोई प्रावधान है तथा इसके लिए आरक्षण भी प्रदान किए जाने की संभावना है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा ऐसी कंपनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें उक्त योजना के तहत कार्यों का ठेका दिया गया है तथा इस संबंध में क्या मानक निर्धारित किए गए हैं;
- (ङ) क्या यात्री सुविधाओं में सुधार के लिए रेलगाड़ियों में सामान्य यात्री डिब्बों की संख्या बढ़ाने की कोई योजना है; और
- (च) 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 (च) राजस्थान राज्य के दौसा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्थित बांदीकुई, दौसा, मंडावर महवा रोड और राजगढ़ रेलवे स्टेशनों को अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत विकास के लिए चिह्नित किया गया है। इन स्टेशनों पर विकास कार्यों के लिए निविदाएं प्रदान की जा चुकी हैं और कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।

बांदीकुई स्टेशन पर, नए स्टेशन भवन, प्रतीक्षालय के निर्माण, परिचलन क्षेत्र और शौचालयों के सुधार कार्य पूरे कर लिए गए हैं तथा ऊपरी पैदल पुल, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार, लिफ्ट की व्यवस्था आदि निर्माण कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।

दौसा स्टेशन पर, स्टेशन भवन, प्रतीक्षालय, परिचलन क्षेत्र, शौचालयों में सुधार और प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर की व्यवस्था आदि कार्य पूरे कर लिए गए हैं और नए ऊपरी पैदल पुल के निर्माण और लिफ्ट की व्यवस्था आदि कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।

मंडावर महवा रोड स्टेशन पर नए प्रवेश द्वार पर पोर्च का निर्माण, स्टेशन भवन में सुधार, प्रवेश द्वार, परिचलन क्षेत्र, पार्किंग क्षेत्र, पहुंच मार्ग, शौचालय ब्लॉक, प्लेटफार्म शेल्टर का प्रावधान और

दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाओं संबंधी कार्य पूरे कर लिए गए हैं तथा संकेतकों, स्टेशन फर्नीचर आदि में सुधार का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

राजगढ़ स्टेशन पर स्टेशन भवन में सुधार, प्रतीक्षालय, परिचलन क्षेत्र, शौचालयों और प्लेटफार्म शेल्टर की व्यवस्था संबंधी कार्य पूरे कर लिए गए हैं तथा नए ऊपरी पैदल पुल का निर्माण कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया 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 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

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 पश्चिम रेलवे, उत्तर मध्य रेलवे, पश्चिम मध्य रेलवे और पश्चिम 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 और 2024-25 (जनवरी, 2025 तक) के दौरान 4,009 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय किया गया है।

स्टेशनों पर यात्रियों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए, प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर पर्याप्त खानपान/विक्रय सुविधाओं का प्रावधान किया गया है। तदनुसार, स्टेशनों पर खानपान/विक्रय इकाइयां प्रचलित मौजूदा नीतिगत दिशानिर्देशों के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं।

भारतीय रेल सामान्य श्रेणी के यात्रियों सहित सभी श्रेणियों के यात्रियों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए निरंतर प्रयासरत रहती है और तदनुसार, मेल/एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियों की संरचना से संबंधित मौजूदा नीति के अंतर्गत सामान्य श्रेणी और गैर-वातानुकूलित शयनयान श्रेणी के सवारी डिब्बों का उपयोग करने

वाले यात्रियों को अधिक अकोमोडेशन मुहैया कराने के लिए, 22 सवारी डिब्बों वाली गाड़ी में 12 (बारह) सामान्य श्रेणी और गैर-वातानुकूलित शयनयान श्रेणी के सवारी डिब्बों और 08 (आठ) वातानुकूलित सवारी डिब्बों का प्रावधान है।

अनारक्षित सवारी डिब्बों में अकोमोडेशन बढ़ाने और इनमें यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए, चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान लिंके हॉफमैन बुश (एलएचबी) सवारी डिब्बों के साथ चलने वाली मेल/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में लगभग 1200 सामान्य श्रेणी के सवारी डिब्बे जोड़े गए हैं। बढ़ती मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारतीय रेल ने सामान्य श्रेणी और शयनयान श्रेणी के सवारी डिब्बों सहित 17,000 गैर-वातानुकूलित सवारी डिब्बों के विनिर्माण की योजना बनाई है।

इसके अलावा, वर्तमान में रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं के परिचालन के लिए उपयोग किए जा रहे कुल सवारी डिब्बों में से, दो-तिहाई गैर-वातानुकूलित तथा एक-तिहाई वातानुकूलित प्रकार के सवारी डिब्बे हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय रेल ने अत्याधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी से सुसज्जित अमृत भारत सेवाएं शुरू की हैं, जो उन्नत विशेषताओं जैसे झटका मुक्त यात्रा के लिए सेमी-परमानेंट कपलर, क्षैतिज स्लाइडिंग खिड़कियां, फोल्डेबल स्नैक टेबल और बॉटल होल्डर, मोबाइल होल्डर आदि से सुसज्जित हैं। ये सेवाएं, पूरी तरह से गैर-वातानुकूलित गाड़ियां हैं और इनमें वर्तमान में 12 शयनयान श्रेणी के सवारी डिब्बे और 8 सामान्य श्रेणी के सवारी डिब्बे शामिल हैं, जो यात्रियों को उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली सेवाएं प्रदान कर रहे हैं।

IMPLEMENTATION OF SMART-PDS

***190. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL:**

SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

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

- (a) the current status of the implementation of the Scheme for Modernization and Reforms through Technology in Public Distribution System (SMART-PDS) across States including Maharashtra;
- (b) the name of States which have adopted the SMART-PDS system so far including challenges being faced by these States in the implementation process;
- (c) the primary objectives of the SMART-PDS scheme in improving the Public Distribution System (PDS) in the country;
- (d) the percentage of the population expected to benefit from the modernization efforts under SMART-PDS;
- (e) whether the Government has allocated funds for strengthening digital infrastructure and internet connectivity in remote areas for effective implementation of SMART-PDS and if so, the details thereof;
- (f) the measures being taken to ensure that beneficiaries in remote or rural areas with limited digital access can benefit from SMART-PDS; and
- (g) whether the Government has chalked out training programmes and imparted training to officials and staff involved in the SMART-PDS implementation and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) This Department is implementing the new Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) “Scheme for Modernization and Reforms through Technology in Public Distribution

System (SMART-PDS)" for the development and implementation of advanced integrated supply chain software in States/UTs. At present, the SMART-PDS is in development phase. The project was started by NIC from October 2024 and the application is expected to be launched in phases from April 2025 onwards. This includes Maharashtra State as well.

(b) This Department has signed MoUs with 35 States/UTs (except Tamil Nadu, which is under process) for the SMART-PDS scheme. At present, the development of SMART PDS is under progress.

(c) The SMART-PDS scheme envisages to strengthen the technology infrastructure in Public Distribution System (PDS) to lead the technology driven reforms and transformative change in the entire PDS ecosystem covering NFSA and State schemes. Thus, SMART-PDS is launched to sustain the Information Technology-led Reforms to be brought in the functioning of Public Distribution System (PDS) Operations by overcoming the state level technological limitations of PDS operations in all States/UTs in respect of IT Hardware, Software and to institutionalize an integrated Central System covering all PDS related operations across all States/UTs.

(d) All PDS beneficiaries of the country benefit from the modernization efforts of the SMART PDS system. At present, against the total intended coverage of 81.35 Crore under NFSA, 80.56 Crore persons are receiving food grains free of cost under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY), which comes to about 99.03% of total coverage.

(e) The scheme is being implemented in collaboration with all States/UTs, with a total cost of Rs. 349.9 crore for a period of 3 years from FY 2023-24 to 2025-26. Under this scheme, provisions have been made to replace existing servers/ data centers by leveraging cloud infrastructure in all areas for effective implementation of SMART-PDS.

(f) To ensure the availability of internet/connectivity for ePoS devices at FPSs in remote locations / shadow/no network areas in some States, the Department of Telecommunications has been requested to resolve the internet/connectivity related issues. The beneficiaries are empowered under ONORC to lift their entitled foodgrains from any FPS having operational ePoS device without facing any internet/connectivity related challenges. The ePoS devices have a functionality to work in offline mode with limited/ no internet connectivity. The ePOS devices have to come periodically to network area to sync the offline ePOS data with PDS online system.

(g) The details of the State consultations/ training programmes and imparted training to officials is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

The details of the State consultataions/training programme and imparted training to officials

Date	State Govt/NIC/Other Stakeholder	Activity
30-Sep-24	FCI	Demonstration of Depot Online System

07-Oct-24	Cloud service provider	Technical Discussion with Cloud service provider team on solution
08-Oct-24	NIC Hyderabad	Demo of ePOS system
09-Oct-24	NIC Hyderabad	Demo of ePOS portal from admin login
10-Oct-24	Tamil Nadu	Demonstration of Tamil Nadu PDS
11-Oct-24	Gujarat	Demonstration of Gujarat PDS
11-Oct-24	Cloud service provider	Technical discussion with Cloud service provider Team on Database
14-Oct-24	Chhattisgarh	Demonstration of Chhattisgarh PDS
15-Oct-24	Uttar Pradesh	Demonstration of Uttar Pradesh PDS
16-Oct-24	Madhya Pradesh	Demonstration of Madhya Pradesh PDS
17-Oct-24	Puducherry	Demonstration of Puducherry PDS
17-Oct-24	Arunachal Pradesh	Demonstration of Arunachal Pradesh PDS
18-Oct-24	Kerala	Demonstration of Kerala PDS
19-Oct-24	Haryana	Demonstration of Haryana PDS
21-Oct-24	Punjab	Demonstration of Punjab PDS
22-Oct-24	Karnataka	Demonstration of Karnataka PDS
22-Oct-24	Delhi	Demonstration of Delhi PDS
23-Oct-24	Jharkhand	Demonstration of Jharkhand PDS
23-Oct-24	Bihar	Demonstration of Bihar PDS
23-Oct-24	NIC Bangalore	Discussion on the blockchain
24-Oct-24	Telangana	Demonstration of Telangana PDS
24-Oct-24	Andhra Pradesh	Demonstration of Andhra Pradesh PDS
25-Oct-24	West Bengal	Demonstration of West Bengal PDS
26-Oct-24	Rajasthan	Demonstration of Rajasthan PDS
28-Oct-24	Odisha	Demonstration of Odisha PDS
28-Oct-24	Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim	Discussions on PDS with North East States
29-Oct-24	Himachal Pradesh	Demonstration of Himachal PDS

13-Nov-24	FCI	Meeting with FCI on Depot Online System documentation
06-Dec-24	Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad location)	In person meeting with State NIC, Development team and other officials
07-Dec-24	Karnataka (Bangalore location)	In person meeting with State NIC and other officials
09-Dec-24	Karnataka (Bangalore location)	In person study of PDS system
09-Dec-24	Uttar Pradesh (Kanpur)	Discussion on RCMS functioning at the District level with NIC team
27-Jan-25	Chandigarh	Demonstrated the process maps of DBT flow with NIC team
28-Jan-25	Delhi	Discussion on DBT flow with NIC team
29-Jan-25	Uttar Pradesh	Demonstration of Procurement module by NIC team
29-Jan-25	West Bengal	Demonstration of RCMS, FPS and Procurement module by NIC team
30-Jan-25	Uttar Pradesh	Meeting for discussion on Procurement module and clarifications
30-Jan-25	Kerala	Demonstration of grievance module
30-Jan-25	Chandigarh	Discussion on DBT flow
20-Feb-25	Sikkim	Demonstration of newly developed RCMS and FPS modules
20-Feb-25	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Demonstration of newly developed RCMS and FPS modules
20-Feb-25	Andhra Pradesh	Demonstration of newly developed RCMS and FPS modules
24-Feb-25	Arunachal Pradesh	Demonstration of newly developed RCMS and FPS modules
03-Mar-25	Assam	Demonstration of newly developed RCMS and FPS modules
03-Mar-25	Manipur	Demonstration of newly developed RCMS and FPS modules

03-Mar-25	Meghalaya	Demonstration of newly developed RCMS and FPS modules
04-Mar-25	Mizoram	Demonstration of newly developed RCMS and FPS modules
04-Mar-25	Nagaland	Demonstration of newly developed RCMS and FPS modules
04-Mar-25	Goa	Demonstration of newly developed RCMS and FPS modules
04-Mar-25	Arunachal Pradesh	UAT by State team of developed RCMS and FPS modules
05-Mar-25	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	UAT by State team of developed RCMS and FPS modules

VIOLATION OF CONSUMER RIGHTS BY AUTOMOBILE COMPANIES

***191. SHRI CHAVDA VINOD LAKHAMSHI:**

SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is cognizant of the fact that automobile companies, by exploiting consumer demand, deliberately exclude automatic transmission options from base models resulting in higher costs for consumers and unjust enrichment of companies who prioritise profits over consumer needs and preferences;
- (b) if so, whether any efforts are being made or any study team has been set up by the Government to address this issue of lack of transparency, discriminatory

pricing, unfair trade practice and violation of consumer rights by automobile companies; and

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

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

(a) to (c) No such complaint has been received in the National Consumer Helpline (NCH) of the Department of Consumer Affairs.

कोयले की तस्करी

***192. श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह:**

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या निम्न श्रेणी के कोयले के प्रेषण आदेश पर उच्च श्रेणी के कोयले की आपूर्ति करके भ्रष्टाचार किया जा रहा है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितने व्यापारियों पर अभियोजन की कार्यवाही की गई है तथा उनमें से कितने व्यापारियों को जेल भेजा गया है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का उत्तर प्रदेश के चंदौली जिले के साहूपुरी क्षेत्र में फर्जी डीओ के माध्यम से आवंटन के द्वारा अच्छी गुणवत्ता वाले कोयले की हो रही तस्करी को रोकने का इरादा है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो इस पर कब तक रोक लगने की संभावना है तथा यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

- (क) निम्न ग्रेड के कोयले के लिए प्रेषण आदेश (डीओ) पर उच्च ग्रेड के कोयले की आपूर्ति करने से संबंधित भ्रष्टाचार के किसी मामले की मंत्रालय में पुष्टि नहीं हुई है।
- (ख) से (घ) उपर्युक्त (क) को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

OPERATIONAL FREQUENCY OF RADIO STATION IN DHANBAD***193. SHRI DULU MAHATO:**

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

- (a) the current operational status of the Radio Station in Dhanbad along with the measures put in place to ensure uninterrupted transmission of key programmes;
- (b) whether it is a fact that this Radio Station is operating at a very low frequency;
- (c) if so, whether this has affected its ability to transmit several programmes including Mann Ki Baat;
- (d) the reasons for its operation at a low frequency along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the issue;
- (e) whether the Government has received any representation regarding this issue; and
- (f) 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) to (d) Currently, the 10 kW FM transmitter at Akashvani Dhanbad is operating at 2.5 kW power with an interim mast/tower and providing uninterrupted transmission of all the programmes including key programmes like Mann ki Baat. The work on 100 meter Tower for mounting 6 dipole antenna is targeted to be completed by June, 2025.

(e) and (f) No, Sir.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS UNDER PMGKAY

***194. PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:**

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

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

- (a) the data on distribution of foodgrains under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY), State and district-wise;
- (b) the number of individuals and households who have received free foodgrains under PMGKAY in current fiscal year and the percentage of total targeted population does this represent;
- (c) the quantum of funds allocated and spent in the state of Maharashtra during the last three years under the Yojana;
- (d) the measures taken by the Government to ensure that the benefits of PMGKAY reach all eligible families particularly SCs/STs/OBCs;
- (e) the details of the monthly allotment of foodgrains for the yojana in the State of Maharashtra along with the total percentage of beneficiaries among urban and rural population;
- (f) the monitoring mechanisms that are in place to track the distribution of foodgrains under PMGKAY and prevent any leakage or pilferage; and
- (g) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that food provided under PMGKAY meets nutritional standards and is sufficient for beneficiaries?

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

(a) The State-wise and district-wise details on distribution of foodgrains under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana (PMGKAY) are given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II.

(b) At present, against the total intended coverage of 81.35 Crore under National Food Security Act (NFSA), 80.56 Crore persons are receiving food grains free of cost under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) which comes to about 99.03% of total coverage.

(c) Government of India/Ministry of Finance does not allocate State-wise funds under PMGKAY (Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana), rather funds towards food subsidy are released to FCI (Food Corporation of India) and States that have adopted Decentralized Procurement based on the distribution of food grains to the targeted beneficiaries. The provisional food subsidy is released to States that have opted for Decentralized Procurement (DCP) mode including Maharashtra, on the basis of their quarterly food subsidy claims, which is an ongoing and continuous process. These claims are processed keeping in view the opening and closing balance of stocks, procurement, allocation and distribution of food grains under various Central schemes, Food Corporation of India's reconciliation, utilization certificates received, economic cost of food grains etc. The details of food subsidy released by Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD) to State Government of Maharashtra during the last 3 years and the current year are as under: -

Financial Year	Total amount of subsidy released (Rs. in Crore)
2021-22	4082.07
2022-23	2725.75
2023-24	3923.29
2024-25 as on 06.03.2025	327.74

(d) Under National Food Security Act (NFSA) the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Priority Households (PHH) ration cards are issued to eligible households/beneficiaries by the respective States/UTs up to ceiling coverage under the Act which may also include SC/ST/OBC population.

(e) The monthly allocation made under NFSA for the month of January, 2025 in the State of Maharashtra is 3,83,766 Tons. The NFSA provides for coverage of about 76.32% of the rural and 45.34% of the urban population for receiving foodgrains free of cost in the State of Maharashtra, which at Census 2011 comes to about 700.17 lakh persons.

(f) To improve the efficiency and transparency of the distribution process and to address various challenges such as leakages and diversion of foodgrains, approx. 99.63% of 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 Department continuously monitors key indicators of Public Distribution System (PDS) operations like number of ePoS digital transactions, distribution of food grains to beneficiaries, Aadhaar Seeding in Ration Cards, installation of ePoS devices at FPSs, biometric/Aadhaar authentication of beneficiaries, etc.

(g) In order to achieve uniform nutritional impact of fortified rice among the targeted population, the Government of India is supplying fortified rice through the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and in Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) in all States and Union Territories (UTs). The initiative aims to provide fortified rice enriched with essential micronutrients such as iron, folic acid, and vitamin B12, to tackle micronutrient deficiencies, particularly anaemia. The initiative was scaled up in a phased manner, and by March 2024, all Custom-milled rice has been replaced with fortified rice in every scheme of the Government. In October 2024, the Cabinet approved the continuation of this initiative as Central Sector Initiative (fully funded by the Government) upto December 2028.

STATEMENT-I

Foodgrains Distribution Data from April-24 to Feb-25 (* Feb-25 Distribution is still going on)

S. No	State/UT	No of Districts	Total Distribution (Qty in MT)
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	3	3,870
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	26	15,99,136
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	16	42,636
4	ASSAM	33	13,83,496
5	BIHAR	38	45,52,586
6	CHHATTISGARH	33	12,30,288
7	Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	3	15,587
8	DELHI	9	4,91,861
9	GOA	2	26,690
10	GUJARAT	34	20,20,621

11	HARYANA	22	9,80,503
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	12	1,55,668
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	20	3,96,588
14	JHARKHAND	24	14,74,484
15	KARNATAKA	35	22,88,262
16	KERALA	14	9,07,586
17	LADAKH	2	7,089
18	LAKSHADWEEP	1	1,222
19	MADHYA PRADESH	55	30,89,440
20	MAHARASHTRA	36	38,43,998
21	MEGHALAYA	12	1,11,300
22	MIZORAM	8	38,959
23	NAGALAND	12	64,159
24	ODISHA	30	20,05,202
25	PUNJAB	23	7,77,273
26	RAJASTHAN	33	23,21,510
27	SIKKIM	6	17,885
28	TAMIL NADU	38	21,41,114
29	TELANGANA	33	11,24,672
30	TRIPURA	8	1,47,660
31	UTTAR PRADESH	75	78,32,569
32	UTTARAKHAND	13	3,42,133
33	WEST BENGAL	23	35,59,158
	Grand Total	732	4,49,95,202

* Chandigarh and Puducherry are DBT and Manipur has not reported Distribution Data.

STATEMENT-II

Foodgrains Distribution Data from April-24 to Feb-25 (* Feb-25 Distribution is still going on)

S. No	State Name	District Name	Total Distribution (Qty In Mt)
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	Nicobars	1,468

2	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	North And Middle Andaman	1,289
3	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	South Andamans	1,113
4	Andhra Pradesh	Alluri Sitharama Raju	59,668
5	Andhra Pradesh	Anakapalli	79,498
6	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	1,09,415
7	Andhra Pradesh	Annamayya	80,582
8	Andhra Pradesh	Bapatla	26,399
9	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	89,000
10	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	27,836
11	Andhra Pradesh	Eluru	39,972
12	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	32,624
13	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	27,040
14	Andhra Pradesh	Konaseema	30,179
15	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	29,477
16	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	1,11,926
17	Andhra Pradesh	Manyam	51,762
18	Andhra Pradesh	Nandyal	81,901
19	Andhra Pradesh	Ntr	32,891
20	Andhra Pradesh	Palnadu	34,667
21	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	96,357
22	Andhra Pradesh	Spsr Nellore	44,481
23	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Satya Sai	93,170
24	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	1,03,324
25	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	75,477
26	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	31,747
27	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	89,370
28	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	27,559
29	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	92,812
30	Arunachal Pradesh	Anjaw	2,532
31	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	3,705
32	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	261

33	Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng	2,422
34	Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang	2,100
35	Arunachal Pradesh	Kurung Kumey	2,931
36	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit	5,149
37	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Dibang Valley	1,249
38	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	3,216
39	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	5,324
40	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	1,776
41	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap	2,300
42	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Siang	1,099
43	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansiri	2,412
44	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng	2,131
45	Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang	4,029
46	Assam	Baksa	43,743
47	Assam	Barpeta	78,925
48	Assam	Biswanath	34,957
49	Assam	Bongaigaon	34,233
50	Assam	Cachar	76,026
51	Assam	Charaideo	19,934
52	Assam	Chirang	24,825
53	Assam	Darrang	41,803
54	Assam	Dhemaji	34,333
55	Assam	Dhubri	73,667
56	Assam	Dibrugarh	51,679
57	Assam	Dima Hasao	7,125
58	Assam	Goalpara	41,844
59	Assam	Golaghat	45,847
60	Assam	Hailakandi	32,187
61	Assam	Hojai	43,628
62	Assam	Jorhat	39,023
63	Assam	Kamrup	73,765
64	Assam	Kamrup Metro	30,246
65	Assam	Karbi Anglong	24,722

66	Assam	Karimganj	54,167
67	Assam	Kokrajhar	46,714
68	Assam	Lakhimpur	49,367
69	Assam	Majuli	9,610
70	Assam	Marigaon	45,439
71	Assam	Nagaon	88,787
72	Assam	Nalbari	36,396
73	Assam	Sivasagar	31,371
74	Assam	Sonitpur	43,843
75	Assam	South Salmara Mancachar	20,836
76	Assam	Tinsukia	52,829
77	Assam	Udalguri	41,832
78	Assam	West Karbi Anglong	9,793
79	Bihar	Araria	1,48,935
80	Bihar	Arwal	23,086
81	Bihar	Aurangabad	94,541
82	Bihar	Banka	93,724
83	Bihar	Begusarai	1,38,120
84	Bihar	Bhagalpur	1,34,226
85	Bihar	Bhojpur	1,05,712
86	Bihar	Buxar	63,898
87	Bihar	Darbhanga	1,83,806
88	Bihar	Gaya	1,66,619
89	Bihar	Gopalganj	1,02,949
90	Bihar	Jamui	81,250
91	Bihar	Jehanabad	41,456
92	Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	64,023
93	Bihar	Katihar	1,54,413
94	Bihar	Khagaria	81,167
95	Bihar	Kishanganj	94,562
96	Bihar	Lakhisarai	43,691

97	Bihar	Madhepura	91,026
98	Bihar	Madhubani	2,00,353
99	Bihar	Munger	55,957
100	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	2,31,115
101	Bihar	Nalanda	1,26,233
102	Bihar	Nawada	90,578
103	Bihar	Pashchim Champaran	1,84,595
104	Bihar	Patna	2,13,038
105	Bihar	Purbi Champaran	2,29,045
106	Bihar	Purnia	1,56,674
107	Bihar	Rohtas	1,10,193
108	Bihar	Saharsa	93,763
109	Bihar	Samastipur	2,02,733
110	Bihar	Saran	1,45,214
111	Bihar	Sheikhpura	26,139
112	Bihar	Sheohar	31,196
113	Bihar	Sitamarhi	1,51,842
114	Bihar	Siwan	1,37,515
115	Bihar	Supaul	1,12,021
116	Bihar	Vaishali	1,47,179
117	Chhattisgarh	Balod	38,601
118	Chhattisgarh	Baloda Bazar	54,988
119	Chhattisgarh	Balrampur	35,159
120	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	41,089
121	Chhattisgarh	Bemetara	43,946
122	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	10,323
123	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	84,442
124	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	14,029
125	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	40,607
126	Chhattisgarh	Durg	67,466
127	Chhattisgarh	Gariyaband	30,685
128	Chhattisgarh	Gaurella Pendra Marwa	19,366

129	Chhattisgarh	Janjgir-Champa	48,506
130	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	43,063
131	Chhattisgarh	Kabirdham	42,097
132	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	36,400
133	Chhattisgarh	Khairgarh Chhuikhadan Gandai	19,341
134	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	28,777
135	Chhattisgarh	Korba	53,347
136	Chhattisgarh	Korea	12,226
137	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	53,148
138	Chhattisgarh	Manendragarh Chirimiri Bharatpur	16,883
139	Chhattisgarh	Mohla Manpur Ambagarhchouki	14,355
140	Chhattisgarh	Mungeli	39,252
141	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	6,219
142	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	48,682
143	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	91,041
144	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	41,610
145	Chhattisgarh	Sakti	33,861
146	Chhattisgarh	Sarangarh Bilaigarh	30,370
147	Chhattisgarh	Sukma	10,428
148	Chhattisgarh	Surajpur	38,570
149	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	41,412
150	Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	10,741
151	Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	Daman	3,993
152	Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	Diu	854
153	Delhi	Central	34,897
154	Delhi	East	48,784
155	Delhi	New Delhi	23,232

156	Delhi	North	42,555
157	Delhi	North East	73,200
158	Delhi	North West	89,484
159	Delhi	South	64,922
160	Delhi	South West	63,468
161	Delhi	West	51,318
162	Goa	North Goa	13,064
163	Goa	South Goa	13,626
164	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	51,653
165	Gujarat	Ahmedabad City	95,282
166	Gujarat	Amreli	50,273
167	Gujarat	Anand	81,547
168	Gujarat	Arvali	47,206
169	Gujarat	Banas Kantha	1,26,525
170	Gujarat	Bharuch	49,830
171	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	92,591
172	Gujarat	Botad	30,221
173	Gujarat	Chhotaudepur	45,942
174	Gujarat	Dang	13,609
175	Gujarat	Devbhumi Dwarka	27,414
176	Gujarat	Dohad	97,892
177	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	47,254
178	Gujarat	Gir Somnath	46,814
179	Gujarat	Jamnagar	48,423
180	Gujarat	Junagadh	53,208
181	Gujarat	Kachchh	70,945
182	Gujarat	Kheda	86,728
183	Gujarat	Mahesana	75,531
184	Gujarat	Mahisagar	45,226
185	Gujarat	Morbi	35,670
186	Gujarat	Narmada	30,240
187	Gujarat	Navsari	53,976
188	Gujarat	Panch Mahals	71,622

189	Gujarat	Patan	62,712
190	Gujarat	Porbandar	19,254
191	Gujarat	Rajkot	69,980
192	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	58,216
193	Gujarat	Surat	1,00,220
194	Gujarat	Surendranagar	59,590
195	Gujarat	Tapi	40,546
196	Gujarat	Vadodara	71,080
197	Gujarat	Valsad	63,402
198	Haryana	Ambala	38,520
199	Haryana	Bhiwani	47,328
200	Haryana	Charki Dadri	31,114
201	Haryana	Faridabad	62,096
202	Haryana	Fatehabad	40,518
203	Haryana	Gurugram	32,003
204	Haryana	Hisar	68,636
205	Haryana	Jhajjar	31,021
206	Haryana	Jind	51,404
207	Haryana	Kaithal	42,604
208	Haryana	Karnal	58,158
209	Haryana	Kurukshetra	37,212
210	Haryana	Mahendragarh	33,221
211	Haryana	Nuh	68,833
212	Haryana	Palwal	49,596
213	Haryana	Panchkula	17,434
214	Haryana	Panipat	50,814
215	Haryana	Rewari	30,178
216	Haryana	Rohtak	35,329
217	Haryana	Sirsa	54,296
218	Haryana	Sonipat	48,657
219	Haryana	Yamunanagar	51,532
220	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	10,406

221	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	15,292
222	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	10,089
223	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	36,955
224	Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur	653
225	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	8,888
226	Himachal Pradesh	Lahul And Spiti	0
227	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	22,885
228	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	13,209
229	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur	12,411
230	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	12,828
231	Himachal Pradesh	Una	12,053
232	Jammu And Kashmir	Anantnag	35,110
233	Jammu And Kashmir	Bandipora	14,122
234	Jammu And Kashmir	Baramulla	35,985
235	Jammu And Kashmir	Budgam	27,365
236	Jammu And Kashmir	Doda	14,479
237	Jammu And Kashmir	Ganderbal	10,474
238	Jammu And Kashmir	Jammu	33,640
239	Jammu And Kashmir	Kathua	20,504
240	Jammu And Kashmir	Kishtwar	9,658
241	Jammu And Kashmir	Kulgam	15,428
242	Jammu And Kashmir	Kupwara	34,083
243	Jammu And Kashmir	Poonch	17,117
244	Jammu And Kashmir	Pulwama	19,623
245	Jammu And Kashmir	Rajouri	23,026
246	Jammu And Kashmir	Ramban	10,275
247	Jammu And Kashmir	Reasi	11,520
248	Jammu And Kashmir	Samba	8,948
249	Jammu And Kashmir	Shopian	10,619
250	Jammu And Kashmir	Srinagar	28,996
251	Jammu And Kashmir	Udhampur	15,615
252	Jharkhand	Bokaro	71,520

253	Jharkhand	Chatra	51,957
254	Jharkhand	Deoghar	64,480
255	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	97,399
256	Jharkhand	Dumka	65,096
257	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	86,416
258	Jharkhand	Garhwa	63,876
259	Jharkhand	Giridih	1,11,491
260	Jharkhand	Godda	60,480
261	Jharkhand	Gumla	46,584
262	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	82,864
263	Jharkhand	Jamtara	40,326
264	Jharkhand	Khunti	29,543
265	Jharkhand	Koderma	30,888
266	Jharkhand	Latehar	37,719
267	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	24,864
268	Jharkhand	Pakur	45,021
269	Jharkhand	Palamu	97,502
270	Jharkhand	Ramgarh	34,515
271	Jharkhand	Ranchi	1,15,907
272	Jharkhand	Sahebganj	56,110
273	Jharkhand	Saraikela Kharsawan	48,409
274	Jharkhand	Simdega	30,959
275	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum	80,557
276	Karnataka	Bagalkote	80,376
277	Karnataka	Ballari	58,164
278	Karnataka	Bangalore East	15,165
279	Karnataka	Bangalore North	22,298
280	Karnataka	Bangalore South	22,353
281	Karnataka	Bangalore West	35,928
282	Karnataka	Belagavi	1,99,739
283	Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural	43,245
284	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	87,719

285	Karnataka	Bidar	66,523
286	Karnataka	Chamarajanagara	47,868
287	Karnataka	Chikkaballapura	48,092
288	Karnataka	Chikkamagaluru	45,652
289	Karnataka	Chitradurga	68,179
290	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	60,810
291	Karnataka	Davangere	68,814
292	Karnataka	Dharwad	72,310
293	Karnataka	Gadag	45,528
294	Karnataka	Hassan	78,246
295	Karnataka	Haveri	77,933
296	Karnataka	Kalaburagi	97,277
297	Karnataka	Kodagu	17,039
298	Karnataka	Kolar	60,757
299	Karnataka	Koppal	62,986
300	Karnataka	Mandya	83,930
301	Karnataka	Mysuru	1,22,713
302	Karnataka	Raichur	80,946
303	Karnataka	Ramanagara	39,148
304	Karnataka	Shivamogga	68,862
305	Karnataka	Tumakuru	1,07,631
306	Karnataka	Udupi	44,684
307	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	57,530
308	Karnataka	Vijayanagar	59,996
309	Karnataka	Vijayapura	91,069
310	Karnataka	Yadgir	48,753
311	Kerala	Alappuzha	65,662
312	Kerala	Ernakulam	63,611
313	Kerala	Idukki	34,279
314	Kerala	Kannur	53,666
315	Kerala	Kasaragod	38,234
316	Kerala	Kollam	74,634

317	Kerala	Kottayam	47,327
318	Kerala	Kozhikode	79,305
319	Kerala	Malappuram	1,18,004
320	Kerala	Palakkad	89,172
321	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	28,545
322	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	1,01,076
323	Kerala	Thrissur	78,937
324	Kerala	Wayanad	35,133
325	Ladakh	Kargil	4,614
326	Ladakh	Leh Ladakh	2,475
327	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep District	1,222
328	Madhya Pradesh	Agar Malwa	25,396
329	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	35,410
330	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	34,218
331	Madhya Pradesh	Ashoknagar	34,164
332	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	87,256
333	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	70,880
334	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	73,258
335	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	51,239
336	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	87,669
337	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur	36,185
338	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	75,551
339	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	82,395
340	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	61,214
341	Madhya Pradesh	Datia	29,290
342	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	61,078
343	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	88,191
344	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	40,505
345	Madhya Pradesh	East Nimar	56,868
346	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	55,969
347	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	66,364
348	Madhya Pradesh	Harda	20,665

349	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	45,675
350	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	1,01,303
351	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	86,129
352	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	57,981
353	Madhya Pradesh	Katni	51,066
354	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	85,217
355	Madhya Pradesh	Maihar	26,565
356	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	61,169
357	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	55,800
358	Madhya Pradesh	Mauganj	30,930
359	Madhya Pradesh	Morena	73,528
360	Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur	47,104
361	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	33,046
362	Madhya Pradesh	Niwari	19,676
363	Madhya Pradesh	Pandhurna	12,552
364	Madhya Pradesh	Panna	47,616
365	Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	58,325
366	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	72,003
367	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	55,077
368	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	73,209
369	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	1,06,133
370	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	72,817
371	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	55,642
372	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	63,740
373	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	53,940
374	Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur	36,311
375	Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur	28,334
376	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	67,444
377	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	62,157
378	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	62,788
379	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	49,987
380	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	67,245

381	Madhya Pradesh	Umaria	34,533
382	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	60,629
383	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	1,62,070
384	Maharashtra	Akola	72,701
385	Maharashtra	Amravati	1,25,587
386	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	1,26,754
387	Maharashtra	Beed	85,499
388	Maharashtra	Bhandara	65,423
389	Maharashtra	Buldhana	1,04,724
390	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	1,10,524
391	Maharashtra	Dhule	85,336
392	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	60,984
393	Maharashtra	Gondia	70,506
394	Maharashtra	Hingoli	44,121
395	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	1,60,022
396	Maharashtra	Jalna	83,756
397	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	1,39,380
398	Maharashtra	Latur	95,138
399	Maharashtra	Mumbai	31,895
400	Maharashtra	Mumbai Suburban	2,00,762
401	Maharashtra	Nagpur	1,99,179
402	Maharashtra	Nanded	1,24,381
403	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	76,180
404	Maharashtra	Nashik	2,14,887
405	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	63,859
406	Maharashtra	Palghar	1,07,142
407	Maharashtra	Parbhani	68,380
408	Maharashtra	Pune	2,10,246
409	Maharashtra	Raigad	97,911
410	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	59,346
411	Maharashtra	Sangli	1,00,589

412	Maharashtra	Satara	95,409
413	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	34,391
414	Maharashtra	Solapur	1,27,154
415	Maharashtra	Thane	1,84,457
416	Maharashtra	Wardha	68,275
417	Maharashtra	Washim	59,422
418	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	1,27,609
419	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	5,412
420	Meghalaya	East Jaintia Hills	5,318
421	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	29,176
422	Meghalaya	Eastern West Khasi Hills	3,707
423	Meghalaya	North Garo Hills	6,376
424	Meghalaya	Ri Bhoi	8,743
425	Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	5,706
426	Meghalaya	South West Garo Hills	6,554
427	Meghalaya	South West Khasi Hills	3,659
428	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	20,113
429	Meghalaya	West Jaintia Hills	11,001
430	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	5,534
431	Mizoram	Aizawl	12,943
432	Mizoram	Champhai	4,910
433	Mizoram	Kolasib	3,093
434	Mizoram	Lawngtlai	3,462
435	Mizoram	Lunglei	6,008
436	Mizoram	Mamit	3,256
437	Mizoram	Saiha	2,363
438	Mizoram	Serchhip	2,924
439	Nagaland	Mon	8,361
440	Nagaland	Dimapur	16,674
441	Nagaland	Kiphire	2,789

442	Nagaland	Kohima	7,601
443	Nagaland	Longleng	2,159
444	Nagaland	Mokokchung	5,639
445	Nagaland	Noklak	1,649
446	Nagaland	Peren	3,031
447	Nagaland	Phek	3,832
448	Nagaland	Tuensang	4,762
449	Nagaland	Wokha	4,028
450	Nagaland	Zunheboto	3,633
451	Odisha	Anugul	57,694
452	Odisha	Balangir	84,350
453	Odisha	Baleshwar	1,14,086
454	Odisha	Bargarh	72,390
455	Odisha	Bhadrak	71,466
456	Odisha	Boudh	22,607
457	Odisha	Cuttack	1,06,363
458	Odisha	Deogarh	16,938
459	Odisha	Dhenkanal	58,156
460	Odisha	Gajapati	30,283
461	Odisha	Ganjam	1,50,371
462	Odisha	Jagatsinghapur	50,890
463	Odisha	Jajapur	84,958
464	Odisha	Jharsuguda	22,410
465	Odisha	Kalahandi	84,861
466	Odisha	Kandhamal	41,220
467	Odisha	Kendrapara	66,879
468	Odisha	Kendujhar	92,535
469	Odisha	Khordha	83,989
470	Odisha	Koraput	77,910
471	Odisha	Malkangiri	33,307
472	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	1,36,153
473	Odisha	Nabarangpur	68,835

474	Odisha	Nayagarh	44,060
475	Odisha	Nuapada	35,380
476	Odisha	Puri	75,151
477	Odisha	Rayagada	53,891
478	Odisha	Sambalpur	46,870
479	Odisha	Sonepur	31,897
480	Odisha	Sundargarh	89,301
481	Punjab	Amritsar	71,168
482	Punjab	Barnala	14,603
483	Punjab	Bathinda	42,130
484	Punjab	Faridkot	18,665
485	Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib	17,541
486	Punjab	Fazilka	35,614
487	Punjab	Firozepur	32,667
488	Punjab	Gurdaspur	46,878
489	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	42,013
490	Punjab	Jalandhar	51,951
491	Punjab	Kapurthala	21,572
492	Punjab	Ludhiana	90,465
493	Punjab	Malerkotla	11,146
494	Punjab	Mansa	22,631
495	Punjab	Moga	26,761
496	Punjab	Pathankot	19,787
497	Punjab	Patiala	48,499
498	Punjab	Rupnagar	20,277
499	Punjab	S.A.S Nagar	22,514
500	Punjab	Sangrur	35,295
501	Punjab	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	17,040
502	Punjab	Sri Muktsar Sahib	32,393
503	Punjab	Tarn Taran	35,660
504	Rajasthan	Ajmer	83,304

505	Rajasthan	Alwar	1,23,089
506	Rajasthan	Banswara	79,493
507	Rajasthan	Baran	55,084
508	Rajasthan	Barmer	1,00,220
509	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	84,319
510	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	80,311
511	Rajasthan	Bikaner	66,413
512	Rajasthan	Bundi	40,530
513	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	52,246
514	Rajasthan	Churu	71,547
515	Rajasthan	Dausa	57,746
516	Rajasthan	Dholpur	45,224
517	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	66,593
518	Rajasthan	Ganganagar	60,987
519	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	53,004
520	Rajasthan	Jaipur	1,57,289
521	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	21,470
522	Rajasthan	Jalore	64,261
523	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	57,242
524	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	68,343
525	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	1,10,455
526	Rajasthan	Karauli	49,720
527	Rajasthan	Kota	48,733
528	Rajasthan	Nagaur	1,22,248
529	Rajasthan	Pali	70,175
530	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	34,773
531	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	48,317
532	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	45,874
533	Rajasthan	Sikar	89,815
534	Rajasthan	Sirohi	39,128
535	Rajasthan	Tonk	52,374
536	Rajasthan	Udaipur	1,21,182
537	Sikkim	Gangtok	5,374

538	Sikkim	Gyalshing	4,099
539	Sikkim	Mangan	1,180
540	Sikkim	Namchi	5,236
541	Sikkim	Pakyong	1,052
542	Sikkim	Soreng	944
543	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	34,301
544	Tamil Nadu	Chengalpattu	40,796
545	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	1,20,627
546	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	68,634
547	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	93,988
548	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	60,094
549	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	66,723
550	Tamil Nadu	Erode	57,592
551	Tamil Nadu	Kallakurichi	59,201
552	Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram	34,588
553	Tamil Nadu	Kanniyakumari	64,479
554	Tamil Nadu	Karur	30,416
555	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	65,478
556	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	78,407
557	Tamil Nadu	Mayiladuthurai	35,816
558	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	31,547
559	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	46,216
560	Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	23,088
561	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai	65,875
562	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	45,653
563	Tamil Nadu	Ranipet	33,064
564	Tamil Nadu	Salem	1,02,988
565	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	47,383
566	Tamil Nadu	Tenkasi	46,389
567	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	83,905
568	Tamil Nadu	The Nilgiris	24,420
569	Tamil Nadu	Theni	39,514

570	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur	54,885
571	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur	50,838
572	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	78,702
573	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	42,262
574	Tamil Nadu	Tirupathur	37,713
575	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	50,349
576	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	96,318
577	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	56,185
578	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	42,456
579	Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	77,208
580	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	53,015
581	Telangana	Adilabad	28,202
582	Telangana	Bhadrachalam	30,225
583	Telangana	Hanumakonda	24,043
584	Telangana	Hyderabad	89,945
585	Telangana	Jagtial	37,147
586	Telangana	Jangoan	17,202
587	Telangana	Jayashankar Bhupalapuram	12,951
588	Telangana	Jogulamba Gadwal	20,124
589	Telangana	Kamareddy	33,772
590	Telangana	Karimnagar	32,027
591	Telangana	Khammam	42,931
592	Telangana	Kumuram Bheem Asifabad	21,040
593	Telangana	Mahabubabad	23,577
595	Telangana	Mancherial	22,650
596	Telangana	Medak	24,543
597	Telangana	Medchal Malkajgiri	72,994
598	Telangana	Mulugu	10,116
599	Telangana	Nagarkurnool	24,150
600	Telangana	Nalgonda	53,985
601	Telangana	Narayanpet	16,423

602	Telangana	Nirmal	23,424
603	Telangana	Nizamabad	63,941
604	Telangana	Peddapalli	22,984
605	Telangana	Rajanna Sircilla	21,654
606	Telangana	Ranga Reddy	88,595
607	Telangana	Sangareddy	63,140
608	Telangana	Siddipet	45,291
609	Telangana	Suryapet	27,755
610	Telangana	Vikarabad	34,503
611	Telangana	Wanaparthi	16,823
612	Telangana	Warangal	26,797
613	Telangana	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	24,775
614	Tripura	Dhalai	18,727
615	Tripura	Gomati	19,183
616	Tripura	Howai	13,429
617	Tripura	North Tripura	16,099
618	Tripura	Sepahijala	19,050
619	Tripura	South Tripura	17,280
620	Tripura	Unakoti	11,111
621	Tripura	West Tripura	32,781
622	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	1,50,820
623	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	1,30,963
624	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	98,486
625	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	80,212
626	Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	68,951
627	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	58,200
628	Uttar Pradesh	Ayodhya	99,399
629	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	1,82,877
630	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	44,976
631	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	1,54,646
632	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	1,34,989
633	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	84,076

634	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	74,103
635	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	1,47,067
636	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	1,71,504
637	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	1,03,355
638	Uttar Pradesh	Bhadohi	64,789
639	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	1,33,696
640	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	1,16,873
641	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	1,26,524
642	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	79,592
643	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	43,632
644	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	1,29,430
645	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	67,554
646	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	63,808
647	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	73,079
648	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	1,01,865
649	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	98,080
650	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	47,081
651	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	98,329
652	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	1,43,873
653	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	1,36,124
654	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	1,77,689
655	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	48,563
656	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	49,098
657	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	1,66,486
658	Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	57,284
659	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	61,860
660	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	1,87,950
661	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	78,342
662	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	64,279
663	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	73,121
664	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	1,57,618
665	Uttar Pradesh	Kasganj	55,543

666	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	66,586
667	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	1,69,512
668	Uttar Pradesh	Kushi Nagar	1,54,277
669	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	49,548
670	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	1,61,695
671	Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj	1,11,979
672	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	36,144
673	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	73,954
674	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	95,883
675	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	88,071
676	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	1,16,137
677	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	1,04,790
678	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	1,15,333
679	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	1,07,798
680	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	83,066
681	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	1,28,324
682	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	2,23,676
683	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	1,23,658
684	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	90,552
685	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	1,33,616
686	Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal	81,637
687	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabeer Nagar	71,467
688	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	1,13,042
689	Uttar Pradesh	Shamli	47,947
690	Uttar Pradesh	Shravasti	46,792
691	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharth Nagar	1,09,359
692	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	1,84,905
693	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	84,224
694	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	1,02,626
695	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	1,30,877
696	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	1,38,311

697	Uttarakhand	Almora	20,360
698	Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	8,553
699	Uttarakhand	Chamoli	11,391
700	Uttarakhand	Champawat	9,239
701	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	57,505
702	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	69,216
703	Uttarakhand	Nainital	29,687
704	Uttarakhand	Pauri Garhwal	23,320
705	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	12,071
706	Uttarakhand	Rudra Prayag	8,220
707	Uttarakhand	Tehri Garhwal	21,596
708	Uttarakhand	Udam Singh Nagar	58,862
709	Uttarakhand	Uttar Kashi	12,114
710	West Bengal	24 Paraganas North	3,00,427
711	West Bengal	24 Paraganas South	3,33,064
712	West Bengal	Alipurduar	74,972
713	West Bengal	Bankura	1,58,293
714	West Bengal	Birbhum	1,73,990
715	West Bengal	Coochbehar	1,25,710
716	West Bengal	Darjeeling	77,850
717	West Bengal	Dinajpur Dakshin	65,950
718	West Bengal	Dinajpur Uttar	1,31,774
719	West Bengal	Hooghly	1,75,041
720	West Bengal	Howrah	1,45,353
721	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	1,05,013
722	West Bengal	Jhargram	71,601
723	West Bengal	Kalimpong	18,342
724	West Bengal	Kolkata	50,216
725	West Bengal	Maldah	1,73,840
726	West Bengal	Medinipur East	2,19,384
727	West Bengal	Medinipur West	1,96,114
728	West Bengal	Murshidabad	3,51,054

729	West Bengal	Nadia	2,08,865
730	West Bengal	Paschim Bardhaman	63,593
731	West Bengal	Purba Bardhaman	1,98,341
732	West Bengal	Purulia	1,40,369
	Grand Total		4,49,95,202

URANIUM DEPOSITS

***195. SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY**

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

- (a) the details of Uranium rich sites in the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the details of the estimated quantity of Uranium deposits in the said State; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the groundwater problems around the Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL) project around Tummalapalle project area in the Kadapa District of Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) to (b) The Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), has established two (02) uranium deposits i.e. Tummalapalle Group of deposits in YSR (erstwhile Kadapa) district and Koppunuru deposit in Palnadu (erstwhile Guntur) district of Andhra Pradesh. A total of **2,54,020tonne (t)** *in-situ* uranium oxide has been estimated in

these deposits, which includes 2,51,259t *in-situ* uranium oxide in Tummalapalle and 2,761t *in-situ* uranium oxide in Koppunuru.

(c) In view to examine various allegations made by the surrounding villagers, extensive in-depth hydro-geological scientific investigations have been carried out by different agencies (Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board (APPCB), IIT Chennai, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, HPU and M/s. MECON) to find out the root cause of contamination of ground water at Tummalapalle and also find out whether the Uranium Corporation of India (UCIL) Mining Project has played any role in such contamination.

The scientific investigations concluded that there is no discernible dissolved uranium plume emanating from the tailings pond and that the tailings pond is not the probable cause of ground water contamination in the nearby wells. Further, the presence of high groundwater uranium concentration in upstream areas indicated that there is significant contamination of uranium due to natural deposits in the area resulting in poor water quality. It is established from the scientific studies that there is no ground water contamination due to UCIL mining project at Tummalapalle.

शिरडी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में रेल लाइन के विस्तार का प्रभाव

***196. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:**

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र के शिरडी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में रेल लाइन के दोहरीकरण और विस्तार के कारण लाडगांव चौकी में पुराने रेल समपार फाटक संख्या 44 (ओएचई एम 70-404/12-14) के पास एक प्रमुख सड़क बंद हो गई है जो पहले पढेगांव, लाडगांव, मालुंजा, कन्हेगांव और भेरदापुर के

ग्रामीणों, विद्यालय जाने वाले छात्रों और किसानों के लिए एक प्रमुख संपर्क मार्ग के रूप में कार्य करती थी, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अब उपरोक्त गांवों सहित आसपास के क्षेत्रों के स्थानीय निवासियों और यात्रियों को भारी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार द्वारा लाडगांव-पढेगांव, श्रीरामपुर में पुराने रेल समपार फाटक संख्या 44 (ओएचई एम संख्या 404/3-4) के पास एक छोटा अंडरपास बनाने के लिए कोई कदम उठाया गया है/उठाए जाने का विचार है;

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

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

(ङ) इस संबंध में अब तक हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ) पुराना रेल समपार फाटक सं. 44 (ओएचई एम 70-404/12-14) राहुरी और पढेगांव स्टेशनों के बीच स्थित था। मौजूदा एकल लाइन के लिए समपार फाटक सं. 44 के स्थान पर 2015 में कि.मी. 402/5-6 पर एक निचले सड़क पुल सं. 402/1 का निर्माण किया गया था।

इसके अलावा, दौंड-मनमाड (247 कि.मी.) दोहरीकरण परियोजना के एक हिस्से के रूप में राहुरी और पढेगांव स्टेशनों के बीच दोहरी लाइन के निर्माण कार्य के दौरान, निचले सड़क पुल का विस्तार किया गया था। निचले सड़क पुल के विस्तार के दौरान, निचले सड़क पुल के पहुंच मार्गों को 20 दिनों के लिए अस्थायी रूप से बंद कर दिया गया था। निचले सड़क पुल का विस्तार कार्य पूरा होने के बाद इसे खोल दिया गया था।

मौजूदा नीति के अनुसार, जिन स्थानों पर समपार नहीं हैं तथा यदि वह स्थान रेलगाड़ी परिचालन में संरक्षा, रेलगाड़ियों की गतिशीलता और लोगों के अनधिकृत प्रवेश के कारण अवसंरचना की दशा को प्रतिकूल रूप से प्रभावित कर रहा है, तो वहां रेलवे द्वारा इसकी प्राथमिकता, व्यवहार्यता और

निधि की उपलब्धता के आधार पर चरणों में रेलपथ क्रॉसिंग कार्य (सबवे/ऊपरी पैदल पुल) शुरू किए जा सकते हैं।

पुराने समपार फाटक सं. 44 के स्थान पर सबवे/ऊपरी पैदल पुल के निर्माण के लिए तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट/विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। आगे की कार्रवाई तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट/विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट पर निर्भर करती है।

रेलवे बोर्ड, क्षेत्रीय रेलों, मंडल कार्यालय आदि सहित विभिन्न स्तरों पर राज्य सरकारों, संसद सदस्यों, केन्द्र सरकार के मंत्रालयों, निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों, रेलवे की अपनी आवश्यकताओं, संगठनों/रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं आदि द्वारा उठाई गई मांगों के आधार पर देश भर में रेल परियोजनाओं/कार्यों के लिए औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक दोनों प्रकार के प्रस्ताव/अनुरोध/सुझाव/अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होते हैं। चूंकि ऐसे प्रस्तावों/शिकायतों/सुझावों का प्राप्त होना एक सतत और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है, इसलिए ऐसे अनुरोधों का केन्द्रीकृत सार-संग्रह नहीं रखा जाता है। बहरहाल, इनकी जांच की जाती है और व्यवहार्य एवं औचित्यपूर्ण पाए जाने पर समय-समय पर इन पर कार्रवाई की जाती है।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली रेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं भारतीय रेल के मध्य रेलवे, दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे, पश्चिम रेलवे, दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेलवे और दक्षिण पश्चिम रेलवे जोनों के अंतर्गत आती हैं। रेल परियोजनाओं का लागत, व्यय और परिव्यय सहित क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार ब्यौरा भारतीय रेल की वेबसाइट पर सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध कराया गया है।

रेल परियोजनाओं को राज्य-वार नहीं, बल्कि क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार स्वीकृति दी जाती है, क्योंकि भारतीय रेल की परियोजनाएं राज्यों की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैली हो सकती हैं। बहरहाल, 01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 41 रेल परियोजनाएं (16 नई लाइन, 02 आमाम परिवर्तन और 23 दोहरीकरण), जिनकी लागत 81,580 करोड़ रु. तथा कुल लंबाई 5,877 किलोमीटर है, योजना तथा कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं, जिनमें से 1,926 किलोमीटर लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च, 2024 तक 31,237 करोड़ रु. का व्यय किया गया है।

कार्य की स्थिति का सार निम्नानुसार है:-

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की सं.	कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च 2024 तक व्यय (करोड़ रु. में)
नई लाइन	16	2017	166	8,529
आमान परिवर्तन	2	609	312	3,332
दोहरीकरण/ मल्टीट्रैकिंग	23	3,251	1,448	19,376
कुल	41	5,877	1,926	31,237

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और अन्य कार्यों के लिए औसत बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है :-

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	1,171 करोड़ रु. प्रति वर्ष
2024-25	15,940 करोड़ रु. (13 गुना से अधिक)

2009-14 और 2014-2024 के दौरान, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले खंडों (नई लाइन, आमान परिवर्तन और दोहरीकरण) की कमीशनिंग का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	नए रेलपथ की कमीशनिंग	नए रेलपथ की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	292 किलोमीटर	58.4 किलोमीटर प्रतिवर्ष
2014-24	1,830 किलोमीटर	183 किलोमीटर प्रतिवर्ष (3 गुना से अधिक)

इसके अलावा, महाराष्ट्र में फ्लैगशिप हाई स्पीड बुलेट ट्रेन परियोजना का निर्माण कार्य तेजी से हो रहा है। अब, भूमि अधिग्रहण का 100 प्रतिशत कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। पुलों, एक्वेडक्ट आदि कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं। समुद्र के नीचे लगभग 21 कि.मी. सुरंग का कार्य शुरू करने के लिए 3 टीबीएम के ऑर्डर भी दे दिए गए हैं। इस दौरान, शाफ्ट आदि के निर्माण जैसे टीबीएम के कार्य के लिए सभी प्रारंभिक कार्य भी शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।

पश्चिमी समर्पित माल यातायात गलियारा महाराष्ट्र से भी होकर गुजरता है। पश्चिमी समर्पित माल यातायात गलियारे का लगभग 178 मार्ग किलोमीटर महाराष्ट्र में अवस्थित है जो पश्चिमी समर्पित माल यातायात गलियारे की समग्र मार्ग लंबाई का लगभग 12 प्रतिशत है। महाराष्ट्र में न्यू घोलवड से न्यू वैतरणा तक इस परियोजना का 76 कि.मी. भाग पहले ही कमीशन कर दिया गया है। शेष कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं। पश्चिमी समर्पित माल यातायात गलियारे से जेएनपीटी तक संपर्कता होने से पत्तन से राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली तक कार्गो और कंटेनर यातायात सम्हालने की क्षमता बढ़ जाएगी।

पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/आंशिक रूप से पड़ने वाले कुल 7,458 किलोमीटर लंबाई के 91 सर्वेक्षण (नई लाइन, आमान परिवर्तन और दोहरीकरण/मल्टी ट्रैकिंग) स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

रेल परियोजनाओं का पूरा होना राज्य सरकार द्वारा भूमि अधिग्रहण, वन विभाग के पदाधिकारियों द्वारा वानिकी स्वीकृतियां, अतिलंघनकारी जनोपयोगी सेवाओं का स्थानांतरण, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां, क्षेत्र की भूविज्ञानी और स्थलाकृतिक परिस्थितियां, परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थिति, जलवायु परिस्थितियों के कारण परियोजना स्थल विशेष के लिए वर्ष में कार्य करने के महीनों की संख्या आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है। ये सभी कारक परियोजनाओं के समापन समय को प्रभावित करते हैं।

रेल परियोजनाओं के प्रभावी और त्वरित कार्यान्वयन के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए जा रहे विभिन्न कदमों में (i) निधि के आवंटन में पर्याप्त वृद्धि, (ii) फील्ड स्तर पर शक्तियों का प्रत्यायोजन (iii) विभिन्न स्तरों पर परियोजना की प्रगति की गहन निगरानी (iv) शीघ्र भूमि अधिग्रहण, वानिकी और वन्यजीवन संबंधी स्वीकृतियों और परियोजनाओं से संबंधित अन्य मुद्दों को सुलझाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों और संबंधित प्राधिकारियों के साथ नियमित रूप से अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई करना शामिल है।

VILLAGES COVERED UNDER DIGITAL VILLAGE PROGRAMME

***197. SHRI G. SELVAM:**

SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

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

- (a) the number of villages covered under the Digital Village Programme till date in the country, State-wise including Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the key facilities and services being provided under the said programme;
- (c) the number of Common Service Centres (CSCs) established under this initiative;
- (d) the status of internet connectivity in villages under this programme;
- (e) whether there are plans to enhance the speed and coverage of internet services in these villages and if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether issues like lack of digital literacy, infrastructure or electricity supply have impacted the programme's effectiveness and if so, the measures taken by the Government to overcome these challenges;
- (g) whether the Digital Village Programme has provisions to promote digital inclusion for marginalized communities including women and Scheduled Castes/Tribes; and
- (h) the specific steps taken to enhance digital literacy and entrepreneurship among rural women?

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

(a) and (b) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) approved 'Digital Village Pilot Project' on 31.10.2018, to provide education services, health services, skill development services, solar powered street lights and financial inclusion services along with government-to-citizen services and business-to-citizen services in **700 villages** (one village from each district of States and Union Territories (UTs)) across the country. The project has been successfully closed w.e.f 31st March, 2024. A total number of **32 villages** covered in Tamil Nadu under the project.

State-wise details of the number of villages covered under the project across the country are given in the enclosed **Statement**. The project has been successfully completed and closed and the key services are follows:

- i. Education Services: Courses provided under this project- Basic Computer Course (BCC), Course on Computer Concept (CCC), Tally- Kaushal Praman Patra, Basic Course in Information Technology (BCIT).
 - ii. Additional Education: Competitive exam training, fundamental of CAD (Computer Aided Design)
 - iii. Health Services: Tele-health and Tele-Veterinary consultation
 - iv. Financial inclusion awareness programme
 - v. Solar street lights
 - vi. Skill development in (a) Automotive technician, (b) Handset repair, (c) Field technician – Home appliance, (d) Electrical technician
- (c) There was no provision to establish Common Services Centres (CSCs) under the Digital Village Pilot Project.

(d) Provisioning of internet connectivity in the village was not envisaged under the Digital Village Pilot Project. The project has been implemented utilizing functional CSCs, CSC e-Governance Services India Limited apprised that internet connectivity is available at the CSC centre in 700 villages, covered under the Digital Village project.

(e) Department of Telecommunications, through Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) is implementing projects for providing 4G mobile services in 36, 536 uncovered villages/locations with a purpose to saturate 4G connectivity in all villages across the country. Till February 2025, 21, 577 villages/ locations have been covered.

Department of Telecommunications, through Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) is implementing schemes to, (i) saturate all uncovered villages with 4G Coverage; and (ii) provide broadband connectivity in all villages under Amended BharatNet program. The 4G services offer Broadband speeds that support various applications including video streaming. Under the Amended BharatNet program, BSNL shall provide sufficient bandwidth to ensure at least 25 Mbps speed to every rural home connection.

On 04.08.2023, the Union Cabinet has approved the Amended BharatNet Program (ABP) under Design, Built, Operate and Maintain (DBOM) model, for up-gradation of existing network of Bharat Net Phase-I and Phase-II, creation of network in balance 42,000 GPs (approx.) including Operation and Maintenance for 10 years.

(f) The project utilized already existing infrastructure such as internet connectivity (BharatNet and other available connectivity) and functional/operational CSCs for its

implementation. Moreover, the initiative of Digital Village Project expanded digital literacy by way of training on digital courses, financial inclusion awareness programme and improved sustainable infrastructure through provision of 8 solar lights per villages.

(g) and (h) The Digital Village Pilot Project is not specific to any community/gender/segment of society. However, promoting digital inclusion, digital literacy and entrepreneurship for all rural residents are objectives of this project, as mentioned in reply of para (a) and (b). The project offered education services (Courses-Basic Computer Course, Course on Computer Concept, Tally- Kaushal Praman Patra, Basic Course in Information Technology), competitive exam training, fundamental CAD (Computer Aided Design), health services (tele-health consultation and tele-veterinary consultation), financial inclusion awareness programme, and skill development in (a) Automotive technician, (b) Handset repair, (c) field technician – home appliance, (d) electrical technician.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise number of villages covered under the Digital Village Pilot Project

S. No.	State/UT	Number of Villages
1	Andaman Nicobar	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	13
3	Arunachal Pradesh	21
4	Assam	33
5	Bihar	38
6	Chhattisgarh	27

7	Dadar Nagar Haveli	1
8	Daman and Diu	2
9	Goa	2
10	Gujarat	33
11	Haryana	22
12	Himachal Pradesh	12
13	Jammu and Kashmir	20
14	Jharkhand	24
15	Karnataka	30
16	Kerala	14
17	Ladakh	2
18	Lakshadweep	1
19	Madhya Pradesh	51
20	Maharashtra	34
21	Manipur	16
22	Meghalaya	11
23	Mizoram	8
24	Nagaland	11
25	Odisha	30
26	Puducherry	4
27	Punjab	22
28	Rajasthan	33
29	Sikkim	4
30	Tamilnadu	32
31	Telangana	30
32	Tripura	8
33	Uttar Pradesh	75
34	Uttarakhand	13
35	West Bengal	22

Total	700

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY

***198. DR. INDRA HANG SUBBA**

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

- (a) the current renewable energy capacity of the country;
- (b) the details of the initiatives taken by the Government to achieve the 500 GW capacity of renewable energy by the year 2030; and
- (c) the details of the budgetary allocation made for the generation of renewable energy during the last five years?

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

- (a) As on 28.02.2025, a total of 214.68 GW renewable energy (RE) 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.
- (b) The Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country to realize the target of 500 GW non-fossil power capacity by 2030, as given in the enclosed **Statement**.
- (c) The details of the budgetary allocation (Revised Estimates) of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy during the last five years are given below:

Financial Year	Budgetary Allocation (In Rs. Crore)
2019-20	3891.74

2020-21	3591.00
2021-22	7681.80
2022-23	7033.00
2023-24	7848.00

STATEMENT

Steps and initiatives taken by Government of India to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country

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

- Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has issued Bidding Trajectory for issuance of RE power procurement bids of 50 GW/annum by Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) [REIAs: Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited (SECI), NTPC Limited, NHPC Limited, SJVN Limited] from FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28.
- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.
- Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th

June 2025, for Green Hydrogen Projects till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects till December 2032.

- To boost RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance. RCO also includes specified quantum of consumption from Decentralized Renewable Energy sources.
- Project Development Cell for attracting and facilitating investments has been set up.
- Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm and Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.
- Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha 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 and Labelling (SandL) programs for Solar Photovoltaic modules and Grid-connected Solar Inverters have been launched.

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

SEMICONDUCTOR MISSION IN TELANGANA

***199. SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM:**

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

- (a) the total number of semiconductors manufacturing units set up in the country during each of the last three years, location-wise;
- (b) whether the Union Government has considered the request of the Government of Telangana for the establishment of a Semiconductor Mission in Telangana, if so, details thereof and the action taken thereon;
- (c) the status of approvals for the three new projects including one FAB and two OSAT projects in Telangana under the India Semiconductor Mission (ISM);
- (d) the funds allocated and disbursed, if any, for the ISM till date, State-wise particularly Telangana; and
- (e) the reasons for the delay or denial of such projects in Telangana, despite its readiness and proactive communication, in case these are still pending?

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

(a) Government has approved Semicon India programme with a total outlay of Rs 76,000 crore for the development of semiconductor and display manufacturing ecosystem in the country, which provides:

- i. Fiscal support of 50% of the project cost on *pari-passu* basis for setting up of Silicon Complementary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor (CMOS) based Semiconductor Fabs in India.
- ii. Fiscal support of 50% of Project Cost on *pari-passu* basis for setting up of Display Fabs in India.

- iii. Fiscal support of 50% of the Capital Expenditure on *pari-passu* basis for setting up of Compound Semiconductors / Silicon Photonics (SiPh) / Sensors (including Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems) Fab/ Discrete Semiconductor Fab and Semiconductor Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging (ATMP) / Outsourced Semiconductor Assembly and Test (OSAT) facilities in India.
- iv. Product Design Linked Incentive of up to 50% of the eligible expenditure subject to a ceiling of ₹15 Crore per application and also “Deployment Linked Incentive” of 6% to 4% of net sales turnover over 5 years subject to a ceiling of ₹30 Crore per application for incentivising chip design.

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

Under Semicon India Programme, during last three years, Government has approved five (5) semiconductor manufacturing projects with cumulative investment of around Rs. 1,52,000 crore. This includes four projects in the state of Gujarat and one in the state of Assam.

(b) India Semiconductor Mission supports setting up the semiconductor manufacturing units in the country. It does not have any provision for setting up of Semiconductor Missions in any State. States are free to setup their own semiconductor Missions.

(c) These proposals are currently under different stages of appraisal and approval process. Further, 3 proposals for fiscal support and 9 proposals for EDA tool access support have been approved under Design Linked Incentive (DLI) Scheme in the State of Telangana. Additionally, 7 institutes/universities have been approved

under Chip to Startup (C2S) Programme in the state of Telangana. The list of beneficiaries under DLI and C2S Programme in the state of Telangana is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d) Till date, Rs 60,269 crore has been committed for the 5 approved manufacturing projects.

(e) The approvals are done after examination by Techno-Financial Advisory Group (TFAG), which examines the proposals from Technical and financial aspects. Further, the processing also depends on the relevant document submissions by the applicants like Technology tie up agreement, Offtake agreements, documents related to financial closure etc.

STATEMENT

List of Beneficiaries for financial support under Design Linked Incentive Scheme of Semicon India Programme in the state of Telangana

1. Green PMU Semi Pvt Ltd
2. WiSig Networks Pvt Ltd
3. MosChip Technologies Pvt Ltd

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

- 1 Green PMU Semi Pvt Ltd
- 2 WiSig Networks Pvt Ltd
- 3 Dheyo AI Private Limited
- 4 AMPICQ Private Limited

- 5 BITSILICA Pvt Ltd
- 6 Manjeera Digital Systems Pvt. Ltd.
- 7 Spintronics AI Semiconductors Private Limited
- 8 SmartKosh Technologies Pvt Ltd
- 9 Vconnectech Systems Private Limited

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

1. University of Hyderabad
2. International Institute of Information Technology Hyderabad
3. University College of Engineering Osmania University, Hyderabad
4. Chaitanya Bharathi Institute of Technology, Hyderabad
5. Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad
6. National Institute of Technology Warangal
7. JNTUH University College of Engineering Hyderabad

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS

***200. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the issue of overcrowding of trains;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government to resolve the issue;
- (c) whether the Government has decreased the number of general and sleeper coaches in major trains and if so, the details thereof;

- (d) the details regarding the number of general, sleeper and AC coaches increased/decreased in Express trains across the country during the last ten years; and
- (e) the details regarding the number of general/sleeper/AC coaches that the Rail Coach Factory has built during the year 2024-25 so far and is planning to build during the year 2025-26?

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

(a) to (e) On Indian Railways, occupancy pattern of trains is not uniform throughout the year and it varies over lean and peak periods. During peak rush periods, the occupancy of the trains especially on popular routes remains full whereas during lean period and on less popular routes, there is sub optimal utilization.

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.

In its constant endeavour to provide additional accommodation to travelling passengers, Indian Railways(IR), in addition to the various types of regular trains, also operates Special train services during festivals, holidays, etc. to cater to the extra needs of passengers.

Accordingly, during the year 2024, 13523 trips special trains were operated to meet the extra rush of passengers during Holi and summer vacation. To cater to

the rush during Durga Pooja/Dipawali/Chhath, 7990 trips of Special trains were operated during the period 1st October, 2024 to 30th November, 2024, to serve approximately 1.8 crore passengers.

With a view to facilitate the passengers during the recently concluded Maha Kumbh, IR operated more than 17300 trains during the period 13th January, 2025 to 28th February, 2025, which served approximately 4.24 crore passengers.

In addition to the above, the load of trains are also augmented, both on permanent and temporary basis, to generate additional accommodation for different segments of passengers.

During the year 2023-24, 872 coaches have been utilized for augmentation of train services on permanent basis while during the year 2024-25(till February, 2025), 983 coaches have been utilized for permanent augmentation.

Further, to provide greater accommodation for the passengers using General and non-AC Sleeper Coaches, the extant policy regarding composition of Mail/Express trains provides for 12 (Twelve) General class and Sleeper class non-AC coaches and 08 (eight) AC-Coaches, in a train of 22 coaches, thereby providing greater accommodation for the passengers using General and non-AC Sleeper Coaches. Besides, of the total number of Coaches being presently utilized for running of train services, two-third are non-AC, and one-third are AC variants.

Additionally, Indian Railways have introduced Amrit Bharat services, which have modern State-of the Art technology, are equipped with advanced features like Semi-Permanent couplers for jerk free travel, horizontal sliding windows, foldable snack table and bottle holders, mobile holders etc. These services, which are fully

non-AC trains, presently comprising 12 Sleeper Class Coaches and 8 General Class coaches, are providing high quality services to the passengers.

With a view to augment the accommodation and for the benefit of passengers travelling in unreserved coaches, about 1200 General Class coaches have been attached, in the Mail/Express trains operating with LHB coaches during the current financial year. Keeping in view increased demand, IR has planned to manufacture more than 17,000 General Class/Sleeper Class (Non-AC) Coaches.

During the financial year 2024-25 (till Feb 2025), Rail Coach factories have built 6485 coaches.

(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 2071 to 2300

DEATH CAUSED BY HEATWAVE

2071. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:

SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plans to declare heatwave as a natural disaster;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has any data about the number of people who died in the recent heatwave especially informal and gig workers;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and

- (e) whether the Government has any plans to provide compensation to people who died during the heatwave and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) Currently, the notified list of disasters eligible for National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)/State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) assistance includes 12 disasters, namely cyclones, droughts, earthquakes, fires, floods, tsunamis, hailstorms, landslides, avalanches, cloud burst, pest attack, and frost and cold wave. The issue of inclusion of more calamities in the existing notified list of calamities was considered by the 15th Finance Commission. The Commission, in para 8.143 of its report, had observed that the list of notified disasters eligible for funding from the State Disaster Response Mitigation Fund (SDRMF) and National Disaster Response Mitigation Fund (NDRMF) covers the needs of the State to a large extent and thus did not find much merit in the request to expand its scope.

However, a State Government can use up to 10% of the annual fund allocation of the 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) and (d) The latest details of the overall number of deaths due to heatwaves are given in the enclosed **Statement** as per the National Crime Record Bureau. (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).

(e) The State disaster management authorities have their resources available through the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) for support. If there is a request from the States for financial assistance, the Central Government considers it in accordance with the relevant guidelines for National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF).

STATEMENT

State/UT wise deaths due to Heat/Sun Stroke during 2022:

S.N.	State/UT	2022
1	Andhra Pradesh	47
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3	Assam	1
4	Bihar	78
5	Chhattisgarh	11
6	Goa	0
7	Gujarat	5
8	Haryana	27
9	Himachal Pradesh	0
10	Jharkhand	47
11	Karnataka	2
12	Kerala	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	27
14	Maharashtra	90
15	Manipur	0

16	Meghalaya	0
17	Mizoram	0
18	Nagaland	0
19	Odisha	38
20	Punjab	130
21	Rajasthan	12
22	Sikkim	0
23	Tamil Nadu	2
24	Telangana	62
25	Tripura	2
26	Uttar Pradesh	130
27	Uttarakhand	0
28	West Bengal	18
	TOTAL STATE(S)	729
29	A and N Islands	0
30	Chandigarh	0
31	DandN Haveli and DamanandDiu @ +	0
32	Delhi UT	1
33	Jammu and Kashmir @ *	0
34	Ladakh @	0
35	Lakshadweep	0
36	Puducherry	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	1
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	730

As per data provided by states/UTs

‘+’ Combined data of erstwhile DandN Haveli and DamanandDiu UT during 2018 and 2019

‘*’ Data of erstwhile JAMMU and KASHMIR State Including Ladakh during 2018 and 2019

‘@’ Data of newly created Union territory

Source: Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India, National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)

SKILL DEVELOPMENT IN SEMICONDUCTOR SECTOR

2072. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:**SHRI CHAVAN RAVINDRA VASANTRAO:****SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to facilitate training activities including skill development in the country's semiconductor sector under India Semiconductor Mission;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government has collaborated with institutions like Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and private colleges to train and skill the individuals in the said sector and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to skill the people by providing training to them in overseas where such facilities are available; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

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

(a) to (e) Government has approved Semicon India programme with a total outlay of Rs 76,000 crore for the development of semiconductor and display manufacturing ecosystem in the country. Semiconductor manufacturing is very complex and Technology intensive sector which requires specialized skilled manpower. To address this, the following measures have been taken by the Government:

1. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has launched the new curriculum for B. Tech in Electronics Engineering (Very Large-Scale Integration (VLSI) Design and Technology), Diploma in Integrated Circuit (IC) manufacturing and Minor Degree in Electronics Engineering (VLSI Design and Technology), as a step towards creation of Talent pool in Semiconductor domain.
2. Government has launched the Chips to Startup ('C2S') programme which plans to train 85,000 industry ready workforce at about 113 participating institutions in VLSI and Embedded System Design. More than 43,000 engineering students have been onboarded for training at 113 organizations under C2S Programme till date.
3. A Skilled Manpower Advanced Research and Training (SMART) Lab has been setup in NIELIT Calicut in 2022 with an aim to train one lakh engineers nation-wide within 5 years in VLSI and Embedded System design. More than 42,000 engineers have been trained nationwide using the SMART Lab.
4. Further, the following collaborations/ partnerships have been entered into by India Semiconductor Mission (ISM) to encourage skill development:
 - (i) **MoU between ISM with IISc and Lam Research:** To train ~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.

ATAL TINKERING LABS

2073. SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

- (a) the total number of Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs) established across the country along with a breakdown of their distribution between Government and private schools;
- (b) whether the Government has assessed the availability of trained instructors and mentors in ATLs and if so, the findings of such assessments;
- (c) the measures taken to address the disparities in ATL distribution to ensure equitable access for students from all socio-economic backgrounds; and
- (d) whether any evaluations have been conducted regarding the utilization rates of equipment and resources in ATLs and if so, the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken to enhance their effective use?

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

- (a) Atal Innovation Mission (AIM), NITI Aayog has established a total of 10,000 Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs) across the country, out of which 5,945 ATLs have been established in Government schools (60%), while 4,055 have been established in Private schools (40%).
- (b) No Sir.
- (c) AIM has taken measures to ensure equitable access to ATLs for students from all socio- economic backgrounds. 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) Yes Sir, AIM has conducted a third-party assessment study of ATLs. In order to enhance the effective use of equipment and resources, AIM publishes an annual ATL calendar of activities, ATL curriculum and ATL Equipment Manual.

राष्ट्रीय जैव ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम

2074. श्री विजय बघेल:

श्री मनोज तिवारी:

श्री पी.पी. चौधरी:

श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:

श्री भर्तृहरि महताब:

श्री योगेन्द्र चांदोलिया:

श्री धर्मबीर सिंह:

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर:

श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

श्रीमती महिमा कुमारी मेवाड़:

श्री विश्वेश्वर हेगड़े कागेरी:

श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत:

श्रीमती अपराजिता सारंगी:

श्री शंकर लालवानी:

डॉ. लता वानखेड़े:

श्री खगेन मुर्मू:

श्री तापिर गाव:

डॉ. विनोद कुमार बिंद:

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल:

श्री प्रताप चंद्र षडङ्गी:

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल:

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

- (क) राष्ट्रीय जैव ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम को भारत के व्यापक स्वच्छ ऊर्जा और सतत विकास लक्ष्यों के साथ संरेखित करने के लिए किए जा रहे उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं कि तेल और गैस अन्वेषण के लिए पहले से प्रतिबंधित नो-गो क्षेत्रों को खोलने से समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर विशेष रूप से बंगाल की खाड़ी और अरब सागर में प्रतिकूल प्रभाव न पड़े;
- (ग) क्या अन्वेषण के लिए नो-गो क्षेत्रों को खोलने से पूर्व कोई पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव आकलन किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके निष्कर्ष क्या हैं और इस उद्देश्य के लिए क्या सुरक्षा उपाय किए गए हैं;
- (घ) मंत्रालय किस तरह से इथेनॉल मिश्रण के दीर्घकालिक पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव का आकलन करने की योजना बना रहा है और भारत के कार्बन फुटप्रिन्ट में और कमी लाने के लिए क्या अतिरिक्त उपाय किए गए हैं;
- (ङ) क्या वाहनों के प्रदर्शन और उत्सर्जन पर इथेनॉल मिश्रण के प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए कोई अध्ययन किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (च) क्या जैव ऊर्जा पहलों के माध्यम से कार्बन फुटप्रिन्ट में कमी लाने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में अब तक क्या उपलब्धियाँ हासिल की गई हैं?

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

(क) भारत सरकार के नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय द्वारा देश में जैव ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की स्थापना में सहयोग देने के लिए राष्ट्रीय जैव ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम (एनबीपी) का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है। भारत में बड़ी मात्रा में बायोमास और अन्य अपशिष्ट उपलब्ध हैं, इसलिए इन संसाधनों से ऊर्जा प्राप्त करना एक व्यवहार्य समाधान है। आधुनिक जैव ऊर्जा इस मायने में अद्वितीय है क्योंकि यह स्वच्छ ईंधन प्रदान करने के अलावा विभिन्न सामाजिक और पर्यावरणीय लाभ भी प्रदान करती है। इसलिए, एनबीपी भारत के व्यापक स्वच्छ ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों और पांच सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (एसडीजी); जैसे - अच्छा स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण (एसडीजी-3); किफायती और स्वच्छ ऊर्जा (एसडीजी-7); उद्योग, नवाचार और अवसंरचना (एसडीजी-9); टिकाऊ शहर और समुदाय (एसडीजी-11); और जलवायु कार्रवाई (एसडीजी-13)।

एनबीपी के तीन उप-घटक निम्नलिखित हैं:

- i. **अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम** (शहरी, औद्योगिक और कृषि अपशिष्ट/अवशेषों से ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम)
- ii. **बायोमास कार्यक्रम** (ब्रिकेट्स और पेलेट्स के निर्माण में सहयोग और उद्योगों में बायोमास (गैर-बगास) आधारित सह उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने की योजना)
- iii. **बायोगैस कार्यक्रम** (छोटे (1 घन मी. से 25 घन मी. बायोगैस प्रतिदिन) और मध्यम आकार के बायोगैस संयंत्र (25 घन मी. से 2500 घन मी. बायोगैस उत्पादन प्रतिदिन) की स्थापना को समर्थन देने का कार्यक्रम।

वित्तीय सहयोग का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय (एमओपीएनजी) के अनुसार, तेल और गैस ब्लॉक (पूर्व में प्रतिबंधित 'नो-गो' क्षेत्रों सहित) को एक खुली और पारदर्शी बोली प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से आवंटित

किया जाता है। गतिविधियों की शुरुआत करने से पहले पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी आवश्यक है, जिसमें प्रचलित नियमानुसार तेल और गैस की खोज के लिए तटीय क्षेत्र की मंजूरी भी शामिल है। इसमें आमतौर पर आवंटन के बाद एक पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव आकलन (ईआईए) अध्ययन शामिल होता है। ईआईए प्रक्रिया में सार्वजनिक सुनवाई शामिल होती है और यह सुनिश्चित करती है कि पर्यावरण पर अन्वेषण गतिविधियों का उचित आकलन किया जाए। साथ ही, केवल आवश्यक पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी और पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लिए सुरक्षा उपायों के साथ कंपनियां अन्वेषण गतिविधियां शुरू कर सकती हैं। अन्वेषण और उत्पादन गतिविधियां क्षेत्र के लोगों के जीवनयापन को बेहतर बनाने और पर्यावरण पर न्यूनतम प्रभाव सुनिश्चित करने के लिए समन्वय के साथ की जाती हैं।

(घ) एमओपीएनजी के अनुसार, "भारत में इथेनॉल सम्मिश्रण के लिए रोडमैप 2020-25" के अनुसार, ई20 (पेट्रोल में 20% इथेनॉल सम्मिश्रण) के सफल कार्यान्वयन से ई0 (शुद्ध पेट्रोल) की तुलना में दोपहिया वाहनों में कार्बन मोनोऑक्साइड उत्सर्जन में लगभग 50% और चार पहिया वाहनों में 30% की कमी का अनुमान है। हाइड्रोकार्बन उत्सर्जन में दोपहिया और यात्री कारों दोनों में 20% की कमी का अनुमान है।

(ङ) एमओपीएनजी के अनुसार, भारत में इथेनॉल सम्मिश्रण के लिए रोडमैप 2020-25, जो एक अंतर-मंत्रालयी समिति द्वारा तैयार किया गया है, के अनुसार ई10 के लिए डिज़ाइन किए गए और ई20 के लिए कैलिब्रेटेड चार पहिया वाहनों में 20% इथेनॉल-मिश्रित पेट्रोल (ई20) के उपयोग से ईंधन दक्षता में मामूली कमी आती है। सोसाइटी ऑफ इंडियन ऑटोमोबाइल मैन्युफैक्चरर्स (एसआईएम) ने समिति को सूचित किया है कि इंजन हार्डवेयर और ट्यूनिंग में संशोधन से मिश्रित ईंधन के कारण होने वाली दक्षता हानि को कम किया जा सकता है। भारत में इथेनॉल सम्मिश्रण के लिए रोडमैप 2020-25 में ई20 तक पेट्रोल में इथेनॉल के सम्मिश्रण के कारण इंजन के स्वास्थ्य पर कोई नकारात्मक प्रभाव नहीं पाया गया।

(च) जी, नहीं। जैव ऊर्जा पहलों के माध्यम से कार्बन फुटप्रिंट में कमी के लिए कोई विशिष्ट लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। तथापि, देश में 11.4 गीगावाट की संचयी क्षमता वाली जैव ऊर्जा परियोजनाएं स्थापित की गई हैं। घटक-वार संचयी उपलब्धियां निम्नलिखित हैं:

योजना का नाम	दिनांक 28.02.2025 तक संचयी उपलब्धि
अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम	711.29 मेगावाट समतुल्य
बायोमास कार्यक्रम	10743 मेगावाट (बगास सहित)
बायोमास कार्यक्रम	51 लाख छोटे बायोगैस संयंत्र (1-25 घन मी./दिन/दिन), 361 मध्यम आकार के बायोगैस संयंत्र (25-2500 घन मी./दिन/दिन), 11.5 मेगावाट समतुल्य

विवरण

जैव ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिए मौजूदा सीएफए सहायता निम्नलिखित है:

अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम	सीएफए करोड़ रुपये में
बायोगैस उत्पादन	12000 घन मीटर/दिन के लिए 0.25 करोड़ रुपये
बायोसीएनजी उत्पादन	4800 किग्रा/दिन के लिए 4.0 करोड़ रुपये (नए बायोगैस प्लांट से बायो सीएनजी उत्पादन के लिए) 4800 किग्रा/दिन के लिए 3.0 करोड़ रुपये (मौजूदा बायोगैस प्लांट से बायो सीएनजी उत्पादन के लिए)
बायोगैस आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन	0.75 करोड़ रुपये/मेगावाट (नए बायोगैस प्लांट से बिजली उत्पादन के लिए) 0.5 करोड़ रुपये/मेगावाट (मौजूदा बायोगैस प्लांट से बिजली उत्पादन के लिए)
जैव और कृषि औद्योगिक अपशिष्ट आधारित विद्युत	0.4 करोड़ रुपये/मेगावाट
बायोमास गैसीफायर	विद्युत अनुप्रयोगों के लिए ड्यूल फ्यूल इंजन के साथ 2,500 रुपये प्रति केडब्ल्यूई विद्युत अनुप्रयोगों के लिए 100% गैस इंजन के साथ 15,000 रुपये प्रति केडब्ल्यूई थर्मल अनुप्रयोगों के लिए 300 किलोवाट थर्मल के लिए 2 लाख रुपये

बायोमास कार्यक्रम	सीएफए
ब्रिकेट निर्माण संयंत्र	9.00 लाख रुपये/टन प्रति घंटा (टीपीएच) (अधिकतम सीएफए - 45.00 लाख रुपये प्रति परियोजना)
नॉन-टोरिफाइड पेलेट निर्माण संयंत्र	21 लाख रुपये/मीट्रिक टन प्रति घंटा (एमटीपीएच) उत्पादन क्षमता या 1 टीपीएच संयंत्र के लिए संयंत्र और मशीनरी की पूंजीगत लागत का 30%, जो भी कम हो (अधिकतम 105 लाख रुपये प्रति परियोजना)
टोरिफाइड पेलेट निर्माण संयंत्र	42 लाख रुपये/मीट्रिक टन प्रति घंटा (एमटीपीएच) उत्पादन क्षमता या 1 टीपीएच संयंत्र के लिए संयंत्र और मशीनरी की पूंजीगत लागत का 30%, जो भी कम हो (अधिकतम 210 लाख रुपये प्रति परियोजना)
नॉन-बगास सह उत्पादन परियोजनाएं	40 लाख रुपये/मेगावाट (अधिकतम सीएफए - 5.00 करोड़ रुपये प्रति परियोजना)

बायोगैस कार्यक्रम	सीएफए
छोटे बायोगैस संयंत्र (1-25 घन मीटर/दिन संयंत्र क्षमता)	9,800 रुपये से 70,400 रुपये प्रति संयंत्र, संयंत्र के आकार (घन मीटर में) के आधार पर
बिजली उत्पादन और थर्मल अनुप्रयोग (25 - 2500 घन मीटर/दिन संयंत्र क्षमता)	बिजली उत्पादन के लिए 35,000 रुपये से 45,000 रुपये प्रति किलोवाट थर्मल अनुप्रयोगों के लिए 17,500 रुपये से 22,500 रुपये प्रति किलोवाट समकक्ष नोट: एनईआर (पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र), द्वीप, पंजीकृत गौशालाओं और एससी/एसटी लाभार्थियों के लिए मानक सीएफए से 20% अधिक।

इथेनॉल उत्पादन

2075. श्री मनीष जायसवाल:

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

(क) इथेनॉल के उत्पादन में कार्यरत कंपनियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए

हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ख) भविष्य में इथेनॉल के उपयोग के संभावित क्षेत्र कौन-कौन से हैं;

(ग) क्या इथेनॉल उत्पादक कंपनियों को कच्चे माल की निर्बाध उपलब्धता की सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

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

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

(क) भारत सरकार पूरे देश में इथेनॉल सम्मिश्रित पेट्रोल (ईबीपी) कार्यक्रम लागू कर रही है, जिसमें तेल विपणन कंपनियां (ओएमसी) इथेनॉल सम्मिश्रित पेट्रोल बेचती हैं। ईबीपी कार्यक्रम के तहत, सरकार ने इथेनॉल आपूर्ति वर्ष (ईएसवाई) 2025-26 तक पेट्रोल के साथ इथेनॉल के 20% सम्मिश्रण का लक्ष्य तय किया है।

कार्यक्रम के तहत, केंद्र सरकार ने ईबीपी कार्यक्रम के तहत इथेनॉल उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं, जिसमें विभिन्न प्रकार के फीडस्टॉक से इथेनॉल का उत्पादन; वर्ष 2018-22 के दौरान विभिन्न इथेनॉल ब्याज सहायता योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन; सहकारी चीनी मिलों के लिए एक नई योजना दिनांक 06.03.2025 को उनके मौजूदा गन्ना आधारित संयंत्रों को बहु-फीड आधारित इथेनॉल संयंत्रों में परिवर्तित करने के लिए अधिसूचित करना; ओएमसी को आपूर्ति के लिए विभिन्न फीड-स्टॉक से उत्पादित इथेनॉल की लाभकारी कीमतों का निर्धारण; इथेनॉल सम्मिश्रित पेट्रोल (ईबीपी) कार्यक्रम के तहत इथेनॉल उत्पादन के लिए मक्का को प्रमुख फीडस्टॉक के रूप में बढ़ावा देना; समर्पित इथेनॉल संयंत्रों (डीईपी) के साथ तेल विपणन कंपनियों द्वारा दीर्घकालिक कुल खरीद समझौते (एलटीओए) आदि शामिल हैं।

(ख) इथेनॉल के पेट्रोल के साथ सम्मिश्रण के अलावा, इथेनॉल का उपयोग, वहनीय विमानन ईंधन (एसएएफ) के उत्पादन के लिए किया जा सकता है।

(ग) और (घ) राष्ट्रीय जैव ईंधन नीति, 2018 के तहत, सरकार पेट्रोल में सम्मिश्रण के लिए इथेनॉल के उत्पादन के लिए गन्ना, मक्का, क्षतिग्रस्त खाद्यान्न, मीठा ज्वार, चुकंदर आदि जैसे विभिन्न फीडस्टॉक

की अनुमति देती है। इथेनॉल के उत्पादन के लिए सरकार द्वारा मक्का को बढ़ावा देने के कारण, मक्का तेल विपणन कंपनियों (ओएमसी) को आपूर्ति किए जाने वाले इथेनॉल का प्रमुख योगदानकर्ता रहा है। इसके अलावा, यह उम्मीद की जाती है कि मौजूदा ईएसवाई 2024-25 में अनाज से इथेनॉल उत्पादन का हिस्सा 60% से अधिक हो सकता है।

इसके अलावा, सरकार भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई) के पास अतिरिक्त चावल उपलब्ध होने पर इथेनॉल उत्पादन के लिए एफसीआई चावल की बिक्री की अनुमति देती है।

ESTABLISHMENT OF NUCLEAR PLANT IN KERALA

2076. SHRI HIBI EDEN

ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH

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

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal of setting up a nuclear power plant in the State of Kerala and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any concrete plan, including identification of land site, has been formulated in this regard and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has analyzed concrete data if such a nuclear plant will help in addressing the power issues in Kerala and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has analyzed the safety issues if such a nuclear plant were to be established in Kerala;

- (e) whether any commencement and completion timelines for the project have been discussed by the Union Government with the Kerala Government and if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether the Union Government has received any request from Kerala for setting up a thorium-based nuclear plant and if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the details of proposals before the Union Government for setting up new nuclear power plants at the places proposed and the present status 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 (g) There is presently no proposal for setting up a nuclear power plant in the state of Kerala.

UNINTERRUPTED DISTRIBUTION OF RATIONS TO PUBLIC DURING STRIKE PERIOD

2077. SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is taking any steps to ensure the uninterrupted distribution of rations to the public keeping in view the ongoing strike by ration suppliers and the discontinuation of E-PoS services and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether the Government will expedite the clearance of arrears owed to ration suppliers, which amount to over 100 crore rupees, to resolve the current strike and avoid further disruptions and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the measures taken by Government to address the ongoing technical issues with the E-PoS system that have been hindering smooth ration distribution particularly due to server limitations; and
- (d) whether the Government is considering revising the wage package or providing additional support to ration suppliers/traders to address their demands and avoid further strikes 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) At present, 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. There is no ongoing strike by ration suppliers reported to this Department.

(b) The Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) **under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA)** is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/UT Governments. The operational responsibility, including issuance of licenses to Fair Price Shops (FPSs), supervision and monitoring of the functioning of Fair Price Shops, etc., rest with the concerned State/UT Government. As per sub-clause (7) of clause 9 of the TPDS (Control) Order, 2015, the State Government shall fix an amount as the fair price shop owner's margin, which shall

be periodically reviewed to ensure sustained viability of the fair price shop operations.

The Central Government has a limited role in determining the actual rate of fair price shop dealers' margin/ commission/ honorarium, etc. The Central Government only provides the assistance to States/UTs for meeting the expenditure towards intra-State movement and handling of foodgrains and fair price shop dealers' margin under the NFSA, in accordance with the provisions of Food Security (Assistance to State Governments) Rules, 2015, which inter-alia provides for norms of expenditure and pattern of central sharing. In order to ensure the viability of Fair Price Shops, the norms of FPS Dealers' margin were enhanced w.e.f. April 2022, as per the details given below:

Category of States/UTs	Components of FPS dealers' margin	Pre-revised norms (Rate in rupees per quintal)	Revised norms (Rate in rupee per quintal)	Central share (in percentage)
General Category	Basic margin	70	90	50
	Additional margin	17	21	
Special category	Basic margin	143	180	75
	Additional margin	17	26	

However, State Governments are free to fix the actual rates, which can be higher than the norms specified in the rules. Central assistance will be limited to the rates specified in the Rules or the actual average rates for the State as a whole,

at which the expenditure was actually incurred by the State Government, whichever is lower.

(c) All States/UTs have been advised that no genuine beneficiary/household shall be deleted from the list of eligible ration cards/ beneficiaries and shall not be denied their entitled quota of foodgrains under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) only for want of Aadhaar number or only on the ground of not possessing an Aadhaar number, failure of biometric authentication due to network/ connectivity/ linking issues or any other technical reasons etc.

(d) As per sub-clause (9) of Clause 9 of the TPDS (Control) Order 2015, the State Government shall allow sale of commodities other than the foodgrains distributed under the TPDS at the fair price shops to improve the viability of the fair price shop operations.

To improve the financial viability of FPSs, Government of India has requested all State/UT Governments to take up initiatives through FPSs such as providing Common Service Centre (CSC) services, Banking services through tie-up with banks/ corporate Banking Correspondents, Banking and citizen-centric services of India Post Payment Bank (IPPB), Retail selling of small (5kg) LPG cylinders, Sale of other commodities/ general store items etc.

Further, a Jan Poshan Kendra pilot study is being conducted to improve viability of 60 FPSs across 4 cities, i.e. Hyderabad, Ghaziabad, Jaipur and Ahmedabad. The Government of India has undertaken this pilot study to enhance the financial viability of FPS dealers while focusing on improving nutritional outcomes of the beneficiaries.”

**FRAUDS RELATED TO JEEVAN PRAMAAN/DIGITAL
LIFE CERTIFICATE FOR PENSIONERS**

2078. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of recent reports about frauds committed in the name of updating the Jeevan Pramaan/Digital Life Certificate for pensioners;
- (b) if so, the number of pensioners affected by these scams;
- (c) whether the Government is taking any measures to prevent such frauds and protect pensioners; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d) I. MeitY/NIC provide digital platform for submission of Jeevan Pramaan (Digital Life Certificate) by the pensioners. Detailed procedures are provided on the website (<https://jeevanpramaan.gov.in>). Mobile application is available in the Play Store (for Android) and App Store (for Apple mobile). As of March 2025, over 10.13 crore pensioners have been registered.

II. Pension Sanctioning Authorities and Pension Disbursing Agencies conduct awareness among pensioners for life certificates generation. The Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare (DoPPW) organizes workshops to raise

awareness about the digital submission of life certificates. MeitY and NIC actively utilize social media platforms to disseminate information about the Jeevan Pramaan digital life certificate.

III. Suitable actions are taken in case any fraud case comes to notice. Action was taken in December 2022 against a fraudulent website that had copied a significant portion of content from the Jeevan Pramaan portal user manual. Details of immediate action taken for the same are follows.

- i. An official tweet warning citizens about the fraudulent website was issued by NIC Media Division creating public awareness.
- ii. The issue was reported on the National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal, with Cyber Crime Incident Acknowledgment No: 20812220080892.
- iii. CERT-In (Indian Computer Emergency Response Team) was informed and requested necessary action to mitigate the threat.
- iv. The Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) was requested to review the case and take down the fraudulent site as deemed appropriate after due diligence.
- v. PIB (Press Information Bureau) was requested to issue a public alert regarding the fake website, which was published accordingly.

IV. The Central Pension Accounting Office (CPAO) website (<https://cpao.nic.in/>) displays messages to alert users against such frauds.

14 MEV NEUTRON FACILITY

2079. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

- (a) the current operational status of the 14 MeV neutron facility set up by the Institute for Plasma Research (IPR) including the maximum output capacity and the applications of this facility;
- (b) the details of the neutron irradiation studies conducted using this facility, particularly for producing medical radioisotopes such as Mo-99, Cu-64, and Cu-67, including any collaborations with medical or research institutions;
- (c) the progress made in utilizing this facility for studying radiation-induced damage in near-reactor components for fusion reactors and its potential impact on the development of fusion energy technologies;
- (d) the details of new findings or advancements resulting from the use of this facility in the field of medical radioisotope production or nuclear fusion research; and
- (e) the future plans for expanding the capacity or applications of this facility to further benefit these research areas or any other sectors?

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

- (a) IPR 14 MeV neutron irradiation facility is operational and producing neutron yield of $\sim 10^{12}$ n/s. This facility is used for the fusion neutronics experiments such as tritium breeding and shielding, measurement of cross-section for fusion reactor

relevant materials, development of fusion neutron diagnostic, neutron activation analysis, neutrons induced radiation effect studies of electronics components, sensors, control cables, superconductors etc.

(b) Exploratory studies have been carried out to demonstrate the production of Mo-99, Cu-64 and Cu-67. Small samples of Molybdenum metal plate, Molybdenum Trioxide (MoO_3) powder and Zinc metal powder were irradiated with neutrons. Radioisotope Mo-99 of specific activity 14.54 kBq/gm in Mo plate, Mo-99 of specific activity 0.95 kBq/gm in MoO_3 powder, 30.33 kBq/gm of Cu-64 and 0.28 kBq/gm of Cu-67 in Zinc metal powder were produced. The experiments are in exploratory nature to understand the basic science and no collaboration has been attempted with medical or research institutions.

(c) This is a lab scale neutron generator facility designed to carry out fusion neutronics experiments to study immediate effects of neutrons in the materials. The facility is not meant for studying radiation-induced damage in near-reactor components for fusion reactors as the flux is low.

(d) Series of neutron irradiation experiments were conducted for (1) Feasibility studies on Medical Radioisotope generation (Mo-99, Cu-64 and Cu-67) (2) Activation studies in P91 and RAFMS (3) Tritium production in Lithium Titanate (4) Measurement of neutron induced cross-section $^{85}\text{Rb}(n,p)^{85}\text{mKr}$ and $^{85}\text{Rb}(n,2n)^{84}\text{mRb}$ reaction (5) Studies on electrical properties of HTS ReBCOTape (6) Studies on surface damage for Cyanate ester (7) Radiation damage studies in Opto coupler, FET, PRAM, ADC and INA.

For Medical radioisotope production research: Molybdenum metal plate and Molybdenum Trioxide (MoO_3) powder were irradiated with neutrons. Radioisotope Mo-99 of specific activity 14.54 kBq/gm in Mo plate and Mo-99 of specific activity 0.95 kBq/gm in MoO_3 powder were generated. For generation of radioisotopes Cu-64 and Cu-67, Zinc metal powder was irradiated and 30.33 kBq/gm of Cu-64 and 0.28 kBq/gm of Cu-67 were generated.

In fusion research area, irradiation were conducted on electronics devices such as FET, Optocoupler, SRAM, ADC and INA. These components were irradiated at different neutrons fluences in step wise. After each irradiation step, performance of the components was evaluated. Optocoupler got partially damaged at neutron fluences of $5.31\text{E}+11$ n/cm² and fully damaged at $1.77\text{E}+12$ n/cm².

(e) The studies are exploratory in nature and hence, research will continue.

USE OF BHASHINI

2080. SHRIMATI KRITI DEVI DEBBARMAN:

SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

SHRI MAHESH KASHYAP:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

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

(a) the manner in which the Government plans to train on-ground personnel and volunteers to effectively use BHASHINI's tool and features;

- (b) the steps being taken to ensure accessibility of BHASHINI's services for elderly and differently-abled individuals during the event;
- (c) whether the Government is planning to expand the language support of BHASHINI beyond 11 languages for future events like Maha Kumbh; 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) BHASHINI is a government initiative under Digital India, led by the Ministry of Electronics and IT, aimed at making digital services accessible in multiple Indian languages. It provides real-time translation and speech recognition support for 22 scheduled Indian languages. By integrating Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR), Neural Machine Translation (NMT), Text-to-Speech (TTS), and Transliteration, BHASHINI ensures linguistic inclusivity across digital platforms, benefiting sectors such as governance, education, healthcare, and media. The initiative also supports startups, researchers, and developers in building innovative language-based AI applications. BHASHINI collaborates with user organizations and line ministries to facilitate hands-on training, workshops, and real-world implementations on a case-to-case basis. This support primarily includes designing training materials and conducting “train-the-trainer” workshops. BHASHINI provides structured workshops at different levels, conducted before, during, or after the integration of its solutions. Additionally, BHASHINI conducts various offline and online sessions

covering its diverse range of services, including ASR, TTS, NMT, and Transliteration, among others.

(b) BHASHINI has AI models for ASR, NMT, and TTS. These services are designed to provide multilingual access to all citizens, including the elderly and differently-abled individuals.

(c) and (d) Yes, under the Bhashini Mission, language translation support is available from English to the 22 scheduled languages of India, as listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. During Maha Kumbh 2025, BHASHINI services were successfully integrated into various key use cases including chat bot, digital lost and found and Police mobile app for Maha Kumbh enhancing multilingual communication and assistance.

ASPIRATIONAL BLOCK SCHEME

2081. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

- (a) whether the Government plans to extend the Aspirational Block Scheme (ABS) to more blocks across the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the extension plan, including the number of blocks to be added, timeline and financial allocation;
- (c) whether the Government has considered to include climate change and environmental vulnerability as criteria for the selection of aspirational blocks under the scheme;

- (d) if so, the parameters proposed to assess climate risks such as vulnerability to extreme weather events, availability of water resources, deforestation and loss of biodiversity;
- (e) the steps being taken to promote climate-resilient infrastructure, green energy and sustainable agricultural practices in aspirational blocks;
- (f) whether the Government is collaborating with the State Governments, international agencies or research institutions to incorporate climate adaptation and mitigation measures in the scheme; and
- (g) if so, the details of the pilot initiatives, if any?

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

- (a) and (b) The Aspirational Blocks Programme covers 500 blocks across India. Currently, the program is limited to 500 Blocks only.
- (c) and (d) The aspirational blocks were selected through a transparent process on the basis of published data. List of indicators and the weight attached to them for selection of the blocks is given in the enclosed **Statement**.
- (e) to (g) The Aspirational Blocks Programme is essentially a template for improving governance. The programme monitors all Aspirational Blocks on a quarterly basis across 40 key performance indicators. These indicators fall under crucial sectors of Health and Nutrition, Education, Agriculture and Allied Sectors, Social Development, and Basic Infrastructure. The Programme aims at rapid

transformation of relatively underdeveloped Blocks. It is envisaged that an improvement in the indicators under focus in this programme will result in improvement in the quality of life of citizens.

STATEMENT

The list of indicators considered for the selection of Aspirational Blocks

S.No.	Indicator Name	Sector	Weight in Overall	Weight in Sector
1.	Percentage of farmers under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Pension Yojana (PM-KMY) to total eligible farmers	Agriculture	15	3.75
2.	Ratio of Households engaged in Non-Farm to Farm related activities			3.75
3.	Percentage of farmers received benefits under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) to total eligible farmers			3.75
4.	Percentage of total irrigated area to total cultivable area			3.75
5.	Percentage of households with kuccha wall, kuccha roof to total households per block	Basic Infrastructure	10	2
6.	Percentage of households having Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana			2

S.No.	Indicator Name	Sector	Weight in Overall	Weight in Sector
	(PMSBHGY) benefit to total Households			
7.	Percentage of households having piped water connection to total households in the block			2
8.	Percentage of households availing Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) benefits to total Household			2
9.	Percentage of households not having sanitary latrines to total households			2
10.	Percentage of Primary school with electricity availability to total primary schools in Block	Education	25	5
11.	Primary school with toilet facility to total primary schools in Block			5
12.	Dropout rate at the block level			5
13.	Percentage of Primary school have drinking water facility to total primary schools in Block			5

S.No.	Indicator Name	Sector	Weight in Overall	Weight in Sector
14.	Percentage of schools having trained teachers for teaching Child with Special Need (CwSN).			5
15.	Percentage of households with Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) bank account to total households	Financial Inclusion	5	5
16.	Percentage of children registered under Anganwadi to total children 0-6 years	Health and Nutrition	25	2.08
17.	Percentage of children fully immunized to total children			2.08
18.	Percentage of children categorized as non-stunted as per ICDS			2.08
19.	Percentage of non anemic pregnant women to total pregnant women			2.08
20.	Percentage of non-underweight child age under 6 years			2.08
21.	Percentage of pregnant women received services to total pregnant women			2.08
22.	Percentage of lactating mothers received services to total Lactating mothers			2.08

S.No.	Indicator Name	Sector	Weight in Overall	Weight in Sector
23.	Percentage of women delivered babies at hospital to total pregnant women			2.08
24.	Percentage of Non anemic children to total children in age group of 0-6 years			2.08
25.	Percentage of newly born Non underweight child to total newly born children			2.08
26.	Percentage of beneficiaries received benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana Scheme (PMMVY) to total eligible			2.08
27.	Percentage of beneficiaries received benefits Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) to total eligible			2.08
28.	Percentage of Schedule caste population per block	General – Capturing Poverty	20	5
29.	Percentage of Schedule tribe population per block			5
30.	Deprived Households per Block			10
			100	100

Source of data for indicators – Mission Antyodaya, UDISE and SECC (2011)

SUPPORT FOR NESAC PROJECTS

2082. SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRI TAPIR GAO:

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

- (a) whether any specific initiatives have been discussed during the 12th meeting of the North Eastern Space Application Centre (NESAC) for the enhancement of space applications in the region;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any focus on expanding space-based education and research opportunities for the youth in the North Eastern States;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the manner in which the Government plans to ensure adequate funding and support for NESAC's projects?

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

(a) and (b) The Hon'ble Union Home Minister and President of NESAC Society, Chief Ministers of NE States and other members suggested many new initiatives for the enhancement of space applications in the NE region;

I. While acknowledging that more than 10 departments in each NE State are

actively utilizing space applications, it was suggested that at least 25 departments from each of the state shall be identified for utilization of space applications in consultation with respective Chief Secretaries. This will be followed up by the Ministry of Home Affairs and M/o Development of North-Eastern Region.

- II. Identify the deforested areas as well as potential open areas for afforestation in the NER.
- III. Initiate flood mapping for entire NER.
- IV. Prepare a roadmap highlighting the best practices in space applications relevant for NER.
- V. Carry out mapping of minerals, oil, and coal in the NER.
- VI. Plan for organizing interaction event for Govt officials, young generation, students, woman from all segments and tribals in consultation with Government of Arunachal Pradesh.
- VII. Collaborate with Manipur Remote Sensing Application Centre (MARSAC) towards development of GIS-based cadastral information system for Manipur and augmentation of drone facilities in consultation with NEC.
- VIII. Carry out a comprehensive study on river morphology for Teesta and Rangeet rivers in collaboration with Sikkim Science and Technology Council.
- IX. Support hydro geo-morphology mapping for 42 Rural Development (RD) blocks in Tripura and the updation of Hazard Risk Vulnerability Assessment

(HRVA) of 12 urban local bodies in the state.

X. Provide technical guidance to Nagaland GIS and Remote Sensing Centre (NGISRSC) for formulating a proposal on setting-up of a Geospatial centre in Kohima and Dimapur.

XI. Prepare a plan for LIDAR survey for Digital Elevation Model (DEM) generation for flood prone areas of Assam, in consultation with MHA.

(c) and (d) As per the suggestions made by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister and President of NESAC Society during the 12th meeting of NESAC Society, a new programme called "North East Student's Program for Awareness, Reach and Knowledge on Space" (NE-SPARKS), has been initiated. Under this program, Ministry of DoNER will facilitate the visit of 800 young and talented science stream students (100 from each NE State) to ISRO with the support of respective state governments.

NESAC/ DoS, Shillong offers opportunities for students and research scholars through the Student Internship Scheme and Student Project Trainee Scheme with the duration of 45 days (internship) and upto 120 days (project trainees). These programs are designed to give students hands-on experience, allowing them to work under Scientists /Engineers in the relevant areas. Students from various academic institutions can benefit from these schemes, gaining valuable insights into space research and technology as part of their academic curriculum.

ISRO organises a special programme for School Children called "Young Scientist Programme" "YUva Vigyani Karyakram", YUVIKA, to impart basic knowledge on Space Technology, Space Science and Space Applications to the younger students in emerging trends in space science and technology amongst the youngsters, who are the future building blocks of our nation. ISRO has chalked out this programme to "Catch them young" selecting Ten students of class IX and X standards from each State and Union Territory (UT) including NE States. The programme encourages more students to pursue in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) based research /career.

(e) NESAC receives required funds from the Government of India in the form of grant-in-aid. In addition, the centre also earns financial resources by executing a large number of externally funded projects from various user departments under Central/State Governments, PSUs, and a few other non-government agencies

REGULATORY DISPARITY IN GREEN HYDROGEN TRADE

2083. DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has noticed that regulatory disparities between India and the European Union pose significant challenges to green hydrogen trade and technology transfer as for instance, the EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism could increase costs for Indian exports, while differing energy market structures may hinder cross-border trade and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government has taken any measures to sort out these bottlenecks and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The European Commission has adopted the Delegated Act on a methodology for renewable liquid and gaseous fuels of non-biological origin (RFNBO). The Act defines the conditions under which hydrogen, hydrogen-based fuels, or other energy carriers can be considered as RFNBO.

These conditions were framed based on European conditions, so interpretation for compliance of these conditions for countries outside Europe, is to be done by certification agencies authorised by the European Commission.

The Green Hydrogen Standard notified by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) on 18th August, 2023 specifies that Green Hydrogen should be produced using renewable energy and the non-biogenic carbon emissions in the process should be not be more than 2 kg CO₂ eq per kg of Hydrogen.

During the recent visit of the European Commission to India, it was acknowledged that both sides have held in-depth discussions on trade and decarbonization through several bilateral channels and have engaged jointly with stakeholders, especially on the implementation of the European Union's carbon border mechanism (CBAM). Both sides discussed the challenges arising out of CBAM implementation, in particular for the small and medium enterprises and agreed to continue addressing them.

MNRE has also engaged in extensive discussions with European certification agencies to facilitate RFNBO certification for Indian projects aiming to export Green Hydrogen and its derivatives to European market.

राष्ट्रीय सुपरकंप्यूटिंग मिशन

2084. श्री चंदन चौहान :

श्री नलिन सोरेन :

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय सुपरकंप्यूटिंग मिशन के अंतर्गत विभिन्न शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में स्थापित सुपरकंप्यूटिंग इकाइयों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उनकी संख्या कितनी है तथा उनके उपयोग की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और

(ख) अनुसंधान एवं विकास में उक्त सुपरकंप्यूटिंग इकाइयों के समग्र प्रभाव का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उक्त इकाइयों से संबंधित किन क्षेत्रों में सरकार द्वारा सुधार करने का विचार है?

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

(क) से (ख) राष्ट्रीय सुपरकंप्यूटिंग मिशन (एनएसएम) की शुरुआत भारत सरकार ने अप्रैल, 2015 में सात वर्षों के लिए 4,500 करोड़ रुपये के बजट परिव्यय के साथ की थी। इसका उद्देश्य शोधकर्ताओं को अत्याधुनिक सुपरकंप्यूटिंग सुविधाओं तक पहुँच प्रदान करके सुपरकंप्यूटिंग में आत्मनिर्भरता और वैश्विक नेतृत्व प्राप्त करना, बड़ी चुनौतियों का समाधान करना, निवेश को अनुकूलित करना और सुपरकंप्यूटिंग प्रौद्योगिकियों के प्रमुख क्षेत्रों में वैश्विक प्रतिस्पर्धा को बढ़ाना है।

एनएसएम को इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय (एमईआईटीवाई) तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीएसटी) द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। एमईआईटीवाई और डीएसटी इस पहल को सेंटर फॉर डेवलपमेंट ऑफ एडवांस्ड कंप्यूटिंग (सी-डैक), पुणे और भारतीय

विज्ञान संस्थान (आईआईएससी), बेंगलुरु के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित कर रहे हैं। मिशन को वर्तमान में दिसंबर, 2025 तक बढ़ा दिया गया है।

राष्ट्रीय सुपरकंप्यूटिंग मिशन (एनएसएम) के अंतर्गत सुपरकंप्यूटिंग में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के केंद्रित लक्ष्य के साथ एक पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है, जिसमें सुपरकंप्यूटरों के डिजाइन, विकास और विनिर्माण के साथ-साथ एक संपूर्ण सिस्टम सॉफ्टवेयर स्टैक और संबंधित अनुप्रयोगों का निर्माण सम्मिलित है।

भारत में अब स्वदेशी रूप से सुपरकंप्यूटिंग तकनीकों को डिजाइन, विकसित और विनिर्माण करने की क्षमता है, जिससे अन्य देशों से सुपरकंप्यूटिंग तकनीकों के आयात पर निर्भरता कम हो जाएगी। यह दृष्टिकोण माननीय प्रधान मंत्री के दृष्टिकोण के अनुरूप "भारत का मंत्र, अनुसंधान, आत्मनिर्भरता के लिए विज्ञान के माध्यम से आत्मनिर्भरता है।"

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी ने 26 सितंबर, 2024 को देश के युवा शोधकर्ताओं, वैज्ञानिकों और इंजीनियरों को भौतिकी, पृथ्वी विज्ञान और ब्रह्मांड विज्ञान में उन्नत अध्ययन की सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए तीन परम रुद्र सुपर कंप्यूटर समर्पित किए। इन सुपर कंप्यूटरों को अग्रणी वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान की सुविधा के लिए पुणे, दिल्ली और कोलकाता में स्थापित किया गया है। पुणे में विशाल मीटर रेडियो टेलीस्कोप (जीएमआरटी-1 पेटाफ्लॉप) खगोलीय घटनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए सुपर कंप्यूटर का लाभ उठाएगा। दिल्ली में अंतर-विश्वविद्यालय त्वरक केंद्र (आईयूएसी-3 पेटाफ्लॉप) पदार्थ विज्ञान और परमाणु भौतिकी जैसे क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा देगा। कोलकाता में एसएन बोस सेंटर फॉर बेसिक साइंसेज (एसएन बोस- 838 टेराफ्लॉप) भौतिकी, ब्रह्मांड विज्ञान और पृथ्वी विज्ञान जैसे क्षेत्रों में उन्नत अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा देगा। यह पुनः बताना उचित है कि इन सभी प्रणालियों को पूरी तरह से देश के भीतर डिजाइन, विकसित और निर्मित किया गया है।

परम रुद्र सुपरकंप्यूटर स्वदेशी रूप से डिजाइन और निर्मित उच्च-प्रदर्शन कंप्यूटिंग सर्वर का उपयोग करके बनाया गया है, जिसे "रुद्र" के रूप में जाना जाता है, साथ ही स्वदेशी रूप से विकसित सिस्टम सॉफ्टवेयर स्टैक भी है। "रुद्र" सर्वर भारत में अपनी तरह का पहला है जो वैश्विक रूप से उपलब्ध

अन्य एचपीसी श्रेणी के सर्वरों के बराबर है। इन सर्वरों का निर्माण स्थानीय निर्माताओं द्वारा भारत में किया जा रहा है जिससे स्थानीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स उद्योगों को बढ़ावा मिल रहा है।

एनएसएम के तहत, 05 मार्च 2025 तक, 35 पेटाफ्लॉप की संयुक्त गणना क्षमता वाले कुल 34 सुपर कंप्यूटर (विवरण में संलग्न) विभिन्न शैक्षणिक संस्थानों, अनुसंधान संगठनों और आरएंडडी प्रयोगशालाओं में स्थापित किए गए हैं, जिनमें आईआईएससी, आईआईटी, सी-डैक जैसे प्रमुख संस्थान और एनएसएम के तहत देश के टियर- II और टियर III शहरों के अन्य संस्थान सम्मिलित हैं। एनएसएम के तहत कमीशन किए गए सुपरकंप्यूटिंग सिस्टम ने 85% से अधिक की समग्र उपयोग दर हासिल की है, जिसमें कई सिस्टम 95% से अधिक हैं, जो उनकी कम्प्यूटेशनल क्षमता में उच्च स्तर के उपयोग और दक्षता को प्रदर्शित करता है। अनुसंधान और विकास (आरएंडडी) क्षेत्र में इन सुपरकंप्यूटिंग प्रणालियों का योगदान अत्यधिक प्रभावशाली रहा है, जिसने देश भर के 200 से अधिक शैक्षणिक संस्थानों और आरएंडडी प्रयोगशालाओं के 1,700 से अधिक पीएचडी विद्वानों सहित 10,000 से अधिक शोधकर्ताओं को सुविधा प्रदान की है। इन सुपरकंप्यूटिंग सिस्टम ने ड्रग डिस्कवरी, आपदा प्रबंधन, ऊर्जा सुरक्षा, जलवायु मॉडलिंग, खगोलीय अनुसंधान, कम्प्यूटेशनल रसायन विज्ञान, द्रव गतिकी और सामग्री अनुसंधान जैसे महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान का समर्थन किया है। एनएसएम ने टियर II और टियर III शहरों के शोधकर्ताओं के लिए अत्याधुनिक सुपरकंप्यूटिंग सुविधाओं तक पहुँच प्रदान करके अनुसंधान करने के अवसर उत्पन्न किए हैं। इन शोधकर्ताओं ने 1 करोड़ से अधिक कंप्यूट जॉब्स पूरे किए हैं और प्रमुख राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पत्रिकाओं में 1,500 से अधिक शोधपत्र प्रकाशित किए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, 22,000 से अधिक व्यक्तियों को एचपीसी और एआई कौशल में प्रशिक्षित किया गया है। स्टार्ट-अप और एमएसएमई अपने एचपीसी-संचालित प्रोजेक्ट्स को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए इन सुपरकंप्यूटिंग संसाधनों का लाभ उठा रहे हैं।

विवरण

एनएसएम के अंतर्गत स्थापित सुपर कंप्यूटरों का विवरण, उनकी गणना क्षमता सहित

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	संस्थान का नाम जहां इसे इंस्टॉल किया गया है	सुपरकंप्यूटर का नाम	गणना क्षमता	प्रारंभ होने का वर्ष
1.	महाराष्ट्र	सी-डैक, पुणे, राष्ट्रीय एआई सुविधा	परम सिद्धि	6.5 पीएफ/210 पीएफ (एआई)	2020
2.	कर्नाटक	आईआईएससी, बैंगलोर	परम प्रवेग	3.3पीएफ	2022
3.	महाराष्ट्र	आईआईटी बॉम्बे	परम रुद्र	3 पीएफ	2025
4.	दिल्ली	अंतर-विश्वविद्यालय त्वरक केंद्र (आईयूएसी), दिल्ली	परम रुद्र	3 पीएफ	2024
5.	कर्नाटक	जवाहरलाल नेहरू उन्नत वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान केंद्र (जेएनसीएसआर), बैंगलोर	परम युक्ति	1.8पीएफ	2020
6.	महाराष्ट्र	आईआईएसईआर, पुणे	परम ब्रह्म	1.7पीएफ	2020
7.	पश्चिम बंगाल	आईआईटी, खड़गपुर	परम शक्ति	1.66पीएफ	2020
8.	उत्तर प्रदेश	आईआईटी, कानपुर	परम संगणक	1.66पीएफ	2020
9.	उत्तराखंड	आईआईटी, रुड़की	परम गंगा	1.66पीएफ	2022
10.	दिल्ली	एनआईसी, दिल्ली	परम सिस्टम	(50 एआई पीएफ/ 1.3 पीएफ)	2024
11.	महाराष्ट्र	विशाल मीटरवेव रेडियो टेलीस्कोप (जीएमआरटी) -	परम रुद्र	1.0 पीएफ	2024

		राष्ट्रीय रेडियो खगोल भौतिकी केंद्र, (एनसीआरए), पुणे			
12.	उत्तर प्रदेश	आईआईटी (बीएचयू), वाराणसी	परम शिवाय	838टीएफ	2019
13.	तेलंगाना	आईआईटी, हैदराबाद	परम सेवा	838टीएफ	2021
14.	पंजाब	राष्ट्रीय कृषि-खाद्य जैव प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, मोहाली (एनएबीआई), मोहाली	परम स्मृति	838टीएफ	2021
15.	कर्नाटक	सी-डैक, बैंगलोर, राष्ट्रीय एमएसएमई सुविधा	परम उत्कर्ष	838टीएफ	2021
16.	गुजरात	आईआईटी, गांधीनगर	परम अनंत	838टीएफ	2022
17.	तमिलनाडु	एनआईटी, त्रिची	परम पोरुल	838टीएफ	2022
18.	असम	आईआईटी, गुवाहाटी	परम कामरूप	838टीएफ	2022
19.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	आईआईटी, मंडी	परम हिमालय	838टीएफ	2022
20.	पश्चिम बंगाल	एसएन बोस राष्ट्रीय मूलभूत विज्ञान केंद्र, कोलकाता	परम रुद्र	838 टीएफ	2024
21.	महाराष्ट्र	सी-डैक, पुणे	जैव सूचना विज्ञान अनुसंधान एवं विकास सुविधा	230 टीएफ	2021
22.	दिल्ली	सी-डैक, दिल्ली	परम रुद्र	200 टीएफ	2024
23.	महाराष्ट्र	सी-डैक, पुणे	संगम टेस्टबेड	150 टीएफ	2017
24.	महाराष्ट्र	सी-डैक, पुणे	परम श्रेष्ठ	100 टीएफ	2018

25.	महाराष्ट्र	सी-डैक, पुणे	परम एम्ब्रियो	100 टीएफ	2020
26.	महाराष्ट्र	सी-डैक, पुणे	परम नील	100 टीएफ	2020
27.	तमिलनाडु	सोसाइटी फॉर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक ट्रांजेक्शन एंड सिक्योरिटी, (एसईटीएस), चेन्नई	परम स्फूर्ति	100 टीएफ	2020
28.	कर्नाटक	सी-डैक, बेंगलोर	सिस्टम सॉफ्टवेयर लैब	82टीएफ	2020
29.	महाराष्ट्र	सी-डैक, पुणे	परम विद्या	52.3 टीएफ	2022
30.	पश्चिम बंगाल	आईआईटी, खड़गपुर	परम विद्या	52.3 टीएफ	2022
31.	केरल	आईआईटी, पलक्कड़	परम विद्या	52.3 टीएफ	2022
32.	तमिलनाडु	आईआईटी, चेन्नई	परम विद्या	52.3 टीएफ	2022
33.	गोवा	आईआईटी, गोवा	परम विद्या	52.3 टीएफ	2022
34.	महाराष्ट्र	सी-डैक, पुणे	परम सम्पूर्ण	27 टीएफ	2020
	कुल			35 पीएफ	

रेलवे में सुरक्षा व्यवस्था

2085. श्री अरुण गोविल:

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो:

श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवरा:

सुश्री कंगना रनौत:

श्री भोजराज नाग:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का रेलवे की सुरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए अधिक सीसीटीवी कैमरे लगाने, एआई-आधारित निगरानी प्रणाली संस्थापित करने या अन्य नवीन तकनीक का उपयोग करने का विचार है;

- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और आरपीएफ, जीआरपी और राज्य पुलिस के बीच सहयोग को बेहतर बनाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं;
- (ग) रेलवे संपत्ति को नुकसान पहुंचाने के कानूनी परिणामों के बारे में यात्रियों और जनता को जागरूक करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और
- (घ) क्या सरकार का छत्तीसगढ़ में विश्रामपुरी होते हुए धमतरी को जगदलपुर से जोड़ने वाली रेलवे लाइन का पुनः सर्वेक्षण करने के बाद उसे धमतरी-कांकेर-जगदलपुर तक विस्तारित करने का विचार है ताकि कांकेर क्षेत्र के अधिकतम लोग रेलवे लाइन से लाभान्वित हो सकें और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) भारतीय रेल पर सीसीटीवी निगरानी प्रणाली का क्रियान्वयन एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है। अब तक, 1095 स्टेशनों पर सीसीटीवी निगरानी प्रणाली उपलब्ध कराई जा चुकी है।

भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के तहत 'पुलिस' और 'सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था' राज्य के विषय हैं और इसलिए रेलों पर अपराध की रोकथाम करने, पता लगाने, पंजीकरण करने और जांच करना तथा कानून एवं व्यवस्था आदि बनाए रखने के लिए राज्य सरकारें अपनी कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों अर्थात् राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस (जीआरपी)/जिला पुलिस के माध्यम से जिम्मेदार हैं। बहरहाल, रेल सुरक्षा बल यात्री क्षेत्र और यात्रियों को बेहतर संरक्षा और सुरक्षा मुहैया कराने तथा इनसे जुड़े मामलों के लिए राजकीय रेल पुलिस/जिला पुलिस के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है।

रेलों की सुरक्षा व्यवस्था की नियमित निगरानी एवं समीक्षा करने के लिए राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के संबंधित पुलिस महानिदेशक/आयुक्त की अध्यक्षता में सभी राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के लिए रेलवे की राज्य स्तरीय सुरक्षा समिति का गठन किया गया है। साथ ही, रेल सुरक्षा बल, राजकीय सुरक्षा बल और भारतीय रेल के बीच बेहतर समन्वय के लिए रेल मंत्रालय के साथ राजकीय सुरक्षा बल प्रमुख के वर्ष में दो बार सम्मेलन आयोजित किए जाते हैं। इसके अलावा, क्षेत्रीय रेलों के प्रभारी मुख्य सुरक्षा

आयुक्त (पीसीएससी) और विभिन्न रेलवे मंडलों के प्रभारी वरिष्ठ मंडल सुरक्षा आयुक्त (सीनियर डीएससी) राज्य सरकार के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के साथ जिला स्तर और राज्य स्तर पर आपसी चिंताओं के मुद्दों पर सतत समन्वय और संवाद बनाए रखते हैं।

जनता की जागरूकता के लिए सोशल मीडिया पर वीडियो जारी करने, स्टेशनों पर रेल डिस्प्ले नेटवर्क, समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन आदि के माध्यम से विभिन्न जागरूकता कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जाते हैं, जहां रेल-संपत्ति को नुकसान पहुंचाने के परिणाम और कानूनी कार्रवाई के संबंध में भी बताया जाता है।

रेल परियोजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण/स्वीकृति/निष्पादन राज्य-वार नहीं, बल्कि क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार किया जाता है क्योंकि रेल परियोजनाएं राज्य की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैली हो सकती हैं। रेल परियोजनाएं लाभप्रदता, यातायात अनुमान, अंतिम स्थान संपर्कता, अनुपलब्ध कड़ियों और वैकल्पिक मार्गों, संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों के विस्तार, राज्य सरकारों, केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों, संसद सदस्यों, अन्य जन प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा उठाई गई मांगों, रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक आवश्यकताओं, सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व, आदि सम्पर्कता के आधार पर स्वीकृत की जाती हैं, जो चालू परियोजनाओं के थ्रोफॉरवर्ड तथा धन की समग्र उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है।

अभनपुर-राजिम शाखा लाइन (67.20 कि.मी.) सहित रायपुर (केन्द्री) से धमतरी के बीच आमान परिवर्तन का कार्य शुरू किया गया है। केन्द्री से अभनपुर तक 6 कि.मी. को कमीशन कर दिया गया है।

विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए बांसकोट से अमरावती के रास्ते धमतरी-कोंडागांव (184 कि.मी.) के बीच नई रेल लाइन के सर्वेक्षण को मंजूरी दे दी गई है।

दल्लीराझरा-रावघाट-जगदलपुर रेल लाइन परियोजना (235 कि.मी.) को दो भागों अर्थात् दल्लीराझरा-रावघाट (95 कि.मी.) और रावघाट-जगदलपुर (140 कि.मी.) में शुरू किया गया है। दल्लीराझरा-रावघाट (95 कि.मी.) में, 77 कि.मी. को कमीशन कर दिया गया है। यह लाइन छत्तीसगढ़ के उत्तरी बस्तर कंकेर जिले से होकर गुजरती है।

दल्लीराझरा-रावघाट (95 कि.मी.) की प्रारंभिक लागत 632 करोड़ रु. थी और वर्तमान में अनुमानित लागत 1628 करोड़ रु. है। रावघाट-जगदलपुर (140 कि.मी.) की विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट को अद्यतन करने का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है और अनुमानित लागत लगभग 3282 करोड़ रु. है।

लागत, व्यय और परिव्यय सहित समस्त रेल परियोजनाओं का जोन-वार/वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा भारतीय रेल की वेबसाइट पर सार्वजनिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 2,731 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई वाली 37,018 करोड़ रुपये लागत की 25 परियोजनाएं (08 नई लाइनें और 17 दोहरीकरण) योजना और कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं, जिनमें से 882 कि.मी. लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च, 2024 तक 14,919 करोड़ रु. का व्यय किया गया है। कार्य की स्थिति संक्षेप में निम्नानुसार है:

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई नई लाइन/आमान परिवर्तन/दोहरीकरण (कि.मी.)	मार्च 2024 तक कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी.)	मार्च 2024 तक कुल व्यय (करोड़ रु. में)
नई लाइनें	8	1358	184	6154
दोहरीकरण/मल्टीट्रैकिंग	17	1373	698	8765
कुल	25	2731	882	14919

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

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-2014	311 करोड़ रु. प्रति वर्ष
2024-2025	6922 करोड़ रु. (22 गुना से अधिक)

वर्ष 2009-14 और 2014-24 के दौरान छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली नई रेल पटरियों की कमीशनिंग/बिछाने का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	कमीशन की गई कुल लंबाई	कमीशन की गई औसत लंबाई
2009-14	32 कि.मी.	6.4 कि.मी प्रति वर्ष
2014-24	999 कि.मी.	99.9 कि.मी. प्रति वर्ष (15 गुना से ज्यादा)

किसी भी रेल परियोजना(ओं) का पूरा होना राज्य सरकार द्वारा त्वरित भूमि अधिग्रहण, वन विभाग के पदाधिकारियों द्वारा वन संबंधी स्वीकृति, लागत में साझेदारी वाली परियोजनाओं में राज्य सरकार द्वारा साझा लागत के भाग को जमा कराना, परियोजनाओं की प्राथमिकता, बाधक जनोपयोगी सेवाओं का स्थानांतरण, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक क्लीयरेंस, क्षेत्र की भूवैज्ञानिक और स्थलाकृतिक स्थिति, परियोजना(ओं) स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थिति, जलवायु स्थिति आदि के कारण परियोजना विशेष के स्थल के लिए वर्ष में कार्य के महीनों की संख्या आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है।

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।

DCID SCHEME**2086. DR. D. PURANDESWARI**

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

- (a) the total funds allocated and utilized under the Development Communication and Information Dissemination (DCID) scheme during the last three financial years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of publicity campaigns undertaken under this scheme particularly in Andhra Pradesh along with their outcomes during the above period;
- (c) whether any metrics or tools are in place to measure the impact of these campaigns on public awareness and participation in Government schemes and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the steps taken to integrate new technology and platforms including social media to enhance the reach of the scheme; and
- (e) the future plans of the Government to expand the scope or scale of the 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) Development Communication and Information Dissemination (DCID) is a Central Sector Scheme implemented by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting with an objective of generation of awareness in citizens about various schemes and programmes of the Government to enable the targeted beneficiaries

to avail the benefits of the development schemes, elicit enhanced participation of the people in the process of development and governance and foster attitudinal and behavioral changes. The details of the financial outlays and utilization of funds under the Scheme during last three years and current year are as under:

Financial Year	Outlay (Rs. in crore)	Actual Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
2021-22	209.32	209.32
2022-23	285.48	285.48
2023-24	347.63	347.63
2024-25	169.48	131.11 (as on 04.03.2025)

(b) The activities under the Scheme are undertaken on a pan India basis or based on the target audience of the said campaign. No state specific campaigns are undertaken under the Scheme.

(c) The efficacy of the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns undertaken under the Scheme is reflected in increased participation of beneficiaries in the welfare schemes of the Government.

(d) and (e) Digital Advertisement Policy, 2023 has been approved by the Ministry on 06.11.2023 for release of government campaigns on digital advertisement platforms like websites, mobile applications, OTT platforms, podcasts etc. to enhance the reach of such campaigns.

OPERATIONALISING AUCTION MINERAL BLOCKS

2087. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:

DR. KALYAN VAIJINATHRAO KALE:

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

- (a) the reasons for the significant delays in operationalising auctioned mineral blocks considering that only 50 out of 404 auctioned blocks since 2015 are currently operational;
- (b) the details of steps being taken by the newly established Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) to expedite the operationalisation of the remaining blocks and its expected role in addressing inter-ministerial and state-level bottlenecks;
- (c) the measures proposed to streamline the process of obtaining statutory clearances required for operationalising auctioned mines;
- (d) whether the Government plans to introduce legislative reforms to simplify approvals and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the details of initiatives being implemented to increase investment in mineral exploration particularly in Obvious Geological Potential (OGP) areas along with the outcomes achieved so far under the Exploration Licence (EL) regime; and
- (f) whether the Government is considering to revive the Post-Auction Mining Clearances and Approval Facilitator (PAMCAF) to provide coordinated oversight and faster development of auctioned blocks?

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

- (a) As on date, out of 457 auctioned, 56 mines are operational. Time taken for operationalization is dependent on obtaining various clearances required after the auction of the mining block.
- (b) and (c) The newly established Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) supports the Ministry in expediting the operationalization of mineral blocks by streamlining

approvals, tracking the progress and handholding of bidders in getting clearances from different agencies. This includes:

- i. Conducting baseline study of all auctioned blocks to assess the current status of clearances.
- ii. Liaising with various Central and State regulatory authorities to facilitate the approval process and maintaining detailed records of pending approvals.

(d) No.

(e) The Central Government is making significant investment in mineral exploration, particularly in Obvious Geological Potential (OGP) area through Geological Survey of India (GSI) and National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET).

- GSI has enhanced mineral exploration using advanced technologies like National Aero-Geophysical Mapping Programme (NAGMP), advanced Time Domain Electromagnetic (TDEM), Magnetic Heliborne Survey, and Mineral Prospectively Mapping (MPM) etc., focusing on deep-seated and concealed deposits.
- Mineral exploration programs have increased from 251 in 2020-21 to 438 in 2024-25, covering both OGP and non-OGP areas. Since the MMDR Act amendments in 2015 and 2023, GSI has handed over 307 resource bearing G2/G3 reports and 343 Geological Memorandums.
- The MMDR Amendment Act, 2021 has made provision for notification of accredited private exploration agencies to enable them to carry out exploration without prospecting licence and access funding under NMET.

- As on 28th February 2025, the Ministry has sanctioned 430 Mineral Exploration Projects through NMET, out of which 238 projects have been successfully completed.
- Under the Exploration Licence (EL) regime following the MMDR Amendment Act, 2023, GSI has submitted 34 EL Blocks to the Ministry of Mines.

(f) In light of the newly established PMU, there is no need to revive the Post-Auction Mining Clearances and Approval Facilitator (PAMCAF).

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

2088. SHRI SELVARAJ V.:

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

- (a) the details of measures being taken to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the UN in 2015 by 2030; and
- (b) the details of progress made so far in meeting the targets of the different goals during the last five years, State-wise?

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) In order to achieve the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Government of India has undertaken several key initiatives through flagship schemes and programs which, inter alia, include 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). 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.

- (b) Since 2018, four editions of the SDG India Index have been released. The latest edition of SDG India Index was released in 2023. The report highlights India's progress towards SDGs, showcasing significant improvement in the overall score from 66 in 2020-21 to 71 in 2023-24. The details of progress made during the last five years are in public domain and can be accessed at <https://www.niti.gov.in/reports-sdg>

AVAILABLE VACANCIES OF LOCO PILOT IN RAILWAYS

2089. SHRI KHALILUR RAHAMAN:

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

- (a) the details regarding the existing vacancies of loco pilot in railways;

- (b) the total strength of loco pilots in different categories of train in the country;
- (c) the number of loco pilots retired during the last ten years along with those recruited during the same period;
- (d) the steps being taken to fill up the vacant posts; and
- (e) the sanctioned duty hours of loco pilot in a week?

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

(a) to (e) Occurrence and filling up of vacancies 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.

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

During the last ten years (i.e. 2014-2015 to 2023-2024), 51,856 candidates have been recruited for the post of Assistant Loco Pilots (ALPs)/ Loco Pilots (LPs). During the same period 15,300 number of loco pilots have retired.

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

Ten Centralized Employment Notifications (CENs) for 92,116 vacancies have been notified in 2024 for filling up of posts of Assistant Loco Pilots (18,799 vacancies), Technicians, Sub-Inspectors, Constables in Railway Protection Force (RPF), Junior Engineers (JEs)/ Depot Material Superintendent (DMS)/ Chemical and Metallurgical Assistant (CMA), Paramedical Categories, Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate), Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under-Graduate), Ministerial and Isolated Categories and Level-1. 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	Centre	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

Further, 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.

Loco Pilots are classified under Continuous Category. Section 132(2) of Railway Act, 1989, prescribes duty hours of 54 hrs a week on an average in a two-weekly period of fourteen days for staff working under Continuous category. Rule 8 of “Hours of Work and Period of Rest” (HOER), 2005 lays down the guidelines of duty hours of 52 hrs a week on an average in a two-weekly period of fourteen days for Loco Pilots i.e., duty hours are less than max. hrs of 54 per week for other “Continuous” category employees on Indian Railways. Loco Pilots are also compensated for extra working hours as per the rates specified in Section 132 of the Railway Act, 1989.

STAMPEDE AT NEW DELHI RAILWAY STATION

2090. SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER:

ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:

SHRI A. RAJA:

SHRIMATI SAJDA AHMED:

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:

DR. KIRSAN NAMDEO:

SHRI HANUMAN BENIWAL:

SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:

SHRI HIBI EDEN:

SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:

ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:

PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:

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

- (a) the measures taken by the Railways to manage the passenger surge during the Maha Kumbh Mela 2025;
- (b) the details of special trains introduced, station infrastructure enhancements, crowd management strategies and technological interventions for passenger safety;

- (c) whether there have been incidents of train damage due to overcrowding and if so, the details thereof along with the affected trains, locations, nature of damages, actions taken and cases registered;
- (d) whether an inquiry has been conducted into the New Delhi Railway Station stampede, if so, the details of findings, causes, responsible entities, and corrective measures, death and injury toll, with a breakdown of casualties and injury types;
- (e) whether the Government has compensated the victims' families;
- (f) if so, the details of the number of families, amounts disbursed, payment mode (cash or bank transfer) and the most recent prior instance of cash payments for similar cases;
- (g) whether responsibility fixed and action taken against erring railway officials for official negligence and poor crowd management and if so, the details thereof;
- (h) whether any action was taken against passengers who were travelling without tickets and causing inconvenience to other passenger as a result of overcrowding;
- (i) whether the Government had anticipated such traffic during Maha Kumbh and made any preparation for the same;
- (j) whether the Government is implementing new policies to regulate foot traffic and prevent overcrowding at railway stations; and
- (k) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (k) For successfully organizing "Mahakumbh 2025" at Prayagraj, following measures were taken by Railway:

Infrastructure improvement

Infrastructure improvement/ augmentation/ capacity enhancement works in Prayagraj area 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 Cheeki, 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.

Train Operations

More than 17,300 Nos. trains carrying 4.24 crore passengers was operated during the period 13 Jan 2025 to 28 Feb 2025 in Maha Kumbh-2025. This includes more than 3,000 special trains, a significant increase from the 694 trains operated during the 2019 Kumbh. For the first time, Ring Rail services connecting key

religious sites like Ayodhya, Varanasi, and Chitrakoot are operational on daily basis during the Mela.

Safety and Security

Extensive arrangements have been made by Indian railways to facilitate the pilgrims and to take care of their safety and security. This includes passenger enclosures at the stations with holding capacity of more than 1 lakh. An additional holding area was developed in Khusrobag with holding capacity of another 1 lakh pilgrims. Internal movement plans within the stations and external movement plans between railway stations and Mela area have been prepared jointly with state government.

Guided and directional movement was ensured in entire railway premises to ensure that there is no conflicting movement on FOBs, stairs/ramps and at Entry and Exit gates. Provision of signages has been made at large scale and announcements are being done on regular basis to guide the passenger movement. Extensive arrangements of security was made with deployment of more than 15000 forces from RPF, GRP and Para Military forces at the railway stations. Use of Hand Held Metal Detectors (HHMDs), Door Frame Metal Detectors (DFMDs), Baggages Scanners, Sniffer Dogs and other security gadgets like body worn camera, use of drone camera for surveillances is being done to ensure safety and security of the pilgrims using rail services. "Meri Saheli" teams comprising of women personnel are deployed at stations and in trains to ensure women's safety. Close coordination have been made with State police and GRP to restrict criminal activities over the railway infrastructure. In addition RPF teams have also been

deployed for the assistance to passengers including old aged and to provide facilities like wheelchairs etc.

A state-of-the-art Mahakumbh war room has been set up at Prayagraj's divisional control center. Extensive disaster management plans were made to handle emergencies such as fires, stampedes, bomb threats, and medical crises.

Health

Sufficient medical facilities have been provided at the various stations for the well being of pilgrims.

Challenges

During Maha Kumbh 2025, 22 Nos. of trains was reported to be damaged. An unfortunate incident of Stampede at New Delhi Railway Station was also reported. A High level inquiry into the matter has been ordered.

Railways pays compensation for death/injury of railway passengers in train accidents and untoward incidents as defined under Section 124 and Section 124-A (read with Section 123) of the Railways Act, 1989, which is decided by Railway Claims Tribunal (RCT) on the basis of a claim application filed by the victims/their dependents before RCT and it disposes of the cases after following the due judicial process. Railway Administration pays compensation when a decree is awarded by Hon'ble RCT in favor of the claimant and Railways decide to implement the decree.

In the instant case, an ex-gratia @ ₹10 lakh to the next of kin of each deceased, @ ₹2.50 lakh each to the grievously injured and @ ₹01 lakh each to the simple injured has been paid. Accordingly, a total amount of ₹2.01 Crore have been paid to 33 victims or their family members.

‘नेवा’ परियोजना

2091. श्री जुगल किशोर:

श्री शंकर लालवानी:

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

- (क) राष्ट्रीय ई-विधान एप्लीकेशन (नेवा) परियोजना के लिए कितना बजट आवंटित किया गया है;
- (ख) बिहार जैसे राज्यों को उनके कार्यान्वयन प्रयासों में सहायता करने के लिए इसका उपयोग किस प्रकार किया जा रहा है;
- (ग) केंद्रीय परियोजना प्रबंधन इकाई (सीपीएमयू) के साथ वर्चुअल कॉन्फ्रेंस के दौरान बिहार विधान सभा द्वारा किन प्रमुख आवश्यकताओं पर प्रकाश डाला गया; और
- (घ) बिहार विधान सभा के साथ वर्चुअल कॉन्फ्रेंस के दौरान ‘नेवा’ सॉफ्टवेयर से संबंधित किन विशिष्ट मुद्दों पर चर्चा की गई?

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

- (क) राष्ट्रीय ई-विधान एप्लीकेशन (नेवा) परियोजना के लिए कुल 673.94 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आवंटित की गई है।
- (ख) परियोजना दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, नेवा के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के विधानमंडलों को वित्तीय सहायता अनुदान के रूप में प्रदान की जाती है। यह सहायता उन्हें समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर करने और उनकी विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) के अनुमोदन के बाद 'डिजिटल सदनों' में परिवर्तित होने में सक्षम बनाती है। इसके अनुरूप, बिहार विधान सभा और बिहार विधान परिषद को क्रमशः ₹15,97,00,100/- और ₹8,21,46,550/- की कुल लागत के साथ परियोजना को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिसमें केंद्र और राज्य के बीच 60:40 के अनुपात में वित्तपोषण साझा किया गया है। आज तक, बिहार विधान सभा के लिए पहली किस्त (केंद्रीय हिस्सेदारी का 20%) के रूप में ₹1,91,64,012/- जारी किए जा चुके हैं, जबकि बिहार विधान परिषद को दो किस्तों (केंद्रीय

हिस्सेदारी का 20% और 40%) में ₹2,95,72,758/- प्राप्त हुए हैं। यह निधियां नेवा के कार्यान्वयन को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए आईटी गैजेट्स, हार्डवेयर, नेटवर्किंग इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर, क्षमता निर्माण और जनशक्ति सेवाओं की खरीद हेतु आबंटित की जाती हैं। उल्लेखनीय है कि बिहार विधान परिषद पहले ही लाइव हो चुकी है और नेवा प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से अपने सत्रों का सफलतापूर्वक डिजिटल रूप से संचालन कर रही है, जबकि बिहार विधान सभा भी इसका अनुसरण करने के लिए पूरी तरह तैयार है। (ग) और (घ) सॉफ्टवेयर की सामान्य प्रकृति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, नेवा परियोजना को एक लचीले ढांचे के साथ डिज़ाइन किया गया है जो अलग-अलग विधानमंडलों की विशिष्ट आवश्यकताओं को समायोजित करने के लिए मामूली अनुकूलन और संशोधनों की अनुमति देता है। यह अनुकूलन उनके संबंधित सदन की कार्य पद्धतियों, नियमों और प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार किए जाते हैं।

बीएसएनएल का पुनरुद्धार

2092. श्री अनूप प्रधान वाल्मीकि:

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

(क) क्या भारत संचार निगम लिमिटेड (बीएसएनएल) देश के दूरसंचार बाजार में नए ग्राहकों को जोड़ने और प्रतिस्पर्धी प्र:शुल्क की पेशकश करके अपनी स्थिति फिर से हासिल करने का प्रयास कर रहा है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग) बीएसएनएल बाजार के उतार-चढ़ाव के अनुसार टैरिफ प्लान तैयार कर रहा है और इनको लॉन्च कर रहा है और वहनीय सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए अन्य दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं की तुलना में अपने प्लानों को प्रतिस्पर्धी बना रहा है। बीएसएनएल की सेलुलर ग्राहक संख्या में निरंतर वृद्धि हुई है

और ग्राहक संख्या जून, 2024 के 8.6 करोड़ से बढ़कर जनवरी, 2025 में 9.6 करोड़ हो गई जो लगभग एक करोड़ ग्राहकों की निवल वृद्धि दर्शाता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में पीएम-एसजीएमबीवाई

2093. श्री देवेश शाक्य:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के एटा, कासगंज, मैनपुरी, कन्नौज और औरैया जिलों में प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना (पीएम- एसजीएमबीवाई) शुरू की है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त जिलों में अब तक उक्त योजना के तहत सौर ऊर्जा कनेक्शन से जुड़े कुल घरों की संख्या कितनी है और इसके तहत लाभार्थियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है; और
- (ग) उक्त जिलों में अब तक सफलतापूर्वक क्रियान्वित अन्य नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) पीएम सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना (पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई) की शुरुआत देश में की गई है, जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश के एटा, कासगंज, मैनपुरी, कन्नौज और औरैया जिले सहित सभी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र शामिल हैं। इस योजना के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश के इन पांच जिलों में कुल 1361 आवासीय उपभोक्ताओं को लाभान्वित होने की सूचना प्राप्त हुई है।

उत्तर प्रदेश नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा एजेंसी (यूपीनेडा) द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई सूचना के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश के इन पांच जिलों में कार्यान्वित की जा रही अन्य नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

(पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई को छोड़कर) उत्तर प्रदेश के पांच जिलों में कार्यान्वित की जा रही नवीकरणीय परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

जिला	उपयोगिता स्तर परियोजना (मेगावाट)	पीएम कुसुम घटक-1 (पंपों की संख्या)	सरकारी भवनों का सौरीकरण (किलोवाट/संख्या)	सौर स्ट्रीट लाइट (संख्या)	सीबीजी (टीपीडी)
एटा	-	9	509 किलोवाट/ 36 संख्या	2089	-
कासगंज	-	2	20 किलोवाट/ 4 संख्या	1280	-
मैनपुरी	5	4	208 किलोवाट/ 22 संख्या	1585	-
कन्नौज	-	-	2419 किलोवाट/ 16 संख्या	1616	2
औरैया	-	2	5843 किलोवाट/ 14 संख्या	2028	-

नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा की बढ़ती हिस्सेदारी के साथ ग्रिड स्थिरता

2094. श्री धवल लक्ष्मणभाई पटेल:

डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवरा:

डॉ. के. सुधाकर:

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

- (क) सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2030 तक तथा उसके बाद नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षमता के लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है;
- (ख) सरकार द्वारा सौर एवं पवन जैसे नवीकरणीय स्रोतों की बढ़ती हिस्सेदारी के साथ ग्रिड स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं;

- (ग) नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत निजी निवेश आकर्षित करने के लिए क्रियान्वित की जा रही नीतियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) भारत में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा को अपनाने में तेजी लाने के लिए शुरू की जा रही नई नीतियों या विनियामक परिवर्तनों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) सरकार द्वारा विचाराधीन नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) माननीय प्रधान मंत्री की कॉप-26 में की गई घोषणा के अनुसरण में, नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय वर्ष 2030 तक गैर-जीवाश्म स्रोतों से 500 गीगावाट स्थापित विद्युत क्षमता प्राप्त करने की दिशा में कार्य कर रहा है।
- (ख) पवन और सौर ऊर्जा अस्थिर और अनिरंतर ऊर्जा स्रोत हैं। सौर और पवन जैसे नवीकरणीय स्रोतों की बढ़ती हिस्सेदारी के साथ ग्रिड स्थिरता के मुद्दे के समाधान के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों में शामिल हैं:
- (i) सरकार ने अक्षय ऊर्जा उत्पादन के बेहतर पूर्वानुमान और रियलटाइम मॉनिटरिंग के लिए तेरह अक्षय ऊर्जा प्रबंधन केंद्र (आरईएमसी) स्थापित किए हैं।
 - (ii) लोड डिस्पैच केंद्र यह सुनिश्चित करते हैं कि पवन का वेग न होने और सूर्य की रोशनी न होने पर विद्युत की मांग को जल विद्युत और तापीय विद्युत जैसे निकासी योग्य स्रोतों का उपयोग करके पूरी की जाए।
 - (iii) ग्रिड की विश्वसनीयता और वोल्टेज स्थिरता सीमा में सुधार के लिए स्टैटिक सिंक्रोनास कम्पेंसेटर (एसटीएटीसीओएम) की स्थापना। एसटीएटीसीओएम बिजली ग्रिड के लिए वोल्टेज नियंत्रक के रूप में कार्य करता है, जो सिस्टम को सुचारू रूप से चलाने के लिए अतिरिक्त विद्युत को शीघ्र जोड़ता या हटाता है।

(iv) केंद्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण (ग्रिड से कनेक्टिविटी के लिए तकनीकी मानक) विनियम, ग्रिड के सुरक्षित, संरक्षित और विश्वसनीय प्रचालन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अक्षय ऊर्जा उत्पादन संयंत्रों के लिए न्यूनतम तकनीकी आवश्यकताओं को निर्धारित करते हैं।

(ग) और (घ) वर्तमान में, अधिकांश अक्षय ऊर्जा परियोजनाएं निजी क्षेत्र के डेवलपर्स द्वारा स्थापित की जाती हैं। भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 2030 तक 500 गीगावाट गैर-जीवाश्म विद्युत क्षमता के लक्ष्य को साकार करने के लिए देश में अक्षय ऊर्जा क्षमता को बढ़ावा और गति देने के लिए कई उपाय और पहल की हैं, जिनका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ङ) एमएनआरई द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही विभिन्न योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण -I

देश में अक्षय ऊर्जा क्षमता को बढ़ावा और गति देने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय और पहल

भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 2030 तक 500 गीगावाट गैर-जीवाश्म ऊर्जा क्षमता की प्रतिबद्धता को साकार करने के लिए देश में अक्षय ऊर्जा क्षमता को बढ़ावा और गति देने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय और पहल की हैं। इनमें अन्य के साथ निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

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

- सौर और पवन विद्युत की इंटर-स्टेट बिक्री के लिए दिनांक 30 जून, 2025 तक चालू होने वाली परियोजनाओं के लिए, ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन परियोजनाओं हेतु दिसम्बर, 2030 तक और अपतटीय पवन परियोजनाओं के लिए दिसम्बर, 2032 तक इंटर स्टेट ट्रांसमिशन प्रणाली (आईएसटीएस) शुल्कों को माफ कर दिया गया है।
- अक्षय ऊर्जा खपत को बढ़ाने के लिए, अक्षय ऊर्जा खरीद बाध्यता (आरपीओ) के बाद अक्षय उपभोग बाध्यता (आरसीओ) ट्रेजेक्ट्री को वर्ष 2029-30 तक के लिए अधिसूचित किया गया है। ऊर्जा संरक्षण अधिनियम 2001 के अंतर्गत सभी नामित उपभोक्ताओं पर लागू आरसीओ की अनुपालना न करने पर जुर्माना लगाया जाएगा। आरसीओ में विकेंद्रीकृत अक्षय ऊर्जा स्रोतों से खपत की निर्दिष्ट मात्रा भी शामिल है।
- निवेशों को आकर्षक और सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए परियोजना विकास 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।
- प्रधानमंत्री किसान ऊर्जा सुरक्षा एवं उत्थान महाभियान (पीएम-कुसुम), पीएम सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना, राष्ट्रीय उच्च दक्षता सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल कार्यक्रम, प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महाअभियान (पीएम जनमन) के अंतर्गत नई सौर विद्युत योजना (जनजातीय और पीवीटीजी बसाहटों/गांवों के लिए) और धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीए जेजीयूए), राष्ट्रीय ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन मिशन, अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के लिए व्यवहार्यता अंतराल वित्तपोषण (वीजीएफ) जैसी योजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं।

- सौर पार्को और अल्ट्रा मेगा अक्षय 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।
- “पवन विद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिए राष्ट्रीय पुनः शक्तिकरण और जीवन विस्तार नीति, 2023” जारी की गई है।
- "अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिए रणनीति" जारी की गई है, जिसमें वर्ष 2030 तक 37 गीगावाट की ट्रेजेक्ट्री और परियोजना विकास के लिए विभिन्न व्यापार मॉडल दर्शाए गए हैं।
- अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के विकास के लिए अपतटीय क्षेत्रों के पट्टे (लीज) की मंजूरी को विनियमित करने के लिए अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा पट्टा नियम, 2023 को विदेश मंत्रालय की दिनांक 19 दिसम्बर, 2023 की अधिसूचना द्वारा अधिसूचित किया गया है।
- सौर फोटोवोल्टेक मॉड्यूलों और ग्रिड कनेक्टेड सौर इनवर्टरों के लिए मानक एवं लेबलिंग (एस एंड एल) कार्यक्रम शुरू किए गए हैं।
- तीव्र अक्षय 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 (जीटीएम) की शुरुआत की गई है।
- सरकार ने यह आदेश जारी किए हैं कि विद्युत की आपूर्ति साख पत्र (लेटर ऑफ क्रेडिट एलसी) या अग्रिम भुगतान के माध्यम से की जाएगी ताकि वितरण लाइसेंसधारियों द्वारा अक्षय ऊर्जा उत्पादकों को समय पर भुगतान सुनिश्चित हो सके।

विवरण-II

चल रही प्रमुख सौर ऊर्जा योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा

1. 40,000 मेगावाट क्षमता की स्थापना के लक्ष्य के साथ सौर पार्कों और अल्ट्रा मेगा सौर विद्युत परियोजनाओं के विकास के लिए योजना। इस योजना के तहत भूमि, सड़क, विद्युत निकासी प्रणाली, जल की सुविधाएं जैसी अवसंरचना सभी सांविधिक स्वीकृतियों/अनुमोदनों के साथ विकसित की जाती हैं। इस प्रकार, यह योजना देश में उपयोगिता-स्तरीय की सौर परियोजनाओं के शीघ्र विकास में मदद करती है।
2. रूफटॉप सौर की स्थापना और एक करोड़ घरों के लिए प्रति माह 300 यूनिट तक मुफ्त बिजली प्रदान करने के लिए पीएम सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना।

3. उच्च दक्षता सौर पीवी मॉड्यूलों (ट्रांश-I और II) में गीगावाट स्तर की उत्पादन क्षमता प्राप्त करने के लिए “राष्ट्रीय उच्च दक्षता सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल कार्यक्रम” नामक उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन योजना।
4. छोटे ग्रिड संबद्ध सौर ऊर्जा विद्युत संयंत्रों, स्टैंड-अलोन, सौर चालित कृषि पंपों और मौजूदा ग्रिड से जुड़े कृषि पंपों के सौरीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पीएम-कुसुम योजना। यह योजना न केवल किसानों के लिए, बल्कि राज्यों और डिस्कॉमों के लिए भी लाभदायक है। राज्यों को कृषि उपभोक्ताओं को बिजली पर दी जा रही सब्सिडी की बजत होगी और डिस्कॉमों को सस्ती सौर विद्युत मिलेगी, जिससे अंत में पारेषण एवं वितरण हानियाँ नहीं होंगी।
5. सरकारी उत्पादकों द्वारा स्वयं के उपयोग के लिए अथवा सरकार/सरकारी संस्थाओं के उपयोग के लिए सीधे अथवा वितरण कंपनियों (डिस्कॉमों) के माध्यम से व्यवहार्यता अंतराल वित्तपोषण (वीजीएफ) सहायता के साथ 12000 मेगावाट ग्रिड कनेक्टेड सौर फोटोवोल्टेक (पीवी) विद्युत परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिए केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम (सीपीएसयू) की योजना चरण-II (सरकारी उत्पादक योजना)।
6. भारत को ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन और उसके डेरिवेटिवों के उत्पादन, उपयोग और निर्यात हेतु वैश्विक हब बनाने के लक्ष्य से 19,744 करोड़ रु. के परिव्यय से राष्ट्रीय ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन मिशन शुरू किया गया।
7. ग्रीन एनर्जी कॉरिडोर (जीईसी): अक्षय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के लिए इन्ट्रा-स्टेट पारेषण प्रणाली तैयार करना। कुल 10 राज्यों में अक्षय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं से विद्युत की निकासी के लिए पारेषण अवसंरचना स्थापित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) प्रदान की जाती है (इन्ट्रा-स्टेट पारेषण प्रणाली जीईसी के दोनों चरणों पर विचार करते हुए):
 - (i) इन्ट्रा-स्टेट पारेषण प्रणाली ग्रीन एनर्जी कॉरिडोर चरण-I
 - (ii) इन्ट्रा-स्टेट और इंटर-स्टेट पारेषण प्रणाली ग्रीन एनर्जी कॉरिडोर चरण-II

8. 1 गीगावाट अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं (गुजरात और तमिलनाडु प्रत्येक के अपतट पर 500 मेगावाट) की स्थापना और चालू करने के लिए अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं और अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के लिए लॉजिस्टिक्स आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए व्यवहार्यता अंतराल वित्तपोषण (वीजीएफ) योजना।
9. जैव ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम:
 - अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम: शहरी, औद्योगिक और कृषि अपशिष्ट/अवशिष्ट से ऊर्जा संबंधी कार्यक्रम।
 - बायोमास कार्यक्रम: ब्रिकेट्स और पैलेट्स के निर्माण में सहायता और उद्योगों में बायोमास (गैर-खोई) आधारित सह-उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए योजना।
 - बायोगैस कार्यक्रम: पारिवारिक प्रकार के बायोगैस संयंत्रों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए।
10. अक्षय ऊर्जा अनुसंधान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विकास (आरई-आरटीडी) कार्यक्रम।
11. अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण एवं कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम, फेलोशिप, इंटरशिप, अक्षय ऊर्जा के लिए लैब अपग्रेडेशन हेतु सहायता और अक्षय ऊर्जा चेयर जैसे घटकों के साथ मानव संसाधन विकास योजना।
12. जहाँ ग्रिड के माध्यम से बिजली की आपूर्ति तकनीकी-आर्थिक रूप से व्यवहार्य नहीं है, ऑफ-ग्रिड सौर लाइटिंग प्रदान करने के प्रावधान के साथ प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम जनमन) और धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीएजेजीयूए) के अंतर्गत नई सौर विद्युत योजना (जनजातीय और पीवीटीजी बसाहटों/गांवों के लिए)।

HEALTH WARNING ON FORTIFIED RICE UNDER PDS

2095. SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:

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

- (a) whether fortified rice distributed through the Public Distribution System includes any health warnings;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details and the list of all studies and reports commissioned or conducted by the Government on the long-term health effects and associated risks of consuming fortified rice; and
- (d) the key recommendations provided in each of these studies or reports particularly regarding potential health risks for different population groups and people at risks e.g. people with thalassemia?

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

(a) and (b) The Packaging and labeling instructions are in accordance with the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)'s notified Food Safety and Standards (Fortification of Foods) Regulations, 2018, and its subsequent amendments.

(c) and (d) NITI Aayog has constituted a Core Committee to monitor the impact evaluation of the Rice Fortification Initiative. NITI Aayog and Indian Council of Medical Research - National Institute of Nutrition (ICMR-NIN) have taken up study in six districts in six different states of the country to evaluate the impacts of iron fortified rice supplied through the Public Distribution Systems in India. The study includes all age groups, employs a time-series, repeat cross-sectional design and covers approximately 10,000 individuals.

Additionally, the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, with the support from the United Nations World Food Programme, conducted an efficacy and effectiveness study on rice fortification in *Chandauli* district. The study showed a significant 7.5 % point reduction in anemia prevalence among the children (6-59 months) after the introduction of rice fortification, with rates decreasing from 65.7% (baseline: National Family Health Survey-5, Jan. 2021) to 58.2% (endline: July-August 2023).

In addition, ICMR-NIN, Hyderabad also conducted a review of literature and found that there is limited evidence of transient adverse effects among participants consuming iron fortified rice. Another notable finding is that considering the level of iron fortification in rice in India, the total iron intake through fortified rice is less than 0.59 mg/kg/day for any age group, which is well within the normal daily iron requirement.

INSURANCE FACILITY WITH COUNTER TICKETS

2096 . ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH :

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

- (a) whether the Railways is not providing any insurance coverage for railway passengers whose tickets are booked from the railway booking counters and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to consider providing the insurance facility with counter tickets also;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

- (d) the reasons of the counter booked train tickets not having the option of electronic facility;
- (e) whether this facility will be provided to avoid mandatory carrying of counter ticket during the journey; and
- (f) 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 (f) Optional Travel Insurance Scheme with cover upto ₹10 lakh is available for the Confirmed/RAC passengers who book online e-ticket through official website of Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) and who want to opt for insurance cover.

खानपान लाइसेंस का हस्तांतरण

2097. श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) रेलवे खानपान लाइसेंस धारक की मृत्यु होने पर उसके उत्तराधिकारी के नाम पर लाइसेंस हस्तांतरित करने में रेलवे कितना समय लेता है;
- (ख) क्या प्रशासनिक स्तर पर कानूनी कार्यवाही और प्रक्रियाओं के कारण उत्तराधिकारी को इधर-उधर भटकना पड़ता है और ऐसे लाइसेंस हस्तांतरित होने में महीनों और वर्षों का समय लगता है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ग) क्या लाइसेंस धारक की मृत्यु से लेकर लाइसेंस हस्तांतरित होने तक की अवधि, जिस दौरान इकाई बंद रहती है, के लिए लाइसेंस शुल्क लिया जाता है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसा कोई मामला सरकार के संज्ञान में आया है;

(ङ) उत्तर रेलवे के सोनीपत रेलवे स्टेशन पर स्थित इकाई के लिए उत्तराधिकारी के नाम पर लाइसेंस हस्तांतरित करने में कुल कितना समय लगा और जिस अवधि के दौरान उक्त इकाई बंद रही, उस अवधि के लिए कितनी लाइसेंस शुल्क राशि मांगी गई; और

(च) इस प्रक्रिया को बेहतर बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं और मृत्यु से पूर्व लाइसेंस हस्तांतरित करने के लिए की गई व्यवस्थाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (च) कानूनी उत्तराधिकारी को लाइसेंस का हस्तांतरण खान-पान नीति 2017 के पैरा 18 के अनुसार किया जाता है। मौजूदा नीति के अनुसार, कानूनी उत्तराधिकारी को लाइसेंस का हस्तांतरण केवल मूल लाइसेंसधारी की मृत्यु की स्थिति में ही किया जा सकता है। लाइसेंस को संविदा की शेष अवधि के लिए ही कानूनी उत्तराधिकारी के नाम पर हस्तांतरित किया जाता है। लाइसेंस प्रभार करार की शर्तों के अनुसार प्रभारित किया जाता है।

जब भी लाइसेंस हस्तांतरण के लिए ऐसा कोई आवेदन प्राप्त होता है, तो रेलवे द्वारा तत्काल आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जाती है। ऐसे मामलों पर कार्रवाई में लगने वाला समय आवेदक द्वारा अपेक्षित दस्तावेजों को समय पर प्रस्तुत करने पर निर्भर करता है।

पीएम-एसजीएमबीवाई के तहत सौर पैनलों की स्थापना

2098. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

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

- (क) प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना (पीएम-एसजीएमबीवाई) के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश, दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा महाराष्ट्र और छत्रपति संभाजीनगर जिले सहित देश भर में इसकी शुरुआत से लेकर आज तक कितने घरों में सौर पैनल लगाए गए हैं;
- (ख) चालू वर्ष के दौरान उक्त प्रत्येक राज्य/जिले में सौर पैनल लगाकर उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत कुल कितनी सौर ऊर्जा क्षमता जोड़ी गई है;
- (ग) गत तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान उक्त प्रत्येक राज्य/जिले में सौर ऊर्जा क्षमता में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है; और
- (घ) चालू वर्ष और आगामी तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री सूर्योदय योजना के अंतर्गत छतों पर सौर पैनल लगाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है?

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

(क) और (ख) दिनांक 10.03.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना (पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई) के तहत देश में मध्य प्रदेश, दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित कुल 10.09 लाख घर कुल मिलाकर 3024 मेगावाट की रूफटॉप सौर क्षमता के साथ रूफटॉप सौर संयंत्रों की स्थापना के माध्यम से लाभान्वित हुए हैं। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि दिनांक 06.03.2025 तक छत्रपति संभाजीनगर जिले में पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई के तहत कुल 9077 घर 32.79 मेगावाट की कुल रूफटॉप सौर क्षमता के साथ लाभान्वित हुए हैं।

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष में दिनांक 28.02.2025 तक सौर विद्युत क्षमता में राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार प्रतिशत वृद्धि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(घ) प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना का लक्ष्य वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 तक आवासीय क्षेत्र में एक करोड़ घरों में रूफटॉप सौर संयंत्रों की स्थापना करना है।

विवरण-I

दिनांक 10.03.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, पीएमएसजी : एमबीवाई योजना के अंतर्गत कुल रूफटॉप सौर क्षमता के साथ लाभान्वित घरों की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार संख्या

क्र.स	राज्य	लाभान्वित परिवार (संख्या)	संस्थापित क्षमता (मेगावाट में)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	15,329	53.39
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	-	-
3	असम	9,500	29.61
4	बिहार	4,793	14.88
5	छत्तीसगढ़	2,214	9.67
6	गोवा	810	4.67
7	गुजरात	3,95,490	1,100.70
8	हरियाणा	20,906	59.92
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,550	5.48
10	झारखंड	248	1.01
11	कर्नाटक	9,597	28.04
12	केरल	77,972	306.97
13	मध्य प्रदेश	30,324	114.47
14	महाराष्ट्र	2,36,339	569.31
15	मणिपुर	209	0.87
16	मेघालय	18	0.03
17	मिजोरम	118	0.43
18	नागालैंड	8	0.03
19	ओडिशा	2,953	9.99
20	पंजाब	5,209	25.34
21	राजस्थान	32,987	143.60
22	सिक्किम	4	0.01
23	तमिलनाडु	28,223	86.53
24	तेलंगाना	13,204	36.93

25	त्रिपुरा	163	0.57
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	94,097	324.53
27	उत्तराखंड	18,882	70.73
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	438	1.30
29	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	16	0.05
30	चंडीगढ़	631	2.65
31	दादरा नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	117	0.50
32	जम्मू और कश्मीर	2,137	8.12
33	लद्दाख	332	1.10
34	लक्षद्वीप	256	0.85
35	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली	3,077	9.38
36	पुडुचेरी	717	2.62
	कुल	10,08,868	3,024

विवरण-II

पिछले तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान दिनांक 28.02.2025 तक सौर विद्युत क्षमता में राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार प्रतिशत वृद्धि

क्र.सं	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	स्थापित सौर क्षमता (मेगावाट में)		
		दिनांक 31.03.2021 की स्थिति के अनुसार	दिनांक 28.02.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार	प्रतिशत बढ़ोत्तरी
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	4291.34	5179.23	20.69%
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	10.16	14.85	46.16%
3	असम	51.56	192.34	273.04%
4	बिहार	180.23	319.44	77.24%
5	छत्तीसगढ़	445.21	1340.54	201.10%
6	गोवा	7.56	55.44	633.33%
7	गुजरात	4469.87	18125.41	305.50%
8	हरियाणा	472.26	2025.18	328.83%
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	50.28	170.26	238.62%
10	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर तथा लद्दाख	42.13	82.29	95.32%

11	झारखंड	69.86	199.87	186.10%
12	कर्नाटक	7383.88	9312.71	26.12%
13	केरल	277.4	1482.14	434.30%
14	मध्य प्रदेश	2544.71	5012.88	96.99%
15	महाराष्ट्र*	2323.79	9881.37	325.23%
16	मणिपुर	11.39	13.79	21.07%
17	मेघालय	3.85	4.28	11.17%
18	मिजोरम	6.98	30.39	335.39%
19	नागालैंड	2.91	3.17	8.93%
20	ओडिशा	425.53	621.84	46.13%
21	पंजाब	982.3	1421.43	44.70%
22	राजस्थान	5925.6	27636.75	366.40%
23	सिक्किम	1.94	7.56	289.69%
24	तमिलनाडु	4527.47	9723.95	114.78%
25	तेलंगाना	3961.54	4842.1	22.23%
26	त्रिपुरा	13.56	21.24	56.64%
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	1836.27	3357.51	82.84%
28	उत्तराखंड	380.13	593.07	56.02%
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	162.65	320.62	97.12%
30	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	29.46	29.91	1.53%
31	चंडीगढ़	45.97	78.85	71.52%
32	दादरा नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	46.01	48.12	4.59%
33	दिल्ली	194.43	313.4	61.19%
34	लक्षद्वीप	3.27	4.97	51.99%
35	पुडुचेरी	9.51	54.11	468.98%

*छत्रपति संभाजीनगर जिला सहित

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR MINORITY GIRLS

2099. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

- (a) whether the higher education among girls belonging to minority communities is satisfactory in the country;
- (b) if not, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of the schemes implemented by the Government to promote higher education among girls and women from minority communities in the country especially in the rural areas; and
- (d) the details of the funds allocated/utilized to promote higher education among girls and women from minority communities during the last three years and the current year, year and State-wise?

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

- (a) to (c) Ministry of Minority Affairs implements various schemes for socio-economic empowerment of the six (6) centrally notified minority communities viz. Muslim, Buddhist, Christian, Jain, Parsi and Sikh including various educational empowerment Schemes such as (i) Pre-Matric, (ii) Post-Matric and (iii) Merit-cum-Means based scholarships which are implemented across the country covering rural as well as urban areas. Under all the three schemes, 30% of the total scholarships are earmarked for girls whereas more than 50% beneficiaries are girls. Schemes like Post-Matric and Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Schemes are dedicated to cater to the needs of financial assistance for pursuing higher studies.
- (d) The details of beneficiaries, along with girl beneficiaries, awarded Post-Matric and Merit-cum-Means scholarships during the last three year are are given in the

enclosed **Statement**. However, gender-wise and/or State-wise funds are not allocated.

STATEMENT

Post Matric Scholarship scheme- Details of beneficiaries awarded Scholarship during the last 3 years									
	AY 2020-21			AY 2021-22			AY 2022-23		
State	No. of beneficiaries	Female	Amount (In Rs. Crore)	No. of beneficiaries	Female	Amount (In Rs. Crore)	No. of beneficiaries	Female	Amount (In Rs. Crore)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	278	180	0.10	295	179	0.10	44	28	0.01
ANDHRA PRADESH	12661	6794	9.69	15216	7883	11.32	3159	1671	2.40
ASSAM	30456	16048	24.78	49106	26022	51.34	254	140	0.15
BIHAR	43512	25483	18.12	19642	10777	9.55	1455	730	0.81
CHANDIGARH	123	78	0.05	117	85	0.05	6	6	0.00
CHHATTISGARH	2198	1449	1.27	2744	1745	1.54	786	515	0.45
DELHI	3518	2263	1.08	2908	1868	0.86	372	262	0.12
GOA	349	230	0.21	458	311	0.27	84	59	0.05
GUJARAT	21289	11067	11.6	23519	11556	12.82	4353	2242	2.5
HARYANA	5194	1674	3.31	7824	2686	4.58	1206	426	0.74
HIMACHAL PRADESH	500	291	0.24	637	364	0.29	157	94	0.08
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	53725	28813	30.38	47574	26438	27.47	5722	3360	3.28
JHARKHAND	5918	3179	2.99	5494	2868	3.41	761	407	0.49
KARNATAKA	55081	31368	34.24	73830	39205	43.98	17262	9477	10.88
KERALA	67583	40493	31.80	74271	41103	37.55	15787	9115	8.67
LADAKH	1593	1120	0.91	905	622	0.50	63	47	0.03
MADHYA PRADESH	20430	12796	13.60	23622	13872	16.13	5255	3107	3.59
MAHARASHTRA	47333	28371	23.02	42110	22079	20.97	7137	3520	3.83
MANIPUR	4497	2507	3.82	4629	2606	3.93	701	412	0.57
MEGHALAYA	7254	4919	4.88	5306	3488	3.63	614	433	0.42
MIZORAM	1144	659	0.85	1702	937	1.34	192	116	0.15
NAGALAND	6029	3488	4.88	6421	3630	5.45	1272	745	1.12
ODISHA	3146	1728	1.91	4030	2158	2.40	779	431	0.44
PUDUCHERRY	596	400	0.33	629	413	0.33	115	71	0.07
PUNJAB	53450	28665	27.66	55430	28510	29.96	7570	4259	3.59
RAJASTHAN	27404	12819	19.39	30012	13041	21.26	7256	3363	5.17
SIKKIM	85	60	0.04	289	194	0.15	35	25	0.02
TAMIL NADU	44319	28346	24.79	52409	32109	29.18	14056	9299	8.23
TELANGANA	18372	10186	14.63	20843	11655	16.80	1736	1075	1.48

THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	57	32	0.02	78	47	0.03	12	6	0.00
TRIPURA	1004	518	0.63	1766	922	1.21	226	141	0.14
UTTARAKHAND	4646	2902	3.37	5296	3301	3.85	729	466	0.52
UTTAR PRADESH	114388	65698	81.22	134433	76371	100.24	24639	14686	18.31
WEST BENGAL	5184	2498	5.49	6548	3172	7.09	812	367	0.97
Total	663316	377122	401.31	720093	392217	469.57	124607	71101	79.28

Source: NSP/NIC Database.

*AY 2022-23 data provisional.

** AY 2023-24 – Scheme was not approved.

Merit-Cum-Means based Scholarship scheme- Details of beneficiaries awarded Scholarship during the last 3 years									
	AY 2020-21			AY 2021-22			AY 2022-23		
State	No. of beneficiaries	Females	Amount (In Rs Crore)	No. of beneficiaries	Females	Amount (In Rs Crore)	No. of beneficiaries	Females	Amount (In Rs Crore)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	4	1	0.01	3	1	0.01	1	1	0.00
ANDHRA PRADESH	1808	628	4.43	2118	704	5.54	957	309	2.51
ASSAM	7216	2415	19.08	9287	3862	26.93	1263	363	3.66
BIHAR	7933	844	20.85	6733	654	17.66	2876	266	7.49
CHANDIGARH	6	2	0.02	7	1	0.02	5	1	0.01
CHHATTISGARH	441	208	1.28	516	230	1.42	265	120	0.66
DELHI	376	124	1.04	295	85	0.77	111	39	0.24
GOA	116	48	0.29	50	30	0.13	25	17	0.06
GUJARAT	2722	914	6.47	2731	918	6.54	1006	365	2.51
HARYANA	772	78	2.04	1029	130	2.71	516	46	1.42
HIMACHAL PRADESH	32	9	0.09	51	20	0.13	20	10	0.05
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	8898	2846	22.14	9392	3337	23.83	2837	1049	7.10
JHARKHAND	232	34	0.59	685	95	1.94	263	31	0.83
KARNATAKA	22510	9806	56.59	22161	9533	55.79	9727	4316	24.66
KERALA	29630	20132	80.81	32790	21855	89.80	19890	13710	55.01

LADAKH	130	66	0.30	81	47	0.22	9	7	0.05
MADHYA PRADESH	2216	831	6.53	2530	868	7.30	1263	419	3.69
MAHARASHTRA	2187	602	7.14	2335	655	7.74	907	272	3.11
MANIPUR	282	137	0.81	338	159	0.94	130	63	0.39
MEGHALAYA	1165	616	2.63	601	333	1.51	210	135	0.52
MIZORAM	46	24	0.11	107	48	0.23	48	19	0.10
NAGALAND	1193	556	3.01	1258	594	3.13	569	271	1.47
ODISHA	392	69	1.08	466	94	1.29	178	32	0.46
PUDUCHERRY	44	24	0.09	48	27	0.12	26	17	0.06
PUNJAB	1829	1236	5.06	1716	1165	4.76	779	525	2.12
RAJASTHAN	3173	708	8.52	2907	617	7.97	1550	337	4.31
SIKKIM	34	20	0.05	51	20	0.08	11	6	0.02
TAMIL NADU	5295	2365	13.48	6856	2634	17.55	3674	1410	9.48
TELANGANA	4065	1404	10.80	4757	1517	12.82	1999	584	5.38
THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	7	0	0.07	8	1	0.06	5	1	0.01
TRIPURA	111	34	0.28	94	27	0.24	37	11	0.09
UTTARAKHAND	496	134	1.44	658	167	1.69	288	77	0.75
UTTAR PRADESH	10154	1992	26.19	12387	2587	32.10	5385	1037	13.96
WEST BENGAL	4856	1348	14.54	6764	2113	19.90	1600	394	4.89
Total	120371	50255	317.8	131810	55128	352.9	58430	26260	157.0

Source: NSP/NIC Database.

*AY 2022-23 data provisional.

** AY 2023-24 – Scheme was not approved.

BIO-AI HUBS

2100. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

- (a) the total number of bio-tech start-ups in the country as of January 2025 along with the year-wise growth in the number of such start-ups since 2014;
- (b) whether the Government has launched any new policies to support bio-tech start-ups and investments in this sector and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government plans to set up Bio-AI Hubs and Bio-manufacturing facilities across the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the timeline fixed for their implementation?

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

(a) As per the India BioEconomy Report (IBER) 2024, number of Biotech Start-ups has grown from 50 Start-ups in 2014 to 8,531 Start-ups in 2023.

Year	Number of Biotech Startups
2014	50
2015	732
2016	1022
2017	1732
2018	2662
2019	3397
2020	4237
2021	5365
2022	6755
2023	8531
2024	Report under preparation

Source: IBER Report 2024

(b) The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) established Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) in 2012 as an interface agency to nurture and strengthen the start-up ecosystem in the country with a focus on biotech sector, addressing nationally relevant product development needs. It follows and aligns its activities in line with the National Policies announced by the Government from time to time. BIRAC supports biotech start-up ecosystem by establishing bio-incubators (95 centers established so far) as well as through various funding schemes such as:

i. Early-Stage funding scheme: Biotechnology Ignition Grant (BIG): BIG scheme provides financial support of up to INR 50 lakhs for a period of 18 months to early-stage start-ups and individual entrepreneurs to establish Proof of Concept (PoC) for their innovative ideas. Close to 1000 start-ups and entrepreneurs have been supported through BIG programme

ii. Equity Funding Schemes:

- **Sustainable Entrepreneurship and Enterprise Development (SEED) Fund** provides capital assistance (up to INR 30 Lakhs) to Start-ups with new innovations and technologies for PoC Stage Start-up
- **Launching Entrepreneurial Driven Affordable Products (LEAP) Fund** provides capital assistance (up to INR 100 Lakhs) to start-ups with new innovations and technologies (above TRL 5) for early-stage commercialisation.

iii. Amrit Grand Challenge –जनCARE has supported 89 Digital Healthtech Innovations in Telemedicine, Digital Health, mHealth with Big Data, Artificial

Intelligence (AI) Machine Learning (ML), blockchain and other technologies from Start-ups/Individuals/Companies for strengthening the Healthcare ecosystem in India, importantly in tier-2, 3 cities and rural settings.

iv. BioE3 Policy: The BioE3 (**B**iotecnology for **E**conomy, **E**nvironment and **E**mployment) Policy outlines guidelines and principles for enabling mechanisms for 'Fostering High Performance Biomanufacturing' in the country across diverse sectors. To implement this, the Biotechnology Research Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development (Bio-RIDE) scheme with a funding support of INR 1500 Cr was approved in September 2024. The scheme would facilitate setting up of Biofoundry and Biomanufacturing hubs and support start-ups. Initiatives like Biotech fund of funds-AcE under Bio-RIDE scheme would promote private investments.

BIRAC schemes and programmes are regularly assessed internally and updated in line with the evolving needs of the ecosystem. New programmes are launched as and when required. BIRAC also partners with several national and international agencies ensuring continuous support for the biotech start-up ecosystem.

(c) The DBT has recently launched BioE3 policy with the approval of the Cabinet for the development of bio-based products through setting up of BioEnablers that include Bio-Artificial Intelligence (Bio-AI) Hubs, Biofoundries and Biomanufacturing Hubs across the country.

(d) DBT and BIRAC announced a joint call inviting proposals for setting up of "मूलांकुर BioEnablers – Biofoundries and Biomanufacturing Hubs", in both academia

and industry. From over 253 applications, 24 projects on Biofoundries and Biomanufacturing Hubs have been recommended for support. These are being established across the country with two year implementation duration. Further plans for setting up of Bio-AI hubs and Biomanufacturing facilities are also under process.

PROBLEMS FACED BY WOMEN SCIENTISTS DUE TO BREAK-IN-CAREER

2101. DR. BHOLA SINGH:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government has taken steps to address the problem faced by Women Scientists due to “break-in-career”;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of beneficiaries during the last five years, State-wise?

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

(a) to (b) Yes Sir. The Department of Science and Technology (DST) is implementing a comprehensive initiative, Women in Science and Engineering-KIRAN (WISE-KIRAN) to address the problems of Women Scientists due to “break-in-career” and strengthen women’s participation in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) fields. This initiative includes multiple programs that

provide opportunities for women in STEM at different career stages. Department implemented the Women Scientist Scheme (WOS), which included three programs: WOS-A for research in basic and applied sciences, WOS-B for lab-to-land translational research for societal benefit and WOS-C for training in Intellectual Property Rights (IPR). Following a third-party review, these programs have been restructured into four new initiatives under WISE-KIRAN. The WISE Fellowship for Ph.D. (WISE-PhD) program supports women pursuing doctoral research in basic and applied sciences. Women scientists and technologists between the ages of 27 and 45 years are eligible for this opportunity. The WISE Post-Doctoral Fellowship (WISE-PDF) and WISE-Societal Challenges with Opportunities (WISE-SCOPE) programs provide opportunities for women to conduct lab based basic/applied or translational lab-to-land research respectively in STEM. WISE-PDF focuses on laboratory-based research in basic and applied sciences, while WISE-SCOPE supports translational research that addresses societal challenges. Both programs are open to women scientists and technologists aged 27 to 60 years who wish to continue their research careers. The WISE Internship in Intellectual Property Rights (WISE-IPR) program provides training in the field of Intellectual Property Rights, with the goal of enabling self-employment opportunities in this sector. Women between the ages of 25 and 45 years can apply for this internship. DST is also implementing the WIDUSHI program, which supports senior women scientists in two categories: retired women scientists between the ages of 57 and 62 years and women scientists who are not in regular employment, within the age range of 45 to

62 years. This program allows them to continue contributing to the scientific advancements.

The Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology, Govt. of India had initiated a special scheme “Biotechnology Career Advancement and Re-orientation (BioCARE)” in the year 2011 with the aim to enhance participation of women scientists in India towards research in Biotechnology and allied areas. It also provides a unique opportunity to those women researchers who had a break in their career to help them re-enter into the mainstream research and to provide a launch pad for further forays into the field of science and technology and hence, support in their overall career development.

(c): The details of beneficiaries from the DST-WISE-KIRAN and DBT- BioCARE schemes during the last five years, state-wise is given below:

DST-WISE-KIRAN SCHEME

Name of State/UT	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
Andhra Pradesh	4	4	2	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar	1	0	0	0	0
Assam	5	1	5	3	17
Bihar	1	1	1	0	0
Chandigarh	2	0	9	1	9
Chhattisgarh	3	1	0	0	3
Delhi	19	16	26	24	52
Goa	0	2	0	0	3
Gujarat	5	0	4	7	9
Haryana	4	4	2	3	11
Himachal Pradesh	3	1	1	0	4

Jammu and Kashmir	5	0	11	6	17
Jharkhand	0	1	3	1	2
Karnataka	15	7	16	11	24
Kerala	10	16	19	6	36
Madhya Pradesh	7	4	3	1	16
Maharashtra	31	14	20	11	41
Manipur	3	0	2	1	2
Mizoram	0	0	0	3	4
Nagaland	0	0	1	2	0
Orissa	1	3	4	1	10
Puducherry	2	0	1	0	2
Punjab	8	1	12	8	16
Rajasthan	3	3	5	4	9
Sikkim	0	0	1	0	1
Tamil Nadu	17	14	20	18	39
Telangana	13	3	19	12	34
Tripura	0	0	0	0	3
Uttar Pradesh	20	9	17	16	44
Uttarakhand	9	3	2	3	13
West Bengal	12	7	16	14	34

DBT- BioCARE SCHEME

Name of State/UT	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
Andhra Pradesh	1	1	0	0	0
Assam	1	1	0	0	0
Bihar	2	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0
Goa	00	1	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana	3	1	0	1	1

Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	2	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	3	2	1	5	5
Kerala	1	2	0	3	3
Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0	2	2
Maharashtra	3	4	1	6	8
Manipur	0	1	0	2	1
Mizoram	0	0	0	1	1
New Delhi	12	13	2	12	10
Orissa	1	1	0	0	0
Punjab	1	3	0	6	5
Rajasthan	1	0	0	0	0
Tamilnadu	3	2	0	7	6
Telangana	2	1	0	4	4
Uttar Pradesh	3	1	0	6	6
Uttarakhand	2	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	1	2	0	4	3

INSTALLED CAPACITY OF SOLAR AND WIND ENERGY

2102. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA

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

- (a) the details of sanctioned and installed capacity of solar and wind energy projects in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the total funds allocated and utilized for the development of solar and wind energy projects during the last five years, State-wise;

- (c) whether there are any new proposals received from Andhra Pradesh, specifically from Anantapur district for solar and wind energy projects and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the status of approval for such proposals including the timeline for implementation and expected commissioning dates; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity addition in Andhra Pradesh particularly in high-potential regions like Anantapur?

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

- (a) The state-wise details of total installed capacity of solar and wind energy projects in the country are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.
- (b) Funds are not allocated state-wise for solar and wind energy projects. However, sector -wise details of funds allocated and utilized for the development of solar and wind energy projects during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.
- (c) The solar and wind power projects are set up mostly by private developers based on technoeconomic viability of the project.
- (d) At present, there is no specific scheme/ programme for providing financial support to States for setting up wind power projects.

Under the scheme for “Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects”, five solar parks of cumulative capacity 4200 MW capacity have

been sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh, based on the proposals received and availability of capacity under the scheme. The timeline of the scheme is up to 31st March'2026.

(e) National Institute of wind Energy has conducted wind resource assessment at 32 locations in Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh and has estimated wind energy potential of about 25.58 GW in the district.

The Government has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country. The details are given in the enclosed

Statement–III.

STATEMENT-I

Sl. No.	STATES / UTs	Wind Power (MW)	Solar Power Total (MW)
1	Andhra Pradesh	4096.65	4736.47
2	Arunachal Pradesh		14.85
3	Assam		188.84
4	Bihar		317.04
5	Chhattisgarh		1340.54
6	Goa		54.34
7	Gujarat	12509.98	17579.80
8	Haryana		2015.34
9	Himachal Pradesh		162.51
10	Jammu and Kashmir		74.49
11	Jharkhand		199.87
12	Karnataka	6851.90	9282.19
13	Kerala	63.50	1351.74
14	Ladakh		7.80
15	Madhya Pradesh	2844.29	4999.08
16	Maharashtra	5226.28	9337.04

Sl. No.	STATES / UTs	Wind Power (MW)	Solar Power Total (MW)
17	Manipur		13.79
18	Meghalaya		4.28
19	Mizoram		30.39
20	Nagaland		3.17
21	Odisha		621.64
22	Punjab		1407.63
23	Rajasthan	5195.82	27347.85
24	Sikkim		7.56
25	Tamil Nadu	11444.44	9541.97
26	Telangana	128.10	4842.10
27	Tripura		21.24
28	Uttar Pradesh		3356.01
29	Uttarakhand		593.07
30	West Bengal		310.62
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		29.91
32	Chandigarh		78.85
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu		48.12
34	Delhi		305.90
35	Lakshadweep		4.97
36	Puducherry		53.81
37	Others	4.30	45.01
	Total (MW)	48365.26	100329.83

STATEMENT-II

The total funds allocated and utilized for the development of solar energy projects during the last five years, including current year
(in crores)

Year	Funds allocated at BE stage	Funds allocated at RE stage	Funds utilized
2020-21	3640.19	1900.62	1480.08
2021-22	3727.78	3499.87	2732.86
2022-23	5205.79	4980.46	3881.27
2023-24	7452.31	6041.56	4834.07
2024-25 (as on 31.12.2024)	18394.75	15061.35	7913.29

The total funds allocated and utilized for the development of wind energy projects during the last five years, including current year
(in crores)

Year	Funds allocated at BE stage	Funds allocated at RE stage	Funds utilized
2020-21	1299.35	1059.35	1059.35
2021-22	1,100	1,100	1,100
2022-23	1,050	1,413	1,266.96
2023-24	1,214	916.30	916.30
2024-25 (as on 28.02.2025)	930.00	800.00	800.00

STATEMENT-III

Steps and initiatives taken by government to promote renewable energy capacity in the country

- Notification of trajectory for RE power bids of 50 GW/annum to be issued by Renewable Energy Implementation Agencies [REIAs: Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited (SECI), NTPC Limited, NHPC Limited, SJVN Limited] from FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28.
- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.
- Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025, for Green Hydrogen Projects till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects till December 2032.
- To boost RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO, which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act 2001, will attract penalties on non-compliance. RCO also includes specified quantum of consumption from Decentralized Renewable Energy sources.
- Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm and Dispatchable RE (FDRE) Projects have been issued.
- Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, National

Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, National Green Hydrogen Mission, have been launched.

- Scheme for setting up of Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Parks is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.
- Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been funded under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.
- Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 has been issued for net-metering up to five hundred Kilowatt or up to the electrical sanctioned load, whichever is lower.
- Uniform Renewable Energy Tariff (URET) has been introduced through which a uniform tariff will be provided to the consumer by averaging tariffs of individual RE projects of similar type awarded via tariff based competitive bidding process. Implementation of URET for “Solar Power Central Pool” and “Solar-Wind Hybrid Central Pool” from 15th February 2024 has been notified.
- Standard and Labelling (SandL) programs for Solar Photovoltaic modules and Grid-connected Solar Inverters have been launched.
- To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2030.

- The Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and related matters) Rules (LPS rules) have been notified.
- Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022, has been notified on 06th June 2022 with objective of ensuring access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable green energy for all. Green Energy Open Access is allowed to any consumer with contract demand of 100 kW or above through single or multiple single connection aggregating Hundred kW or more located in same electricity division of a distribution licensee.
- Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) has been launched to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy Power through exchanges.
- Government has issued orders that power shall be dispatched against Letter of Credit (LC) or advance payment to ensure timely payment by distribution licensees to RE generators.
- Concessional custom duty exemption on certain items required for manufacturing of components of wind electric generators.
- “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.
- Technical support including wind resource assessment and identification of potential sites through the National Institute of Wind Energy, Chennai.

STRENGTHENING OF MSS

2103. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

- (a) the total number of cases flagged by the Mining Surveillance System (MSS) during each of the last five years, State-wise;
- (b) the total number of cases out of these verified as illegal mining sites, State-wise;
- (c) the number of verified cases of illegal mining against which action has been taken, State-wise and Year-wise;
- (d) the details of States and Union Territories that have not yet implemented the District Mineral Foundation (DMF) and the reasons for their non-implementation; and
- (e) the details of steps being taken to strengthen the MSS and ensure compliance with DMF provisions to enhance mining oversight and welfare in mining-affected communities?

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

(a) to (c) State-wise year-wise MSS triggers generated, field verification by the concerned State Governments and unauthorized mining cases identified are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(d) Section 9B introduced through the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015, prescribes that the State Government shall, by notification, establish a trust, as a non-profit body, to be called the District Mineral Foundation in any district affected by mining related operations. As per information provided by the State Governments, District Mineral Foundations (DMFs) have been constituted in 23 out of 36 states and Union territories in the country. Rest of 13 states and Union territories with no significant mining activity have not established DMFs. These includes the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Ladakh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep, and Puducherry.

(e) the details of steps being taken to strengthen the MSS:-

1. Existing Data layers are updated from time to time.
2. Triggers which were earlier generated once a year are being generated twice a year from the year 2021-22.
3. Technological upgradation of MSS has been commenced including strengthening the database of the system.

Ministry of Mines has issued the revised PMKKKY guidelines in January 2024 that include provisions to ensure compliance with DMF provisions and welfare in mining-affected communities. These includes establishment of a three-level grievance redressal mechanism at District administration, State Government and

Central Government level, mandatory audit of DMF accounts by Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), a State Level Monitoring Committee (SLMC) to monitor performance of DMFs and compliance of transparency norms, audit and annual report of DMFs. Further, these guidelines introduced a compliance mechanism with provision for suspension of sanction of works or execution works; and/or suspension of release of funds, in case of non-compliance by DMFs.

STATEMENT

State wise details of triggers generated and action taken thereon

Phase-I -2016-17 (Major)

State	Total Triggers	Verification	Pending	(%) Completion	Unauthorised Mining Cases
ANDHRA PRADESH	29	29	0	100%	4
CHHATTISGARH	6	6	0	100%	1
GOA	42	42	0	100%	12
GUJARAT	32	32	0	100%	12
HIMACHAL PRADESH	11	11	0	100%	0
JHARKHAND	1	1	0	100%	0
KARNATAKA	35	35	0	100%	1
MADHYA PRADESH	46	46	0	100%	5
MAHARASHTRA	8	7	1	87%	1
MEGHALAYA	8	1	7	12%	0
ODISHA	20	20	0	100%	0
RAJASTHAN	23	22	1	95%	1
TAMIL NADU	29	29	0	100%	10
TELANGANA	6	6	0	100%	0
Total	296	287	9	96.96%	47

Phase-II-2018-19 (Major)

State	Total Trigg	Verification	Pending	(%) Completio	Unauthorised Mining Cases
ANDHRA PRADESH	8	8	0	100%	1
CHHATTISGARH	4	3	1	75%	
GUJARAT	7	7	0	100%	2
HIMACHAL PRADESH	2		2		
JAMMU and KASHMIR	2	2	0	100%	
JHARKHAND	1		1		
KARNATAKA	4	4	0	100%	
MADHYA PRADESH	4	4	0	100%	
MAHARASHTRA	3	3	0	100%	1
ODISHA	2	2	0	100%	
RAJASTHAN	8	8	0	100%	
TAMIL NADU	7	4	3	57%	1
Total	52	45	7	86.54%	5

Phase-II-2018-19 (Minor)

State	Total Trigg	Verification	Pending	(%) Completio	Unauthorised Mining Cases
ANDHRA PRADESH	8	8	0	100%	
CHHATTISGARH	4		4		
GOA	3	3	0	100%	
GUJARAT	27	27	0	100%	4
HARYANA	4	2	2	50%	
JHARKHAND	11	4	7	36%	
KARNATAKA	12	12	0	100%	
KERALA	5	3	2	60%	3
MAHARASHTRA	2		2		
RAJASTHAN	37	35	2	94%	1
TAMIL NADU	10	7	3	70%	1
TELANGANA	3	3	0	100%	
Uttar Pradesh	4		4		

Total	130	104	26	80.00%	9

Phase-III-2021-22 (Major)

State	Total Triggered	Verification	Pending	(%) Completed	Unauthorised Mining Cases
ANDHRA PRADESH	28	23	5	82%	4
CHHATTISGARH	23	0	23	0%	
GOA	3	3	0	100%	1
GUJARAT	34	32	2	94%	4
JAMMU and KASHMIR	4	0	4	0%	
JHARKHAND	5	0	5	0%	
Karnataka	4	4	0	100%	
MADHYA PRADESH	27	16	11	59%	1
MAHARASHTRA	3	3	0	100%	1
MEGHALAYA	10	0	10	0%	
ODISHA	7	3	4	42%	
RAJASTHAN	14	9	5	64%	1
TAMIL NADU	13	4	9	30%	
TELANGANA	1	1	0	100%	
UTTAR PRADESH	1	0	1	0%	
Total	177	98	79	55.37%	12

Phase-IV-2022-23 (Major)

State	Total Triggered	Verification	Pending	(%) Completed	Unauthorised Mining Cases
Andhra Pradesh	9	2	7	22%	
Bihar	1	0	1	0%	
Chhattisgarh	8	0	8	0%	
Goa	15	9	6	60%	6
Gujarat	15	4	11	26%	1
Jharkhand	17	0	17	0%	
Karnataka	13	6	7	46%	
Madhya Pradesh	16	16	0	100%	
Maharashtra	12	2	10	16%	

Meghalaya	4	0	4	0%	
Odisha	4	1	3	25%	
Rajasthan	11	0	11	0%	
Tamil Nadu	13	0	13	0%	
Total	138	40	98	28.99%	7

Phase-V-2023-24 (Major)

State	Total Trigg	Total Inspection	Pending	(%) Completion	Unauthorized Mining Cases
Andhra Pradesh				75	
Assam				0	
Bihar				0	
Chhattisgarh				0	
Goa				0	
Uttar Pradesh				0	
Gujarat				0	
Himachal Pradesh				0	
Jammu and Kashmir				100	
Jharkhand				0	
Karnataka				0	
Madhya Pradesh				0	
Maharashtra				0	
Meghalaya				0	
Odisha				0	
Rajasthan				0	
Tamil Nadu				0	
Telangana				80	
Grand Total	1		1		

List of Triggers Generated During Phase-VI (Part I) (Major) of Year 2024-25 (Recently generated triggers):

Sr. No	State	Total Triggers
1	Andhra Pradesh	8
2	Chhattisgarh	6

3	Goa	1
4	Gujarat	6
5	Himachal Pradesh	5
6	Jammu and Kashmir	2
7	Jharkhand	3
8	Karnataka	3
9	Madhya Pradesh	8
10	Maharashtra	2
11	Meghalaya	5
12	Odisha	1
13	Rajasthan	5
14	Tamil Nadu	6
15	Telangana	1
16	Uttar Pradesh	1
	Total	63

INTRODUCTION OF 6G SPECTRUM TECHNOLOGY

2104. SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:

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

- (a) whether the Government has plans to introduce 6G spectrum technology to enhance high speed communication systems in the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the Government has any proposal for exclusive exploitation and use of 6G spectrum in the communication systems under its various departments and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the outcome expected from the exploitation of 6G spectrum in the country?

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

(a) Currently, the 6G technology is under development phase at international level and is expected to be available by 2030. Hon'ble Prime Minister has released India's 6G vision "Bharat 6G Vision" document on March 23, 2023 which envisaged India to be a frontline contributor in design, development and deployment of 6G technology by 2030. Bharat 6G Vision is based on principles of affordability, sustainability and ubiquity. Also, Department of Telecom has facilitated setting up of 'Bharat 6G Alliance' which is an alliance of domestic industry, academia, national research institutions and standards organisations to develop action plan according to the Bharat 6G Vision.

(b) and (c) The frequency bands 4400-4800 MHz, 7125-8400 MHz (or parts thereof), and 14.8-15.35 GHz are being studied in International Telecommunication Union (ITU) for the use of International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). Based on the outcome of these studies, a decision on identification of these bands for IMT use will be taken at World Radio communication Conference in year 2027. These frequency bands are to be considered for 'IMT2030', also known as '6G'.

Presently the 600 MHz, 700 MHz, 800 MHz, 900 MHz, 1800 MHz, 2100 MHz, 2300 MHz, 2500 MHz, 3300 MHz and 26 GHz are identified for IMT based services in this country. The TSPs who have acquired spectrum in these bands after paying the auction determined price can deploy any technology including 2G/3G/4G/5G/6G, based on the availability of device ecosystem.

हरियाणा में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षमता

2105. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

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

- (क) वर्तमान में हरियाणा राज्य में सौर पवन और बायोमास सहित नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की कुल क्षमता कितनी है;
- (ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान हरियाणा राज्य के लिए प्रस्तावित अथवा अनुमोदित नई नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) हरियाणा राज्य में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विकास के लिए जिला-वार और विशेषकर सोनीपत संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में विकेन्द्रीकृत नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा प्रणालियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या पहल की गई है?

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

(क) दिनांक 28.02.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, हरियाणा राज्य में कुल 2391.30 मेगावाट नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षमता स्थापित की गई है, जिसमें 2025.18 मेगावाट सौर विद्युत, 292.62 मेगावाट जैव-विद्युत और 73.50 मेगावाट जल विद्युत शामिल है।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान हरियाणा राज्य के लिए अनुमोदित की गई नई अक्षय ऊर्जा परियोजनाएं निम्नानुसार हैं:

- 10.68 मेगावाट समतुल्य की संचयी स्थापित क्षमता वाली 9 अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं को सहयोग दिया गया।
- पीएम सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना के अंतर्गत, फरवरी, 2024 में योजना के शुभारंभ के पश्चात 1.63 लाख आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं और 20,225 परिवार लाभान्वित हुए हैं।

- पीएम कुसुम के अंतर्गत दिनांक 31.03.2022 से 28.02.2025 के दौरान दी गई स्वीकृतियों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

	स्वीकृतियां
घटक-क (मेगावाट में)	93
घटक-ख (पंपों की संख्या)	1,60,655

- (ग) हरियाणा सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, हरियाणा राज्य और विशेषकर सोनीपत संसदीय क्षेत्र में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

योजना/कार्यक्रम	हरियाणा राज्य में प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता (करोड़ रुपये में)	सोनीपत संसदीय क्षेत्र को दी गई वित्तीय सहायता (करोड़ रुपये में)
पीएम-कुसुम घटक-ख के अंतर्गत स्टैंड-अलोन सौर जल पम्पिंग प्रणाली	807.93	126.75
रूफटॉप सौर	111.45	3.85
कुल	919.38	130.60

इसके अलावा, वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान रोहतक जिले में अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा परियोजना के लिए 5.05 करोड़ रुपये की निधियाँ और कुरुक्षेत्र जिले में बायोमास परियोजना के लिए 1.05 करोड़ रुपये की निधियाँ जारी की गईं तथा वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान करनाल जिले में अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के लिए 3.53 करोड़ रुपये की निधियाँ जारी की गईं।

- (घ) नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय द्वारा पीएम-कुसुम घटक-ख, पीएम-सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना और राष्ट्रीय जैव ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम के तहत हरियाणा सहित देश भर के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में विकेन्द्रीकृत अक्षय ऊर्जा प्रणालियों को बढ़ावा देता है।

FOOD INFLATION**2106. SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:****SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:**

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

- (a) whether food inflation remains above 8 percent despite claims of price stability and favourable production estimates for pulses and onions and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to ensure price stabilization and protect farmers from exploitation by middlemen in view of increased production of tur dal during 2024-25;
- (c) the manner in which the Government plans to ensure that expected increase in onion production during 2024 reaches consumer markets in a timely and efficient manner to prevent shortages and price fluctuations;
- (d) the concrete measures being taken by the Government to ensure that the reduction in food inflation is sustained during 2025 particularly given the ongoing global supply chain disruptions affecting domestic food prices; and
- (e) the mechanism of the Government to monitor the prices of essential food commodities including tur, onions and prevent hoarding and speculative pricing?

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) No, Sir. As per latest data of food inflation, measured by year-on-year percentage variation in Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI) published by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, is 6.02% in January 2025.

(b) to (d) In order to incentivise pulses production, including Tur, for price stabilisation and to protect farmers, the government initiated pre-registration through procuring agencies namely, National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) and National Cooperative Consumers' Federation (NCCF) for direct procurement. In the current procurement season of 2024-25, NAFED and NCCF together procured 80,836 MT of Tur, till date.

In order to tackle the volatility in prices, government maintains buffer stocks of pulses and onion for market interventions through calibrated and targeted release to moderate the prices in the market. During 2024-25, government procured 4.70 lakh metric tonnes of Onion for PSF buffer. 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.

Government keeps a close watch on the production and availability of essential agri-horticultural commodities through regular reviews by the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC). The Committee reviews, on regular basis, the situation of prices and price trends of essential agri-horticulture commodities and

suggests measures to enhance availability through increased domestic production and through imports. The deliberations and policy recommendations of the IMC includes global scenario and measures to protect the domestic consumers and farmers from supply chain disruptions.

(e) Department of Consumer Affairs monitors the daily retail and wholesale prices of 38 essential food commodities, including prices of Tur dal and Onion, 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.

DATA PROCESSING BY STATE AGENCIES UNDER DPDP RULES, 2025

2107. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

- (a) whether State agencies are permitted to process personal data without fresh consent, provided individuals are informed under Rules 5 of the Draft Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Rules 2025;
- (b) the details of the specific circumstances and types of personal data to which this provision applies to;

- (c) the measures being implemented to ensure transparency in such data processing;
- (d) the manner in which the individuals are likely to be adequately informed about the usage of their personal data;
- (e) the manner in which the Government is likely to balance efficient governance with the fundamental right to privacy as upheld by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India while considering privacy concerns;
- (f) whether there are plans to establish oversight or grievance redressal mechanisms to address concerns related to this provision; and
- (g) the manner in which the Government intends to align this rule with global best practices particularly in jurisdictions where explicit consent is fundamental?

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

(a) to (g) The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 ("Act") encapsulates the essential principles such as lawful purpose, purpose limitation, data minimisation, data accuracy, storage limitation, reasonable security safeguards and accountability. The Act obligates organizations, including State agencies, involved in digital personal data processing, to implement robust technical and organisational measures, including obtaining consent from the individual with the option to access the notice in English or any language specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution and the purpose for which it is proposed to be processed along with the link or the manner to access her rights for specified

purposes before processing of her digital personal data. The individual shall have the right to withdraw her consent at any time, with the ease of doing so being comparable to the ease with which such consent was given. Further, the Act allows that the State and any of its instrumentalities may process digital personal data of an individual to provide her the subsidy, benefit, service, certificate, licence or permit where she has previously consented to the processing of her digital personal data for such purposes subject to standards given in the Rule 5 of the Draft Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025. Moreover, the Act empowers individuals with the rights to access, correct, and erase her digital personal data, enhancing transparency about processing and usage of her personal data. The individuals have a right to grievance redressal which ensures to address any concerns about her personal data processing. The grievance redressal mechanism and adjudication process of the Data Protection Board with the penalty enforcement mechanism further strengthens the oversight and accountability frameworks. The Act appropriately balances the rights of individuals and the obligations of the Data Fiduciaries.

TRAIN CONNECTIVITY FOR DALTONGANJ

2108. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

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

- (a) whether it is true that Daltonganj currently has only one Vande Bharat train service to Patna and that too for just one day a week;

- (b) whether the Government has proposal to introduce more premium train services including Vande Bharat via Daltonganj and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken to improve railway connectivity for Palamu and the surrounding regions?

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

(a) to (c) Daltonganj is presently being served by 24 pairs of train services including trains like 21893/21894 Tatanagar-Patna Vande Bharat (Weekly), 12453/12454 New Delhi-Ranchi Rajdhani Express(Weekly) and 20407/20408 New Delhi-Ranchi Rajdhani Express(Weekly). Besides, in its constant endeavour to provide additional connectivity to travelling passengers, Indian Railways, subject to operational feasibility, traffic justification, availability of resources, etc., introduces new trains, extends and increases the frequencies of existing services, which are an on-going process.

HUB AND SPOKE SCHEME

2109. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

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

- (a) whether Government has initiated a new scheme called 'Hub and Spoke' in some prestigious institutions of Higher Learnings;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the aim and objectives of this scheme; and

(c) the total funds provided/to be provided for this scheme and the manner in which this is likely to be beneficial in the innovation and research for our experts in different fields of knowledge and for the progress of the country?

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

(a) and (b) The Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF), a Statutory body of the Government of India has launched a new programme called 'Partnerships for Accelerated Innovation and Research (PAIR)' with an aim to boost the research capability of institutions of Higher Learnings where research is at a nascent stage but which have the potential to perform well, in a mentorship mode by pairing them with well-established top-tier research institutions in a 'Hub and Spoke' framework. The objectives of the PAIR programme include; support internationally competitive research with substantial impact and outcome; foster successful and productive collaborative networks between diverse institutions; and propel the advancement of institutions by (i) upscaling and building advanced research infrastructure and capabilities, (ii) enhancing the quality of research and (iii) facilitating infusion of best practices and research culture.

(c) Funding up to Rs. 1500 crore for five years has been earmarked for the PAIR programme in which each PAIR network selected will be provided with a funding

upto a maximum of Rs 100 Crore with 30% of the funds for Hub and 70% for Spoke institutions. It is envisaged that the hubs in tandem with select spokes are expected to come up with competitive, impactful research proposals with potentially significant outcomes in the specified indicative themes. Vibrant PAIR networks, each consisting of a hub and several spoke institutions, involving faculties of multiple departments conducting outstanding research across several disciplines, in a collaborative enabling environment are likely to be beneficial in the innovation and research for our experts in different fields of knowledge and for the progress of the country.

AI-ENABLED NATIONAL CONSUMER HELPLINE

2110. SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

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

- (a) the key technological advancements in the AI-enabled National Consumer Helpline (NCH) and the manner in which they enhance consumer grievance redressal;
- (b) the manner in which AI-driven sector-wise analysis of grievances help in improving the efficiency of complaint resolution;

- (c) the current average grievance disposal time and its comparison to previous years; and
- (d) the details of feedback mechanisms that have been put in place to assess consumer satisfaction with the grievance redressal process?

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

(a) to (d) The Department has revamped, the National Consumer Helpline (NCH), which has emerged as a single point of access to consumers across the country for grievance redressal at the pre-litigation stage. The helpline is available in 17 languages, including Hindi, English, Kashmiri, Punjabi, Nepali, Gujarati, Marathi, Kannada, Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, Maithili, Santhali, Bengali, Odia, Assamese, and Manipuri, allowing consumers from all regions to register their grievances via the toll-free number 1915. These grievances can be submitted via the Integrated Grievance Redressal Mechanism (INGRAM), an omni-channel, IT-enabled central portal, through various channels: WhatsApp (8800001915), SMS (8800001915), email (nch-ca@gov.in), the NCH app, the web portal (consumerhelpline.gov.in), and the UMANG app, offering convenience and flexibility to consumers.

The helpline operates in a dedicated manner from 8 AM to 8 PM on all seven days of the week, except on national holidays. To enhance accessibility further, a call-back facility is available. An exclusive call center has been established to ensure prompt service.

NCH proactively partners with companies who want to join the programme on a voluntary basis to offer efficient consumer complaint resolution. This initiative gives the company an opportunity for better corporate governance and social responsibility by redressing consumer disputes at pre-litigation stage. The number of convergence partners has steadily increased from 263 companies in 2017 to 1049 companies till now.

The technological transformation of the NCH has significantly boosted its call-handling capacity. The number of calls received by NCH has grown more than tenfold, from 12,553 in December 2015 to 1,55,138 in December 2024. This exponential growth reflects the rising confidence of consumers in the helpline. Similarly, the average number of complaints registered per month has surged from 37,062 in 2017 to 1,11,951 in 2024. Additionally, grievance registration via WhatsApp has gained momentum, with the percentage of complaints filed through the platform increasing from 3% in March 2023 to 18% in December 2024, demonstrating a growing preference for digital communication channels.

In a significant move to further enhance grievance redressal, NCH has introduced AI-based Speech Recognition, a Translation System, and an AI enabled Chatbot as part of the NCH 2.0 initiative. These technological advancements aim to make the grievance filing process more seamless, efficient, and inclusive. The AI-powered Speech Recognition and Translation System enables consumers to file complaints through voice input, reducing manual intervention. The AI enabled Chatbot provides real-time assistance, streamlining complaint-handling processes, and improving the overall user experience. These upgrades ensure that consumers

from diverse linguistic backgrounds have equal access to the grievance redressal system.

The website of the National Consumer Helpline (NCH) has also been upgraded to serve as the central point of access for consumers across India seeking grievance redressal at the pre-litigation stage. This website includes enhanced functionality, modern features, and improved navigation with a user-centric design. It incorporates advanced features, offering faster grievance resolution and a more efficient user experience.

National Consumer Helpline has put in place a mechanism to address all the grievances received on the Helpline portal. The average grievance disposal time over the last three years for the grievances received through CPGRAMS is provided in the table below:

Year	Average disposal time (in days)
2022	29
2023	24
2024	18

A feedback mechanism has been implemented, enabling consumers to share their feedback and suggestions by visiting the web link at <https://consumerhelpline.gov.in/public/feedback> and filling out a short form. The feedback and suggestions received are regularly analyzed to enhance consumer satisfaction and improve the effectiveness of the helpline.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INDIAN STANDARDS

2111. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the implementation of Indian Standards as a top priority across various ministries and sectors;
- (b) the key industries or product categories that are being prioritized for Quality Control Orders (QCO) implementation in the coming year; and
- (c) the manner in which Indian Standards and QCOs align with international quality standards to ensure Indian products remain competitive in global markets?

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) Indian Standards are being formulated/revised/updated as a priority across various Ministries and sectors. About 23000 Indian Standards are in force. Compliance to certain standards is made mandatory and products for compulsory BIS certification are notified by the concerned regulator/line ministry of Government of India based on considerations like public interest, protection of human, animal or plant health, safety of environment, prevention of unfair trade practices and national security. Through the Quality Control Order, the concerned regulator/line ministry of Government of India directs mandatory use of BIS Standard Mark under a valid license from BIS.

So far, a total of 187 Quality Control Order's covering 769 products have been notified for compulsory certification of BIS by various regulators/line ministries

of Government of India, the list of which is available at <https://www.bis.gov.in/product-certification/products-under-compulsory-certification/>. Additionally, the following two horizontal QCO's are also notified:

- Safety of Household, Commercial and Similar Electrical Appliances (Quality Control) Order, 2024 was issued by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Through the QCO, all electrical appliances intended for household, commercial or similar applications with rated voltage not exceeding 250V single phase alternating current or 415V three phase alternating current and which do not fall under the scope of any other Quality Control Order issued under the Bureau of Indian Standards Act are covered under compulsory certification of BIS.
- Machinery and Electrical Equipment Safety (Omnibus Technical Regulation) Order, 2024 was issued by Ministry of Heavy Industries, Govt. of India. Through the QCO, 20 categories of Machinery and electrical equipment's and their sub-assemblies/components are covered under Compulsory certification of BIS.

Bringing products in the ambit of mandatory quality control order and the implementation of QCO depends on requirements of line Ministries/Departments, as and when need arises. The Ministries/Departments, in consultation with BIS, publish QCOs in exercise of the powers conferred by the BIS Act, 2016 thereby bringing the products under BIS Mandatory Certification.

(c) Out of 22689 total Indian standards in force, corresponding ISO/IEC standards exists in 10300 standards. So far, 9616 Indian standards (93.3%) have been harmonized with the existing ISO/IEC standards.

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

2112. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any data on the number of scientific publications in the country during the last five years and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government is taking any steps to encourage scientific publications in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether initiatives are also being taken to increase awareness in the scientific community with regards to Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government is aware of the fact that most patents are published by non-residents and if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to address the issue?

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

(a) As per the latest Science and Engineering Indicators report of the National Science Foundation, USA, the number of scientific publications in India is continuously increasing. The details are as under:

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of Publications	130,235	132,820	148,410	179,806	207,390

(b) The government has taken several steps to strengthen the research ecosystem in the country and encourage researchers for scientific publications. This includes successive increase in budget allocations for scientific research, establishment of Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) through the ANRF Act 2023, creation of centres of excellence, instituting research fellowships, research programmes, encouraging participation of industry in RandD, etc. The extramural project funding and fellowship schemes of Department of Science and Technology (DST), Department of Biotechnology (DBT) and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) have been designed to encourage researchers to do quality research. These include research and development funding in the area of clean energy, water, nano and advanced materials, cyber-physical, quantum science, geospatial, biotechnology, industrial technologies, etc. The outcome of these research initiatives includes research publications and creation of intellectual property, primarily in the form of patents, technology transfers and in some instances as industrial designs. Simultaneously, the researchers in the country are also encouraged to conduct research publications and create intellectual properties

as they are considered to be one of the performance indicators for career progression.

(c) The government has taken several steps to create awareness about Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and patent filing through various schemes/programmes such as: Patent Facilitating Centre supported by DST is helping scientists in filing and prosecution of patents and other IPRs for the inventions emanating from universities and other academic institutes, conducting IPR Awareness Workshops and Training Programmes for the scientists and technologists; DST-WISE Internship in IPR, provides one year training to women scientists in IPR and related areas; DST - State Science and Technology Programme (SSTP), extends support to the Patent Information Centres (PICs) established in the State Science and Technology Councils which facilitate the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) related activities including awareness in their respective States; DST-Technology Development Programme (TDP) encourage Investigators / Innovators to file the provisional IPR as soon as the idea is generated and the complete filing is initiated when the prototypes are developed successfully; the DST supported Technology Enabling Centres (TEC) provide an Ecosystem for Technology Development in the Universities and engage professionals for IP management, encourage and facilitate the researchers to file patents; and DST supported Technology Business Incubators also encourage and provide assistance to their incubatees in filing Intellectual Property (IP). DBT has issued "DBT Intellectual Property Guidelines 2023" to facilitate seamless transfer of IP at academic institutes towards commercialization of technologies/products for larger social impact; and DBT -

Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC), offers a wide range of IP and Technology Management services to Start-ups, SMEs, and Academic Institutions.

(d) As per the latest Annual Report, 2022-23 of the Office of Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, the number of patent applications filed by Indian residents (43,301) exceeds that of non-residents (39,510).

SANCTIONED OFFICERS/STAFF STRENGTH OF ISTM

2113. ADV. CHANDRA SHEKHAR:

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

- (a) the details of the sanctioned strength of the Officers and staff of Institute of Secretariat Training and Management (ISTM), group-wise and position-wise;
- (b) the current person in position of the Officers and staff of ISTM;
- (c) the details of budgetary allocations and utilisation made by the Government for ISTM during the last five years, year-wise; and
- (d) whether there is any underutilisation of budgetary allocations by ISTM during the said period, year-wise, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) The details of sanctioned strength of the officers and staff of Institute of Secretariat Training and Management (ISTM), group-wise, position-wise and the current in position status of the officers and staff of ISTM is given below:-

Manpower	Sanctioned Strength	In Position	Vacant
Group A	22	18	04
Group B (Gazetted)	18	16	02
Group B (Non-Gazetted)	12	09	03
Group C	43	23	20
Total	95	66	29

POSITION WISE DETAIL

FACULTY POSITIONS				
S.No.	Name of the Post	Sanctioned Strength	In Position	Vacant Post
1.	Director	1	1	0
2.	Additional Director	1	0	1
3.	Joint Director	04	4	0
4.	Deputy Director	14	12	2
5.	Assistant Director	8	7	1
	Total	28	24	4

Further details are available on the following weblink-

<https://www.istm.gov.in/home/faculty>

NON-FACULTY POSITIONS				
6	Deputy Director (Official Language)	1	1	0
7	Under Secretary	0	1	0
8	Assistant Director (Official Language)	1	0	1
9	Section Officer	7	6	1
10	Private Secretary	2	3	0

11	Assistant Library Information Officer	1	1	0
12	Assistant Section Officer	4	4	0
13	Steno Gr 'C'	4	2	2
14	Steno Gr 'D'	9	4	5
15	Senior Secretariat Assistant	1	0	1
16	Junior Secretariat Assistant	1	1	0
17	Senior Translation Officer	1	1	0
18	Junior Translation Officer	1	1	0
19	Training Associate	1	1	0
20	Draftsman	1	0	1
21	Library Attendant	1	0	1
22	Training Equipment Operator	1	1	0
23	Staff Car Driver	3	1	2
24	Multi-Tasking Staff	27	16	11
	Total	67	44	25

(c) and (d) ISTM has consistently worked towards maximizing the utilization of its budgetary allocations. Efforts have been made to ensure appropriate use of funds under both Revenue and Capital heads for each account category. The institution has significantly ramped up efforts to fully utilize the funds in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic when most of the trainings had shifted to offline mode, impacting expenditure. Since the pandemic, the rate of expenditure has

significantly improved, and every effort has been made to fully utilize the allocated budget. The details of the expenditure are provided below:

Amount in Rupees (in thousands)		
Year	Budget Allocation	Budget Utilization
2019-20	323800	259212
2020-21	333810	279700
2021-22	547900	411466
2022-23	372000	243077
2023-24	335900	255184

LAND ALLOTMENT TO MINING COMPANIES

2114. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

- (a) the details of the land area belonging to the Department of Forests that has been allotted to mining companies on lease or otherwise by the Government particularly in the State of Rajasthan during the last five years;
- (b) the criteria for land allotment as well as the names of the companies that have received land, the total leased area, the period of the lease and the conditions attached to these leases;
- (c) the steps being taken by the Government to curb illegal mining particularly in the State of Rajasthan and the details of the measures being implemented to prevent the exploitation of forest lands and other natural resources; and

(d) whether the Government has a governance system in place to ensure sustainable mining practices and if so, the details of the key components of this system including regulations, monitoring and enforcement mechanisms?

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

(a) As per existing law, before execution of the mining lease, it is mandatory to obtain the requisite statutory clearances from various departments of the Central Government and respective State Governments, including Environmental Clearance and Forest Clearance. As part of the Forest Clearance, the prospective lessee is required to undertake compensatory afforestation in lieu of the diversion of forest land for mining.

As per the information provided by the Government of Rajasthan, an area of 195.09 hectares has been allotted to mining companies during the last five years.

(b) The allotment and diversion of the forest land is done in accordance with the provisions of the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980 and the rules framed thereunder. The lease period of the mining leases granted under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act), is 50 years. The mineral concessions are granted by the respective State Governments and the conditions in the mining lease are imposed by the State Governments in accordance with the provisions of the MMDR Act and the rules made thereunder.

(c) As per the provisions of Section 23C of the MMDR Act, the State Governments are empowered to make rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and

storage of minerals. As per the information provided by the Government of Rajasthan, it has constituted a District Level Mineral Development, Environmental Protection and Illegal Mining Monitoring Committee on 23.01.2015 to promote environment friendly mining, resolve practical mining issues and prevent illegal mining. Further, the Government of Rajasthan has made a provision for use of vehicles equipped with GPS and RFID under the Rajasthan Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2017

The Central Government has implemented the Mining Surveillance System (MSS) for checking illegal mining activities around mining leases. The system checks a region of 500 meters around the existing mining lease boundary using satellite imagery to search for any unusual activity which is likely to be illegal mining. Any discrepancy found is flagged-off as a trigger. The triggers thus generated are forwarded to respective State Governments for verification through field visit.

Further, the use of drone technology has been made mandatory for the lease holders with an objective of improving mine planning practices, security and safety in the mines and ensuring better supervision of mining operations.

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

Rule 35 of MCDR, 2017 provides for star rating of the mining leases based on the sustainable mining practices adopted by the miners. The star rating scheme

is designed to have an inbuilt compliance mechanism for environment and forest safeguards and has been helpful in recognizing good performers in the sector while encouraging all mining lease holders to strive for excellence.

Further, as per Rule 35 (4) of MCDR, 2017, every holder of a mining lease is mandated to achieve at least three-star rating within a period of four years from the date of commencement of mining operations and thereafter maintain the same on year-on-year basis.

ई-बिल प्रणाली

2115. श्री आलोक शर्मा:

श्री विश्वेश्वर हेगड़े कागेरी:

श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावत:

श्री दुलू महतो:

श्री जुगल किशोर:

डॉ. लता वानखेड़े:

श्री खगेन मुर्मु:

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

- (क) क्या मंत्रालय में सभी वित्तीय लेन-देन के लिए ई-बिल प्रणाली लागू कर दी गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या भुगतान की कतिपय विशिष्ट श्रेणियां हैं जिन्हें वर्तमान में इस प्रणाली से बाहर रखा गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) ई-बिल प्रणाली को सुरक्षित बनाने और कपटपूर्ण बिलिंग प्रक्रियाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या सुरक्षा उपाय किए गए हैं; और
- (घ) क्या ई-बिल प्रणाली लागू किए जाने से सरकार को विशेषकर प्रशासनिक व्यय में कमी के संबंध में कोई लागत बचत हुई है?

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

(क) और (ख) जी हां, पीएफएमएस के माध्यम से वित्तीय संव्यवहार जैसे व्यावसायिक सेवाओं, कार्यालय व्यय, प्रशिक्षण व्यय, मुद्रण एवं प्रकाशन आदि के भुगतान के लिए ई-बिल प्रणाली लागू की गई है। भुगतान की कतिपय श्रेणियों जैसे एनएसडीएल को एनपीएस बिल भुगतान, जीपीएफ बिल, जीएसटी चालान बिल आदि जैसे कुछ भुगतान श्रेणियों को शामिल नहीं किया गया है, क्योंकि पीएफएमएस के ईआईएस (कर्मचारी सूचना प्रणाली) मॉड्यूल में इन्हें संसाधित करने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है, ।

(ग) समय-समय पर, लेखा महानियंत्रक कार्यालय, वित्त मंत्रालय, व्यय विभाग द्वारा सुरक्षा उपाय अपनाने के लिए दिशा-निर्देश प्रदान किए जाते हैं, जिनका सख्ती से पालन किया जा रहा है।

(घ) जी हां, ई-बिल प्रणाली के आरंभ होने से कागज, मुद्रण, डाक टिकट और परिवहन शुल्क से संबंधित प्रशासनिक व्यय में उल्लेखनीय कमी आई है।

‘शक्ति नीति’ के तहत नीलामी

2116. श्री राधेश्याम राठिया:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) छत्तीसगढ़ के रायगढ़ संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में ‘शक्ति नीति’ के अंतर्गत लिंकेज नीलामी के माध्यम से कितने लाभार्थियों ने सफलतापूर्वक कोयला बुक किया है;

(ख) पिछले नीलामी चक्रों की तुलना में कोयले की बुकिंग करने वाले ऐसे लाभार्थियों की संख्या में हुई वृद्धि अथवा कमी का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं कि और अधिक बोलीकर्ताओं की भावी नीलामियों तक पहुंच हों और वे इससे लाभान्वित हों?

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

(क) और (ख) कोयला कंपनियों द्वारा नीलामी कार्यतंत्र के माध्यम से विद्युत क्षेत्र के उपभोक्ताओं को कोयला लिंकेज शक्ति नीति के पैरा बी (iii) और बी (viii) (ए) के तहत प्रदान किए जाते हैं।

साउथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (एसईसीएल) में रायगढ़ लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से कोयले की बुकिंग केवल शक्ति बी (viii) (ए) में हुई है। शक्ति नीति के पैरा बी (viii) (ए) के तहत छत्तीसगढ़ के रायगढ़ लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में एसईसीएल से कोयला बुक करने वाले सफल बोलीदाताओं की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

राउंड/दौर	सफल बोली मात्रा (मिलियन टन में)	सफल बोलीदाताओं की संख्या
पहला दौर	-	-
दूसरा दौर	-	-
तीसरा दौर	-	-
चौथा दौर	-	-
पांचवां दौर	0.06	1
छठा दौर	-	-
सातवां दौर	0.28	4
आठवां दौर	0.52	3
नौवां दौर	0.75	9
दसवां दौर	0.53	7
ग्यारहवां दौर	0.37	6
बारहवां दौर	0.48	9
तेरहवां दौर	0.50	5
चौदहवां दौर	1.24	7
पंद्रहवां दौर	1.09	9
सोलहवां दौर	1.13	10
सत्रहवां दौर	0.20	4
अठारहवां दौर	0.08	1
उन्नीसवां दौर	0.09	2
बीसवां दौर	0.28	2
इक्कीसवां दौर	0.28	5
कुल	7.88	84

(ग) कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड शक्ति नीति के पैरा बी (iii) और पैरा बी (viii) (ए) के अंतर्गत आवधिक रूप से इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्लेटफॉर्म पर पारदर्शी तरीके से कोयला लिंकेजों की नीलामी करती है जहां पात्र बोलीदाता कोयला लिंकेज प्राप्त करने के लिए भाग ले सकते हैं। शक्ति बी (iii) और बी (viii) (ए) लिंकेज

नीलामियों में भागीदारी के लिए विद्युत संयंत्रों की पात्रता का आकलन केंद्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण द्वारा किया जाता है।

SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY PARKS

2117. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received proposals for the establishment of Software Technology Parks (STPs) and electronic hubs in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, state-wise; and
- (c) the action plan of the Government to establish such parks and electronic hubs in Telangana?

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) Based on the proposals received from respective State Government(s), Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), an autonomous society under Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has set-up 67 STPI centres across the country. State/UT-wise list of STPI Centres are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

Apart from setting up of STPI centre as above, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) notified Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme in October, 2012 to provide support for the creation of world-class infrastructure along with common facilities and amenities for attracting investments

in the electronics sector. The Scheme was closed for receipt of application from October, 2017. Under the Scheme, nineteen (19) Greenfield Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMCs) and three (3) Common Facility Centres (CFCs) accorded approval in fifteen (15) states across the country.

Based on further requirement for strengthening of infrastructure to create robust electronics manufacturing ecosystem in the country, MeitY introduced Modified Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC 2.0) Scheme on 1st April, 2020. As of now, under the Scheme, 9 EMC projects and 1 CFC project have been approved in 7 states across the country. The details of the applications approved under EMC and EMC 2.0 Scheme including the state of Telangana are given in the enclosed **Statement-II** and **III** respectively.

(c) Currently, STPI has two (2) Centers in Telangana at Hyderabad and Warangal. Further, there are three (3) Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMCs) and one (1) Common Facility Center (CFC) in Telangana as detailed in **Statement-II** and **III**.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise list of STPI Centres

S. No.	Center Name	State
1.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Tirupati	
3.	Vijaywada	
4.	Vishakhapatnam	
5.	Guwahati	Assam
6.	Patna	Bihar
7.	Bhagalpur	
8.	Bhilai	Chhattisgarh

9.	Gandhinagar	Gujarat
10.	Surat	
11.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
12.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir
13.	Srinagar	
14.	Ranchi	Jharkhand
15.	Deoghar	
16.	Bangalore	Karnataka
17.	Hubli	
18.	Mangalore	
19.	Manipal	
20.	Mysore	
21.	Davanagere	
22.	Thirvananthapuram	Kerala
23.	Kochi	
24.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh
25.	Indore	
26.	Bhopal	
27.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra
28.	Kolhapur	
29.	Nagpur	
30.	Nashik	
31.	Navi Mumbai	
32.	Pune	
33.	Imphal	Manipur
34.	Shillong	Meghalaya
35.	Berhampur	Odisha
36.	Bhubaneswar	
37.	Rourkela	
38.	Koraput	
39.	Jajpur	
40.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry
41.	Mohali	Punjab

42.	Jaipur	Rajasthan
43.	Jodhpur	
44.	Gangtok	Sikkim
45.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
46.	Coimbatore	
47.	Madurai	
48.	Tirunelveli	
49.	Trichy	
50.	Hyderabad	Telangana
51.	Warangal	
52.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
53.	Kanpur	
54.	Lucknow	
55.	Noida	
56.	Meerut	
57.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand
58.	Durgapur	West Bengal
59.	Haldia	
60.	Kharagpur	
61.	Kolkata	
62.	Siliguri	
63.	Aizawl	Mizoram
64.	Gurugram	Haryana
65.	Agartala	Tripura
66.	Goa	Goa
67.	Kohima	Nagaland

STATEMENT-II**Details of the applications approved under EMC and EMC 2.0 Scheme
including the state of Telangana**

S.No.	State	Location	Area (Acres)	Implementing Agency	Financial Outlay (Rs. in crore)	
					Project Cost	Grant-in aid
1	Andhra Pradesh	Sri City, Satyaveer Mandal, Chittoor District	94	Sri City EMC Pvt. Ltd.	56.75	27.34
2		EMC-1@ Tirupati, Renigunta and Yerpadu Mandal, Chittoor District	113.27	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	74.27	37.14
3		EMC-II @ Tirupati Vikruthamala Village, Yerpadu Mandal, Chittoor District	501.40		248.90	98.46
4	Assam	Bongora, Kamrup District, Assam	100	Assam Electronic Development Corporation Limited (AMTRON)	119.85	50.00
5	Chhattisgarh	Sector-22, Nandurbar Raipur	116.48	Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited (CSIDC)	103.88	43.08
6	Goa	Tuem, North Goa District	147.55	Department of Industries, Government of Goa	161.32	73.77
7	Gujarat	Mundra, Kutch District	631.38	Mundra Solar Techno park Private Limited (MSTPL)	745.14	315.69
8	Jharkhand	Adityapur, Saraikel Kharsawan District	82.49	Jharkhand Industrial Area Development Authority (JIADA)	97.88	41.48

S.No.	State	Location	Area (Acres)	Implementing Agency	Financial Outlay (Rs. in crore)	
					Project Cost	Grant-in aid
9	Kerala	Kakkanad Ernakulam District	66.87	Kerala Industr Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA)	35.06	15.89
10	Madhya Pradesh	Badwai-Bhopal	50	Madhya Prade State Electroni	47.19	20.86
11		Purva-Jabalpur	40	Development Corporation Ltd.(MPSEDC)	38.57	17.76
12	Odisha	Infovalley, Bhubaneswar Industrial Area Khurda District	203.37	Odisha Industr development Corporation (IDCC)	200.76	93.09
13	Rajasthan	Salarpur Industr Area, Khushker Bhiwadi	50.3	ELCINA Electroni Manufacturing Cluster Pvt. L (EEMCPL)	46.09	20.24
14		Karoli Industrial Are Bhiwadi, Distri Alwar	121.51	Rajasthan Sta Industrial Development a Investment Corporation Lt (RIICO)	29.13	11.49
15	Telangana	E-city, Hyderabad	603.52	Telangana Sta Industrial	667.6	252.42
16		Maheshwaram, Ranga Reddy	310.70	Infrastructure Corporation (TSII)	436.97	138.6
17	Uttar Pradesh	Ecotech-VI Industr Area, Greater Noida	99.41	TEGNA Electroni Pvt. Ltd. (TEPL)	115.32	50.00
18	West Bengal	Falta , South 24 Parganas District	58.04	West Beng Electronics Indust	58.86	25.64

S.No.	State	Location	Area (Acres)	Implementing Agency	Financial Outlay (Rs. in crore)	
					Project Cost	Grant-in aid
19	Karnataka	Naihati, North Parganas district	70	Development Corporation Limite (WEBEL)	58.31	25.7
20		CFC @ Hebbal Industrial Area, Mysore	1.50	Mysore ESD Cluster	48.53	32.31
21		Maharashtra	CFC @ Shendra Industrial Area, Aurangabad District	1.98	Deogiri Electroni Cluster Private Limited (DECPL)	41.09
22	CFC @ Pimpri Industrial Area, Pun		0.61	MCCIA Electron Cluster Foundati (MECF)	67.00	50.00
Total			3,464.38		3,499.63	1,470.25

STATEMENT-III**Details of the applications approved under EMC and EMC 2.0 Scheme
including the state of Telangana**

S.No	State	Location	Area (acres)	Implementing agency	Financial Outlay (Rs. in crore)	
					Project Cost	Grant-in- aid
1	Andhra Pradesh	Kopparthy, Kadapa, YSR District	540	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	748.76	350
2	Haryana	IMT Sohna, Nuh District	500	Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (HSIIDC)	662.08	331.04
3	Maharashtra	Ranjangaon Phase-III, Pune	297.11	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC)	492.85	207.98
4	Karnataka	Kotur-Balur Industrial Area, Dharwad District	224.5	Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board (KIADB)	179.14	89.57
5		Kochanahalli (V), Mysuru (T)	235.55		221.54	110.77
6	Uttarakhand	Integrated Industrial Estate Kashipur, Udham Singh Nagar District	133.82	State Infrastructure and Industrial Development Corporation Uttarakhand Ltd. (SIIDCUL)	136.35	57.78
7	Telangana	CFC @ Hyderabad Knowledge City Raidurg Village	1	T Works Foundation	104.63	75

		Serilingampally Mandal, Rang Reddy District				
8		Divtipally Village Mahabubnagar District	377.65	Telangana Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (TGIIC)	569.66	258.1
9	Tamil Nadu	Pillaipakkam (Village), Sriperumbudur Taluk (Taluk), Kancheepuram (District)	379.3	State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu (SIPCOT)	424.55	212.27
10		Manallur, Tiruvallur District	474.3		587.47	293.74
Total			3163.23		4127.03	1986.25

LEAKAGES IN PDS SYSTEM

2118. SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

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

- whether the Government is aware that 28% of foodgrains is not reaching poor as per annual report for 2011-12 of Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER);
- if so, the details thereof along with the data in this regard for the last three years, State-wise including Karnataka; and
- the measures taken/being taken by the Government to stop and check leakages in PDS system?

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

(a) to (b) There is no such information in the annual report for 2011-12 of ICRIER.

(c) Under the technology driven Public Distribution System (PDS) reforms, ration cards/beneficiaries database have been completely digitized in all States/UTs. Also 99.8% Ration Cards are seeded with Aadhaar number at national level. Transparency portal and online grievance redressal facility/Toll-free number have been implemented in all States/UTs. Online allocation has been implemented in all States/UTs (except UTs of Chandigarh and Puducherry which have adopted DBT Cash Transfer scheme) and supply chain has been computerized in 31 States/UTs. Foodgrain distribution is operationalized through 5.41 lakh e-PoS devices, covering nearly all Fair Price Shops in the country. These e-PoS devices enable Aadhar authentication of beneficiary during distribution process enabling principle of rightful targeting. About 98% foodgrain distribution is being done through Aadhaar authentication, reducing leakages to ineligible beneficiaries and ensuring rightful targeting.

MANDATORY DISPLAYING OF MENU AND RATE LIST

2119. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to make mandatory to display a rate list and menu of food items served in each compartment of train so that all passengers can be aware of the actual rate and save themselves by overcharging;

- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the time by which this system is likely to be developed;
- (d) whether the Government has developed any mechanism to monitor the cleanliness/hygienic purity of food items served in train; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the time by which this mechanism is likely to be developed?

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

(a) to (e) Display of menu and rate list of food items, being served to passengers in trains, is mandatory. Menu of all food items along with rates are available on IRCTC's website for information of passengers.

Printed menu cards with all details are made available with waiters and presented to passengers on demand. The rate list is also displayed in pantry cars. Further, to make the passengers aware of menu and tariff of catering services over Indian Railways, SMS to passengers with link to menu and tariff has been started.

The following measures have been taken to improve hygiene, cleanliness and quality of food in trains:

- Supply of meals from designated Base Kitchens.
- Commissioning of modern Base Kitchens at identified locations.

- Installation of CCTV Cameras in Base Kitchens for better monitoring of food preparation.
- Shortlisting and use of popular and branded raw materials, like cooking oil, atta, rice, pulses, masala items, paneer, dairy products etc. for food production.
- Deployment of Food Safety Supervisors at Base Kitchens to monitor food safety and hygienic practices.
- Deployment of on-board IRCTC supervisors on trains.
- Introduction of QR codes on food packets, enabling display of details like name of kitchen, date of packaging etc.
- Regular deep cleaning and periodical pest control in Base Kitchens and Pantry Cars.
- In order to ensure compliance with Food Safety Norms, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) certification from designated Food Safety Officers of each catering unit has been made mandatory.
- Regular food sampling as a part of the inspection and monitoring mechanism to ensure good quality of food on trains.
- Third Party Audit is done to examine hygiene and quality of food in Pantry Cars and Base Kitchens. Customer satisfaction surveys are also conducted.
- Regular and surprise inspections by Railway/ IRCTC officials, including Food Safety Officers.

PERMANENT HOLDING AREAS AT RAILWAY STATIONS

2120. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted investigation to stampede that led to the deaths of 18 people at New Delhi railway station;
- (b) if so, the outcome thereof;
- (c) whether the Union Government has decided to develop permanent holding areas at various railway stations across the country;
- (d) if so, the details of the railway stations identified for development of permanent holding areas particularly in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, State-wise;
- (e) whether the Government has decided to integrate these holding areas into the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the timeline fixed for development of permanent holding areas?

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

(a) to (g) A High-level inquiry committee has been constituted for investigation into the incident at New Delhi station. Provision and upgradation of amenities at railway stations is a continuous and ongoing exercise. Indian Railways take various measures for crowd handling from time to time based on the requirements of the station. For example, waiting areas were created outside stations in recent times for handling large crowds at Udhna, Patna, New Delhi and nine stations in Prayagraj area. Based on the experience gained at these stations pilot projects have been taken up for New Delhi, Anand Vihar, Varanasi, Ayodhya and Ghaziabad stations. Other measures for handling large crowds include access

control, ticket checking, CCTV cameras, war rooms, improvement to announcement systems, digital communications etc. which is a continuous and ongoing exercise.

ग्रामीण डाक सेवक

2121. श्री सुनील कुमार :

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

- (क) क्या सरकार का देशभर में कार्यरत डाक विभाग के ग्रामीण डाक सेवकों (जीडीएस) को अतिरिक्त विभागीय (ईडी) कर्मचारियों को विभाग के नियमित कर्मचारी के तौर पर मान्यता देने का विचार है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार की भविष्य में ऐसे अतिरिक्त विभागीय कर्मचारियों को स्थायी कर्मचारी बनाए जाने या उनके मानदेय में वृद्धि किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (ग) ग्रामीण डाक सेवकों (जीडीएस) का नियोजन संविधान के अनुच्छेद 309 द्वारा शासित नहीं है। फिलहाल, जीडीएस कार्मिकों को नियमित कर्मचारियों का दर्जा प्रदान करने या उन्हें स्थायी किए जाने संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। उन्हें प्रदान किए जाने वाले भत्तों एवं सेवा शर्तों की आवधिक रूप से समीक्षा की जाती है और इन्हें, समय-समय पर, डाक विभाग द्वारा नियुक्त विशेषज्ञ समितियों की अनुशंसाओं के आधार पर संशोधित किया जाता है।

CONTENT SHOWN ON OTT PLATFORMS

2122. DR. ANAND KUMAR:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the screening of obscene and vulgar content in the name of entertainment has increased during the last few years and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has taken any steps to curb child nudity and obscene content on OTT platforms including YouTube and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government is of the view that the content shown on OTT platforms should be monitored to prevent obscenity and vulgarity in the name of entertainment and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) The Government has notified the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media, Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 on 25.02.2021 under IT Act, 2000. Part-III of the rules provides for a Code of Ethics for digital news publishers and publishers of online curated content (OTT platforms). The Code of Ethics for OTT platforms provides that they will not transmit any content which is prohibited by law for the time being in force and will undertake age-based self classification of content, based on general guidelines provided in the Schedule to the Rules which contain the provisions related to depiction relating to nudity and sex. The OTT platforms will also put in place adequate safeguards for restricting age-inappropriate content for children with adequate access control measures.

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. Under these provisions the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in March 2024, has taken action and blocked 18 OTT platforms for publishing obscene and vulgar content.

This Ministry has also issued 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.

NUMBER OF MANNED LEVEL CROSSINGS

2123. SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:

SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI:

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

- (a) the number of Manned Level Crossings (MLCs), along with the number of MLCs eliminated each year during the last five years (2019-24), State and railway zone-wise;
- (b) the proposals received from Andhra Pradesh, for the construction of Road Over Bridges (ROBs) and Road Under Bridges (RUBs) during the last five years, district-wise;
- (c) the current status of each ROB and RUB proposal from Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) the details of funds allocated, sanctioned and utilized for the construction of ROBs and RUBs, during the last five years, State and year-wise;

- (e) the details of completed ROB's and RUB's in Andhra Pradesh, including their location, project cost and completion date; and
- (f) the reasons for any delays in elimination of MLCs and construction of ROB's/RUB's, and the steps being taken by the Government to expedite these projects?

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

(a) to (f) State wise and Zone wise Nos. of Manned Level Crossings (MLCs) and MLCs eliminated during last five years (2019-24) is as under-

SN	State	MLCs as on 01.04.2019 (BG)	No. of LCs Eliminated 2019-2024	SN	Railway	MLCs as on 01.04.2024 (BG)	No. of LCs Eliminated 2019-2024
1	Andhra Pradesh	885	309	1	Central Railway	385	321
2	Assam	860	36	2	Eastern Railway	986	90
3	Bihar	1786	310	3	East Central Railway	1515	330
4	Chandigarh	3	1	4	East Coast Railway	668	147
5	Chhattisgarh	183	66	5	Northern Railway	2628	577
6	Delhi	24	4	6	North Central Railway	624	291
7	Goa	7	3	7	North Eastern Railway	1372	387
8	Gujarat	1432	579	8	North Frontier Railway	1442	82
9	Haryana	440	166	9	North Western Railway	876	406
10	Himachal Pradesh	13	1	10	Southern Railway	1682	279
11	Jammu and Kashmir	28	7	11	South Central Railway	1095	445
12	Jharkhand	365	154	12	South Eastern Railway	781	217
13	Karnataka	629	186	13	South East Central Railway	345	105
14	Kerala	381	32	14	South Western Railway	670	211
15	Madhya Pradesh	611	279	15	Western Railway	1630	667

16	Maharashtra	650	433	16	West Central Railway	384	210
17	Manipur	0	0		Total	17083	4765
18	Mizoram	1	0				
19	Nagaland	1	0				
20	Odisha	675	144				
21	Pondicherry	21	0				
22	Punjab	976	175				
23	Rajasthan	876	453				
24	Tamilnadu	1285	222				
25	Telangana	263	152				
26	Tripura	15	0				
27	Uttar Pradesh	2889	858				
28	Uttarakhand	149	16				
29	West Bengal	1635	179				
	Total	17083	4765				

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

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

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

Proposals/requests/suggestions/representations, both formal and informal for Road over Bridges/Road Under Bridges (ROBs/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.

As on 01.02. 2025, 4344 Nos. ongoing ROB/RUBs works are sanctioned at the cost of ₹ 97,422 crore on Indian Railways including 282 Nos. of Road Over Bridge (ROB)/Road Under Bridge (RUB) works at cost of ₹ 9455 crore in the state of Andhra Pradesh. 320 Nos. of ROB/RUBs have been completed during year 2019-24 in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

Year wise expenditure over Indian Railways during 2019-24 is as under:-

S.No.	Financial year	Total Expenditure in crores
1	2019-20	3,520
2	2020-21	4,140
3	2021-22	4,225
4	2022-23	4,827
5	2023-24	6,097
	Total	22,809

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

Railways have taken following measures to expedite the progress of work:

- (i) Joint survey with concerned State Govt./Road Owning Authority is done before finalizing the General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) to ensure smooth execution.
- (ii) Periodic meetings of Railway and State Government officials are done to resolve various issues related to ROB/RUB works.
- (iii) Standardization of superstructure drawings for various combinations of span, skewness and width of road on Railway portion has been done to avoid delays during the design approval. This has been issued in the form of compendium, which can be directly adopted for Road Over Bridge across Railway lines for expeditious planning.
- (iv) ROB/RUB works are planned to be executed on a single entity basis by Railway wherever possible. In case any Road Owning authority/State Govt. wants then Railway may permit them to execute the work on a single entity basis.

NATIONAL CANCER GRID

2124. SHRI RAJESH VERMA

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

- (a) the role of the National Cancer Grid (NCG) in providing cancer care across India, including the number of cancer centres added to the network during the last two years and the proportion of cancer patients treated under the Grid;
- (b) the key initiatives undertaken by NCG to improve cancer diagnosis, treatment protocols and research in India;

- (c) the objectives and progress of the SEACan Grid established in collaboration with the WHO South-East Asia Regional Office and the manner in which India is contributing to improving cancer control in the region; and
- (d) the future plans of the Government to further expand the NCG's reach within India and enhance collaborations under SEACan Grid to strengthen cancer care and control efforts across the South-East Asia region?

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) NCG has worked towards uniform standards of cancer care, developing trained workforce in oncology and supporting high-quality multi-centric cancer research to develop cost-effective solutions for prevention and treatment of cancer.

There are 362-member organizations in the NCG. In last two years a total of 70 cancer centres have been added to the NCG. Between these centres, a total of 8,00,000 new cancer cases are treated annually. Thus, any initiative of the NCG has potential of massive and far-reaching impact.

- (b) The following key initiatives are undertaken by NCG for striving delivery of uniform cancer care to all irrespective their geographical location or socio-economic status.

- i. Resource stratified guidelines for management of cancers based on the cost-effectiveness and infrastructure availability.

- ii. The guidelines are linked with AB-PMJAY to ensure quality of care delivery to the AB-PMJAY beneficiaries.
- iii. Capacity building to conduct health technology assessment to ensure that oncology packages and treatments promote value-based care.
- iv. Group negotiation for all the high-value anticancer drugs which resulted in a median of 82% price reduction leading to improvement in access and affordability
- v. Standardization of diagnosis by NCG-surgical pathology quality assurance program which helps ensuring correct diagnosis at all the participating centres.
- vi. Quality improvement programs which train the centre in improving quality of all the cancer care pathways.
- vii. Training of health-care professionals including nurses, pathologists and technicians from across the country to deliver high quality cancer care.
- viii. Virtual tumour boards to provide inputs on diagnosis and treatment from a multidisciplinary team of cancer experts for all the complex cancer cases at any of the cancer centers at any location.
- ix. Development of interoperable oncology specific electronic medical record solution
- x. Establishment of Koita Centre of digital oncology to leverage digital technologies to improve cancer care from prevention to treatment. This is in complete alignment with Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission.

- xi. Integrated data collection and aggregation – a "National Cancer Database to guide all the cancer policies and national cancer control plan. Initial databases established for five common cancers.
- xii. Partnering with digital tech companies to deliver cancer care near to patients' home
- xiii. Initiation of national tumor tissue biobank across NCG to understand the cancer causation, identification and development of new anticancer treatment and preventive technologies.
- xiv. Optimization of treatment of childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia to increase cure rates - the largest trial done till date anywhere in the world.
- xv. Repurposing of drugs (aspirin, metformin and curcumin) to provide cost-effective treatment options for common cancers
- xvi. Training the early career oncologists in conducting high-quality cancer research. Till date more than 400 oncologists have been trained
- xvii. Setting a priority agenda for cancer research and collaborating with ICMR (with joint matched funding) to fund the country-relevant research questions. These include the following:
 - 1. Reduce burden of patients presenting with advanced disease
 - 2. Improve access, affordability and outcomes in cancer care via solution-oriented research
 - 3. Country-level health economic assessment of cancer interventions and technologies
 - 4. Quality improvement and implementation research

5. Leverage technology to improve cancer control supported by robust scientific evidence
 6. Sharing the best practices with other low-middle income countries through NCG-Vishwam, ASEAN and BIMSTEC and establishment of SEACan Grid
- (c) Many of the South-East Asian (SEA) countries face similar challenges in cancer control due to lack of standards for prevention, diagnosis, and treatment and inadequate trained human resources. Given that NCG has addressed many of these through successful initiatives which can be replicated in these countries, NCG with WHO South-East Asia Regional Office has established SEACan Grid. The aim is to initiate virtual tumour boards, sharing of treatment guidelines, imparting training through blended learning, and in-person fellowships.
- (d) The NCG plans to co-develop the National Cancer Control program using its strengths and information gained from all the initiatives. There is strong emphasis on using digital technology to address all aspects of cancer care and training. In subsequent years, NCG plan to expand all its initiatives through SEACan Grid to ensure the cancer control in entire South East Asia is achieved optimally.

RASHTRIYA KARMAYOGI JAN SEVA PROGRAMME

2125. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

SHRI ANIL FIROJIYA:

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

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

- (a) the manner in which the Government plan to institutionalise the learnings from “Rashtriya Karmayogi Jan Seva Programme” into the routine functioning of administrative departments;
- (b) whether there are any practical case-study-based components included in the training to ensure real-world applicability of the lessons imparted and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there are any plans to extend this training programme to State Government officials and local administrative bodies to ensure uniform capacity building across all levels of governance; 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) Rashtriya Karmayogi Jan Seva Programme is a large-scale, behavioural training programme being implemented by the Capacity Building Commission for Central Government employees. It aims to instill a spirit of public service (seva bhaaw) and sense of satisfaction in the work government employees perform.

To implement this, Master Trainers (MTs) have been trained in all the Ministries/Departments through a three-day capacity building workshop. The Master trainer, in turn, are now training all the employees of their Ministry/Department in batches of 30-35 officials.

(b) The programme uses interactive learning methods rooted to the context of the government servant. Some examples include:

1. Situational exercises where participants collectively think together to improve their ways of working (introduce a Karmayogi way of working).
2. Detailed team design exercise that participants do, where they reflect on their current roles and work in their section, and the contributions they are making to the department and to the larger national development goals.

(c) and (d) As per the current plan, the programme is for the Central Government employees.

राजस्थान में सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्र

2126. श्री राहुल कस्वां:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार का राजस्थान में ऊर्जा की अत्यधिक कमी को दूर करने के लिए सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्र स्थापित करने का विचार है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान स्थापित किए गए सौर संयंत्रों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और उक्त सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्रों के नाम सहित उनका मेगावाट-वार, स्थान-वार और कंपनी-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान में सौर ऊर्जा परियोजनाएं स्थापित करने के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और अब तक क्या परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं?

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

(क) राजस्थान ऊर्जा विकास और आईटी सेवा लि. से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, राजस्थान के डिस्कॉमों ने ऊर्जा की तीव्र कमी को दूर करने और उनके सौर आरपीओ लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के लिए यूटिलिटी/ग्रिड स्तर के सौर पार्क से लेकर वितरित उत्पादन और सौर रूफटॉप एवं पंप स्थापना जैसी विविध परियोजनाओं को बढ़ावा दिया है।

(ख) राजस्थान अक्षय ऊर्जा निगम लि. से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान में स्थापित सौर संयंत्रों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) भारत सरकार द्वारा सौर विद्युत परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिए राज्य-वार लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किए गए हैं। दिनांक 31.01.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, राजस्थान राज्य में लगभग 27347 मेगावाट की कुल क्षमता की सौर ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं को चालू किया जा चुका है।

विवरण

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान में स्थापित सौर परियोजनाओं का विवरण

क्र.सं.	डेवलपर का नाम	परियोजना क्षमता (मेगावाट)	परियोजना स्थान			चालू की गई क्षमता (मेगावाट)
			गाँव	तहसील/तालुका	जिला	
1	क्लीन सोलर पावर प्रा. लिमिटेड	100	भड़ला	बाप	जोधपुर	100
2	सेरामिक्स ग्रैनिटो प्रा. लिमिटेड	1		बीकानेर	बीकानेर	1
3	रिन्यू मेगा लाइट प्रा. लिमिटेड	7.6	श्रीपति नगर, सीएफए, पी3 डबोक, उदयपुर 313022 (राजस्थान)	डबोक	उदयपुर	7.6
4	मॉडर्न इंसुलेटर लिमिटेड	3	करोली	आबूरोड	सिरोही	3

क्र.सं.	डेवलपर का नाम	परियोजना क्षमता (मेगावाट)	परियोजना स्थान			चालू की गई क्षमता (मेगावाट)
			गाँव	तहसील/तालुका	जिला	
5	किलाज सोलर (महाराष्ट्र) प्रा. लिमिटेड	50	रावरा, भीवर का गांव और हनुवंत नगर	बाप	जोधपुर	50.00
6	अदानी ग्रीन एनर्जी नाईनटीन लिमिटेड	25	रावरा, भीवर का गांव और हनुवंत नगर	बाप	जोधपुर	25.00
7	होंडा मोटरसाइकिल एंड स्कूटर भारत प्रा. लिमिटेड	1.66	टकपुकड़ा	भिवाड़ी	अलवर	1.66
8	जोर्या डिस्ट्रिब्यूटेड पावर सर्विसेस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	4.16	बसंतगढ़	पिंडवाड़ा	सिरोही	4.16
9	द हाई-टेक गियर्स लिमिटेड	3.25	बदीसिड	बपतिस्मा	जोधपुर	3.25
10	रिन्यू मेगा लाइट प्रा. लिमिटेड	3.2		भिवाड़ी	अलवर	3.20
11	वैभव ग्लोबल लिमिटेड	1	सारा किसनार	कोलायत	बीकानेर	1.00
12	अदानी ग्रीन एनर्जी नाईनटीन लिमिटेड	18.75	रावरा, भीवर का गांव और हनुवंत नगर	बपतिस्मा	जोधपुर	18.75
13	अदानी ग्रीन एनर्जी नाईनटीन लिमिटेड	6.25	रावरा, भीवर का गांव और हनुवंत नगर	बाप	जोधपुर	6.25
14	संगम इंडिया लिमिटेड	1	धुवालिया	हुर्दा	भीलवाड़ा	1.00
15	एपीएम इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड	2.26	भिवाड़ी	भिवाड़ी	अलवर	2.26
16	मिलिट्री इंजीनियर सर्विसेस	1	महाजन मैदा फायरिंग रेंज, महाजन	बीकानेर	बीकानेर	1.00
17	बीएमडी प्रा. लिमिटेड	1.46	मोर्डी		बांसवाड़ा	1.46
18	अनोखी बिल्डर्स प्रा. लिमिटेड	0.40	सारा भियानीमनी	कोलायत	बीकानेर	0.40
19	अज्यूर पावर फॉर्टी थ्री प्रा. लिमिटेड	600.00	जगदेववाला दाउदसर	बीकानेर	बीकानेर	600.00
20	अज्यूर पावर फॉर्टी थ्री प्रा.	110.00	संग्राम सिंह की	जैसलमेर	जैसलमेर	

क्र.सं.	डेवलपर का नाम	परियोजना क्षमता (मेगावाट)	परियोजना स्थान			चालू की गई क्षमता (मेगावाट)
			गाँव	तहसील/तालुका	जिला	
	लिमिटेड		ढाणी, गांव-भैसरा			110.00
21	एम.आर. वेविंग मिल्स प्रा. लिमिटेड	1.50		रैला	भीलवाड़ा	1.50
22	जानकी निगम लिमिटेड, भीलवाड़ा	1.40	मंडपिया		भीलवाड़ा	1.40
23	संगम इंडिया लिमिटेड	1.60	atún		भीलवाड़ा	1.60
24	फ़ोर्टम सोलर प्लस प्रा. लिमिटेड	250.00	सदरासर	पोखरण	जैसलमेर	250.00
25	एसबी मित्तलन मेमोरियल	0.42	सारा किशना	कोलायत	बीकानेर	0.42
26	वैभव ग्लोबल लिमिटेड	0.90	सारा किशना	कोलायत	बीकानेर	0.90
27	एसएस ब्लो केम प्राइवेट. लिमिटेड	0.80	सारा किशना	कोलायत	बीकानेर	0.80
28	मानसून रिसॉर्ट्स प्रा. लिमिटेड	0.50	सारा किशना	कोलायत	बीकानेर	0.50
29	एस्ट्रल पॉलिटेक्निक लिमिटेड	1.15	धिलोथ	नीमराना	अलवर	1.15
30	पाली मारवाड़ सोलर हाउस प्रा. लिमिटेड	40.00	गंगा	शेओ	बाड़मेर	40.00
31	सितारा सोलर एनर्जी प्रा. लिमिटेड	100.00	रावरा और कनासर	बाप	जोधपुर	100.00
32	वैभव ग्लोबल लिमिटेड	0.35	सारा किशना	कोलायत	बीकानेर	0.35
33	एसबी एनर्जी सिक्स प्रा. लिमिटेड	300.00	लवन और पुरोहितसर	पोखरण	जैसलमेर	300.00
34	टाटा पावर रेन्यूबल्स एनर्जी लिमिटेड	150.00	छायान	पोखरण	जैसलमेर	150.00
35	बीकाजी फूड्स अंतरराष्ट्रीय लिमिटेड	1.70	बीकानेर	बीकानेर	बीकानेर	1.70
36	भाविक टेरीफैब	1.80	केशवाना	कोटपुतली	जयपुर	1.80
37	ईडन रेन्यूबल साइट प्रा. लिमिटेड	300.00	लखासर	पोखरण	जैसलमेर	300.00
38	रेन्यू सन वेक्स प्रा. लिमिटेड	300.00	भोपा, चोदिया तथा संवाता	फतेहगढ़	जैसलमेर	300.00
39	एसबीएसआर पावर क्लीनटेक एलेवन प्रा. लिमिटेड	300.00	लालासर 3 हापासर	बीकानेर	बीकानेर	300.00

क्र.सं.	डेवलपर का नाम	परियोजना क्षमता (मेगावाट)	परियोजना स्थान			चालू की गई क्षमता (मेगावाट)
			गाँव	तहसील/तालुका	जिला	
40	महिंद्रा रेन्युएबल्स प्रा. लिमिटेड	250.00	भीवजी का गाँव	बपतिस्मा	जोधपुर	250.00
41	रिन्यू सोलर एनर्जी (झारखंड तीन) प्रा. लिमिटेड	300.00		फतेहगढ़	जैसलमेर	300.00
42	अज्यूर पावर फॉर्टी श्री प्रा. लिमिटेड	300.00	नूरे की बुर्ज, देदासरी, खुसालराम की बस्ती	बाप	जोधपुर	300.00
43	ट्रांसटेक ग्रीन पावर लिमिटेड	2.50	कचेला बगसा	चितलवाना सांचोर	जालौर	2.50
44	महिंद्रा सस्टेन प्रा. लिमिटेड	200.00	खारी चरनान	कोलायत	बीकानेर	200.00
45	एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड	160.00	बज्जूवाला	जेटसर	श्री गंगानगर	160.00
46	सेरामॅक्स ग्रैनिटो प्रा. लिमिटेड	1.50	गोलयारी	कोलायत	बीकानेर	1.50
47	रेन्यू सन ब्राइट	300.00	लाला और करदा	फतेहगढ़	जैसलमेर	300.00
48	अयाना रिन्यूएबल पावर वन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	300.00	गांव- खिचिया	बीकानेर	बीकानेर	300.00
49	उदयपुर सीमेंट्स वर्क्स	3.50	श्रीपति नगर, डबोक	मावली	उदयपुर	3.50
50	अग्रवाल सोलर पावर वेंचर्स (राजस्थान) प्रा. लिमिटेड	5.00	शेखासर	बाप	जोधपुर	5.00
51	अज्यूर पावर फॉर्टी श्री प्रा. लिमिटेड	300.00	शेखासर, सोन बांधेरी, केसर	बाप	जोधपुर	300.00
52	अवदा सन्स एनर्जी प्रा. लिमिटेड	350.00	नूरसर	बीकानेर	बीकानेर	350.00
53	अवदा आरजेएचएन प्रा. लिमिटेड	240.00	नूरसर	बीकानेर	बीकानेर	240.00
54	अवाडा सस्टेनेबल आरजे प्रोजेक्ट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	300.00	नूरसर, भेरुखिया	बीकानेर	बीकानेर	300.00
55	क्लीन सोलर पावर जोधपुर	250.00	कुशालराम की बस्ती, देदासरी	बाप	जोधपुर	250.00
56	थार सूर्या 1 प्रा. लिमिटेड	300.00	धोलेरा 1	बीकानेर	बीकानेर	300.00
57	एसीएमई हीरगढ़	300.00		फतेहगढ़	जैसलमेर	300.00

क्र.सं.	डेवलपर का नाम	परियोजना क्षमता (मेगावाट)	परियोजना स्थान			चालू की गई क्षमता (मेगावाट)
			गाँव	तहसील/तालुका	जिला	
58	मिलिट्री इंजीनियरिंग सर्विसेस	2.00		बाड़मेर	बाड़मेर	2.00
59	एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड	296.00	फतेहगढ़ सौर पार्क	जैसलमेर	जैसलमेर	296.00
60	अजंता सोया लिमिटेड	1.00	झिंझियाली	फतेहगढ़	जैसलमेर	1.00
61	तिरुपति प्लास्टोमैटिक्स प्रा. लिमिटेड	0.40	झिंझियाली	फतेहगढ़	जैसलमेर	0.40
62	किरण इंफ्राटेक	0.40	झिंझियाली	फतेहगढ़	जैसलमेर	0.40
63	ओत्सुका केमिकल (भारत) प्रा. लिमिटेड	6.25	झिंझियाली	फतेहगढ़	जैसलमेर	6.25
64	अजमेर गेसेस(अम्बाजी सीमेंट प्रा. लिमिटेड की एक इकाई)	0.32	झिंझियाली	फतेहगढ़	जैसलमेर	0.32
65	शकुन प्लास्टिक (पी) लिमिटेड	0.15	झिंझियाली	फतेहगढ़	जैसलमेर	0.15
66	रेन्यू सोलर ऊर्जा प्रा. लिमिटेड	300.00	आचला	फतेहगढ़	जैसलमेर	300.00
67	रेन्यू सूर्य रवि	150.00	नूरसार	बीकानेर	बीकानेर	150.00
68	क्लीन सोलर पावर (भैंसाडा) प्रा. लिमिटेड	250.00	हरदासपुर	पोखरण	जैसलमेर	250.00
69	एबीसी रेन्यूबल एनर्जी (आरजे- 01) प्रा. लिमिटेड	300.00	नयागांव	बाप	जोधपुर	300.00
70	अल्ट्राटेक सीमेंट लिमिटेड	8.00		शंभूपुरा	चित्तौड़गढ़	8.00
71	जेके सीमेंट्स लिमिटेड	5.12		निंबाहेडा	चित्तौड़गढ़	5.12
72	मेगा सूर्य ऊर्जा प्रा. लिमिटेड	250.00	कोलायत	बीकानेर	बीकानेर	250.00
73	जेके सीमेंट्स लिमिटेड	5.60	मंगरोल	निंबाहेडा	चित्तौड़गढ़	5.60
74	अल्ट्राटेक नाथद्वारा सीमेंट्स लिमिटेड	6.25	बिनानिग्राम, पिंडवाड़ा	पिंडवाड़ा	सिरोही	6.25
75	एनटीपीसी आरईएल	250.00	शिमभू का भुर्ज	बीकानेर	बीकानेर	250.00
76	इरानी मारबल्स	1.20			चित्तौड़गढ़	1.20
77	चंदेरिया बिड़ला निगम	1.00	चंदेरिया		चित्तौड़गढ़	1.00

क्र.सं.	डेवलपर का नाम	परियोजना क्षमता (मेगावाट)	परियोजना स्थान			चालू की गई क्षमता (मेगावाट)
			गाँव	तहसील/तालुका	जिला	
78	ग्लोस्टोन भीलवाड़ा	3.80	बरन	बनेरा	भीलवाड़ा	3.80
79	एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड	300.00	भड़ला		जोधपुर	18.00
80	अवदा सनरेस	320.00	नोखदा	कोलायत	बीकानेर	320.00
81	एसबीई रेन्यूबल्स टेन प्रा. लिमि	280.00	रिव्री		जैसलमेर	280.00
82	एसबीई रेन्यूबल्स टेन प्रा. लिमि	140.00	रिव्री		जैसलमेर	140.00
83	जेके लक्ष्मी सीमेंट	7			सिरोही	7.00
84	मॉडर्न थ्रेड इंडिया	1.1	रैला		भीलवाड़ा	1.10
85	कंचन इंडिया लिमिटेड	16	नानकपुरा		भीलवाड़ा	16.00
86	एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड	150.00	देवीकोट	फतेहगढ़	जैसलमेर	150.00
87	एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड	90.00	देवीकोट	फतेहगढ़	जैसलमेर	90.00
88	एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड	300.00	नोखरा		बीकानेर	300.00
89	उदयपुर सीमेंट्स वर्क्स	0.80	डबोक		उदयपुर	0.80
90	सुदिवा स्पिनर्स लिमिटेड	7.24	धुनवालिया	हुर्दा	भीलवाड़ा	7.24
91	श्री सीमेंट, ब्यावर	13.44	रास	ब्यावर	अजमेर	13.44
92	एवन केमिकल्स इंडस्ट्रीज	0.32	कोलायत		बीकानेर	0.32
93	श्री सीमेंट लिमिटेड, सूरतगढ़ (श्री गंगानगर)	12.98	उदयपुर	सूरतगढ़	श्री गंगानगर	12.98
94	श्री सीमेंट लिमिटेड, जोबनेर (जयपुर)	7.08	जोबनेर		जयपुर	7.08
95	रिलायंस केमोटेक्स	1.10			उदयपुर	1.10
96	रेन्यूबल्स सन रवि प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	150.00	नूरसर	बीकानेर	बीकानेर	150.00
97	अग्रसेन इंजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज प्रा. लिमिटेड	1.50	सरना डूंगर		जयपुर	1.5
98	रेडी रोटी	1	भिवाड़ी		अलवर	1
99	रेडी रोटी	0.45	भिवाड़ी		अलवर	0.45
100	टीपी सूर्य लिमिटेड	110.00	नूरसर	बीकानेर	बीकानेर	110
101	जी.डी. फूड्स एएमएफजी (I) प्रा	0.90			अलवर	0.9

क्र.सं.	डेवलपर का नाम	परियोजना क्षमता (मेगावाट)	परियोजना स्थान			चालू की गई क्षमता (मेगावाट)
			गाँव	तहसील/तालुका	जिला	
	लिमिटेड					
102	अजय इंडिया लिमिटेड	1.10			भीलवाड़ा	1.1
103	सुआम ओवरसीस प्रा. लिमिटेड	1.76			भीलवाड़ा	1.76
104	हाई टेक इंजीनियरिंग सिस्टम प्रा. लिमिटेड	1.15			बीकानेर	1.15
105	वालकैन इलेक्ट्रो नियंत्रण	0.60			बीकानेर	0.6
106	एसीएमई अकलेरा शक्ति टेक्नालोजी प्रा. लिमिटेड	250.00	आरंग	शेओ	बाड़मेर	250
107	यूनिचार्म इंडिया प्रा. लिमिटेड	1.80			अलवर	1.8
108	मनोमय टेक्सटाइल इंडिया लिमिटेड	1.80			भीलवाड़ा	1.797
109	जेपीएल इंडस्ट्रीज	1.10			भीलवाड़ा	1.1
110	आरएसडब्ल्यूएम, कन्याखेड़ी, भीलवाड़ा	1.50			भीलवाड़ा	1.5
111	अनंत चरिटेबल एजुकेशनल सोसाइटी नाथद्वारा (राजसमंद)	0.72			राजसमंद	0.72
112	लग्नम स्पिनटेक्स लिमिटेड	2.40			भीलवाड़ा	2.4
113	बाबा स्पिनर्स	2.10			भीलवाड़ा	2.1
114	नितिन स्पिनर्स लिमिटेड, भीलवाड़ा	4.125			भीलवाड़ा	4.125
115	इंडो ऑटोटेक लिमिटेड, बगरू (जयपुर)	0.8			जयपुर	0.8
116	चोकशी हेरयूस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, उदयपुर	0.9			उदयपुर	0.9
117	अल्ट्राटेक सीमेंट लिमिटेड, पाव	4.6			पाली	4.6
118	चंबल फर्टिलाइजर्स एंड केमिकल्स लिमिटेड	1.08			कोटा	1.08
119	बोरोसिल लिमिटेड, चोमू	6.5			बीकानेर	6.5
120	नगर निगम ग्रेटर, जयपुर	1.5			जयपुर	1.5

क्र.सं.	डेवलपर का नाम	परियोजना क्षमता (मेगावाट)	परियोजना स्थान			चालू की गई क्षमता (मेगावाट)
			गाँव	तहसील/तालुका	जिला	
121	राइसिंग सन एनर्जी (के) प्रा. लिमिटेड	190.00	नोख	बपतिस्मा	फलौदी	190
122	सुदिवा स्पिनर्स, भीलवाड़ा	1.25			भीलवाड़ा	1.25
123	एएमपी एनर्जी ग्रीन सिक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	100.00			फलौदी	100
124	सालासर टेक्नोटेक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	1.10	मौजमाबाद	डूडू	डूडू	1.1
125	जक्वार और कंपनी प्रा. लिमिटेड	5.40			बीकानेर	5.4
126	फ्रूटफूल बिल्डकॉन प्रा. लिमिटेड	0.79			बीकानेर	0.79
127	इंडो ऑटोटेक लिमिटेड	0.95		टपूकारा	अलवर	0.95
128	अल्ट्रा शेर्गी शक्ति प्रा. लिमिटेड	380.00	नीम्बा	फतेहगढ़	जैसलमेर	380
129	एनटीपीसी आरईएल	150.00	छत्तरगढ़	बज्जू	बीकानेर	150.00
130	रेन्यू सूर्य प्रताप प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	210	नीम्बा एंड बोगानेई, मौजा मंडई,	फतेहगढ़	जैसलमेर	175
131	अडेप्ट रेन्यूबल एनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	110			बीकानेर	110
132	ब्राइट मेटल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	0.9	पारसरामपुरा	श्री माधोपुर	सीकर	0.9
133	आरएसडब्ल्यूएम लिमिटेड	2.2	मोर्डी		बांसवाड़ा	2.2
134	ट्रांसिशन एनर्जी सर्विसेस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	60			बीकानेर	60
135	ट्रांसिशन क्लीनटेक सर्विसेस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	24.4			बीकानेर	24.4
136	अदानी विलमार लिमिटेड	1.45		सिलोर	बूंदी	1.45
137	बॉश लिमिटेड	1.2	सीतापुरा	सांगानेर	जयपुर	1.2
138	नितिन स्पिनर्स लिमिटेड	2.4	भरवारियां कलाँ	शुरू कर दिया	चित्तौड़गढ़	2.4
139	रिन्यू सूर्य आयान सूर्य अयान प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	300	कलिजाल, नेग्राडा	शेओ	बाड़मेर	300
140	रिन्यू सूर्य रोशनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	400	मोडा	फतेहगढ़	जैसलमेर	400

क्र.सं.	डेवलपर का नाम	परियोजना क्षमता (मेगावाट)	परियोजना स्थान			चालू की गई क्षमता (मेगावाट)
			गाँव	तहसील/तालुका	जिला	
141	रिन्यू सूर्य विहान प्रा. लिमिटेड	100	बोगनियाल	फतेहगढ़	जैसलमेर	100
142	ट्रांसिशन ग्रीन एनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	100			बीकानेर	100
143	ट्रांसिशन सस्टेनेबल एनर्जी सर्विसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	50			बीकानेर	50
144	टीपी सौर्य लिमिटेड	200			बीकानेर	200
145	सिगवेर्क इंडिया प्रा. लिमिटेड जैसलमेर	0.92	झिंझिनयावाल	फतेहगढ़	जैसलमेर	0.92
146	इस्कॉन सर्जिकल लिमिटेड, जैसलमेर	0.675	झिंझिनयावाल	फतेहगढ़	जैसलमेर	0.675
147	बूटिक होटल इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बीकानेर	1	सारा भियानीमनी	कोलायत	बीकानेर	1
148	आईनॉक्स एयर प्रॉडक्ट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बीकानेर	8.5	सारा भियानीमनी	कोलायत	बीकानेर	8.5
149	एसीएमई क्लीनटेक प्रा. लिमिटेड बीकानेर	0.875	भेरू खेड़ा		बीकानेर	0.875
150	रिन्यू सूर्य प्रताप प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	210	नीम्बा और बोगानीये, मौजा मंडई,	फतेहगढ़	जैसलमेर	22
151	ओत्सुका (कैमिकल) इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, जैसलमेर	1.745	झिंझिनयावाल	फतेहगढ़	जैसलमेर	1.745
152	पोद्दार पिगमेंट लिमिटेड, जैसलमेर	2.20	झिंझिनयावाल	फतेहगढ़	जैसलमेर	2.20
153	एम्प्लस अल्फा सोलर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (एसपीवी) अल्ट्राटेक नाथद्वारा सीमेंट लिमिटेड, पिंडवाड़ा (सिरोही) (कंज्यूमर)	10		पिंडवाड़ा	सिरोही	10
154	भवाल सिंथेटिक्स इंडिया लिमिटेड, मावली (उदयपुर)	4.8	मावली		उदयपुर	4.8
155	हाईटेक गियर्स लिमिटेड	2.25		पुगल	बीकानेर	2.25
156	मेसर्स होंडा कार्स इंडिया लिमिटेड	2	टापूखेड़ा		अलवर	2

क्र.सं.	डेवलपर का नाम	परियोजना क्षमता (मेगावाट)	परियोजना स्थान			चालू की गई क्षमता (मेगावाट)
			गाँव	तहसील/तालुका	जिला	
	टापूखेड़ा (अलवर)					
157	नाहर इंडस्ट्रियल इंटरप्राइसेज लिमिटेड (अलवर)	2.16			अलवर	2.16
158	एसके ऑटोमोबाइल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	1.12			अलवर	1.12
159	एम्प्लस दक्षिण प्रा. लिमिटेड (एसपीवी) अल्ट्राटेक सीमेंट लिमिटेड, शंभुपुरा (चित्तौड़गढ़) (कंज्यूमर)	6.25	शंभुपुरा		चित्तौड़गढ़	6.25
160	महाराजा श्री उम्मैद मिल्स लिमिटेड	4.32			पाली	4.32
161	एनटीपीसी आरईएल	90	अन्ता	अन्ता	बरन	90
162	बीएसएल लिमिटेड, मंडपम (भीलवाड़ा)	1.7			भीलवाड़ा	1.7
163	मैनकाइंड फार्मा लिमिटेड	0.96			उदयपुर	0.96
164	रिलायंस केमटोएक्स इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड	2.35			उदयपुर	2.35
165	रिन्यू फोटोवोल्टिक्स लिमिटेड	5			जयपुर	4.95
166	श्रेजी कॉटफैब लिमिटेड	0.9			अलवर	0.9
167	रिन्यू सूर्य प्रताप प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	210	नीम्बा और बोगानीये, मौड़ा मंडई,	फतेहगढ़	जैसलमेर	3
168	सुदिवा स्पिनर्स, भीलवाड़ा	6.5			भीलवाड़ा	6.495
169	रोलेक्स प्रोसेसर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	1.1			भीलवाड़ा	1.1
170	मनोमय टेक्स इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	2.5			चित्तौड़गढ़	2.5
171	उमैक्स पैकेजिंग, (उमा पॉलिमर लिमिटेड की एक इकाई), जोधपुर	2.73			जोधपुर	2.73
172	मेट्सो आउटोटेक इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	1.38			अलवर	1.38

क्र.सं.	डेवलपर का नाम	परियोजना क्षमता (मेगावाट)	परियोजना स्थान			चालू की गई क्षमता (मेगावाट)
			गाँव	तहसील/तालुका	जिला	
	लिमिटेड					
173	जेके लक्ष्मी सीमेंट	6			सिरोही	6
174	एसबीएफ इस्पात प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	1.425			अलवर	1.425
175	डाइकिन एयर कंडीशनिंग लिमिटेड	1.5			अलवर	1.5
176	रिन्यू हंस ऊर्जा	600			जैसलमेर	600
177	श्री सीमेंट लिमिटेड	13.2			ब्यावर	13.2
178	रिन्यू फोटोवोल्टिक्स लिमिटेड	1			जयपुर	0.99
179	लेंसकार्ट सॉल्यूशंस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, रीको औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, कहरानी, भिवाड़ी	1.6		भिवाड़ी	अलवर	1.6
180	वीएसवी ऑनसाइट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (एसपीवी), अल्ट्राटेक सीमेंट लिमिटेड (कंज्यूमर)	0.8	शम्भूईपुरा		चित्तौड़गढ़	0.8
181	एएमपी एनर्जी ग्रीन पाइव प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	100			फलौदी	100
182	अयाना रिन्युएबल पावर श्री प्रा. लिमिटेड	300	जयमलसर	बीकानेर	बीकानेर	194.32
183	एम्प्लस एजेस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	100	जयमलसर	बीकानेर	बीकानेर	100
184	ग्रियान एनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	100	जयमलसर	बीकानेर	बीकानेर	100
185	वन वोल्ट एनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	100				100
186	एसबीई रिन्युएबल्स सिक्सटीन प्रा. लि.	150			फलौदी	150
187	बांसवाड़ा सिंटेक्स लिमिटेड, बांसवाड़ा	4			बांसवाड़ा	4
188	ग्रिउ एनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	2.5			डूडू	2.5
189	एनटीपीसी-आरईएल (भैंसरा)	320	भैंसरा	पोखरण	जैसलमेर	220
190	रिप्रिंग नैचुरल पावर सोर्स प्रा. लि.	150	चूली	बिशाला	बाड़मेर	150
191	रिन्यू सूर्य प्रताप प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	25			जैसलमेर	25
192	मेसर्स बोरोसिल लिमिटेड	3.5	सारा	कोलायत	बीकानेर	3.5

क्र.सं.	डेवलपर का नाम	परियोजना क्षमता (मेगावाट)	परियोजना स्थान			चालू की गई क्षमता (मेगावाट)
			गाँव	तहसील/तालुका	जिला	
			भियानीमनी			
193	मेसर्स बोरोसिल लिमिटेड	1.5	सारा भियानीमनी	कोलायत	बीकानेर	1.5
194	सेरेंटिका रिन्यूएबल्स इंडिया 4 प्रा. लिमिटेड, बीकानेर	180	जयमलसर	कोलायत	बीकानेर	162
195	हनुमान एग्रो फूड प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बीकानेर	1.8			बीकानेर	1.8
196	सेरेंटिका रिन्यूएबल्स इंडिया 4 प्रा. लिमिटेड, बीकानेर	180	जयमलसर	कोलायत	बीकानेर	6
197	राहुल इंटरनेशनल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	1	सारा भियानीमनी	कोलायत	बीकानेर	1
198	इमर्ज ग्लास इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	2.9	सारा भियानीमनी	कोलायत	बीकानेर	2.9
199	रिलायंस केमटोएक्स इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड	1.02	कानपुर		उदयपुर	1.02
200	उदयपुर सीमेंट वर्क्स लिमिटेड (फ्लोटिंग सोलर प्रॉजेक्ट)	2.7			उदयपुर	2.7
201	श्री राम पिस्टन एंड रिंग्स लिमिटेड	1.5	पथरेडी		अलवर	1.5
202	अशोक लेलैंड, अलवर	1.14			अलवर	1.14
203	स्टार कॉटस्पिन लिमिटेड, चित्तौड़गढ़	2.2			चित्तौड़गढ़	2.2
204	लॉर्ड्स क्लोरो एल्कलाई लिमिटेड	11.5	सारा भियानीमनी	कोलायत	बीकानेर	11.5
205	एसीएमई सोलर फोटोवोल्टिक (रिन्यू)	375	रामपुरिया	पोखरण	जैसलमेर	300
206	वीएसवी ऑनसाइट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (एसपीवी), अल्ट्राटेक सीमेंट लिमिटेड (कंज्यूमर)	0.305	खारिया खंगार		जोधपुर	0.305
207	वीएसवी ऑनसाइट प्राइवेट	0.24	बलारा		पाली	

क्र.सं.	डेवलपर का नाम	परियोजना क्षमता (मेगावाट)	परियोजना स्थान			चालू की गई क्षमता (मेगावाट)
			गाँव	तहसील/तालुका	जिला	
	लिमिटेड (एसपीवी), अल्ट्राटेक सीमेंट लिमिटेड (कंज्यूमर)					0.24
208	जुनिपर ग्रीन कॉस्मिक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	100	नोखा दर्ईया	कोलायत	बीकानेर	100
209	कंचन इंडिया लिमिटेड	15	नानकपुरा		भीलवाड़ा	15
210	डाइकिन एयर कंडीशनिंग इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, अलवर	0.8			अलवर	0.8
211	एसके ऑटोमोबाइल लिमिटेड जगह- टपूकड़ा, जिला- अलवर	0.75	टपूकड़ा		अलवर	0.75
212	सूपर बोल्ड सूटिंग्स प्रा. लिमिटेड	1.77			भीलवाड़ा	1.77
213	श्रॉस उदयपुर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कोलायत, बीकानेर	1	सारा भियानीमनी	कोलायत	बीकानेर	1
214	तुलसी पैलेस रिसॉर्ट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, कोलायत, बीकानेर	1.05	सारा भियानीमनी	कोलायत	बीकानेर	1.05
215	द हाइटेक गीयर्स लिमिटेड	1.7	सूरसर	पुगल	बीकानेर	0.75
216	एसीएमई रायसर सोलर पावर लिमिटेड	300			जैसलमेर	300
217	एसीएमई फलोडी सोलर एनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	300			जैसलमेर	300
218	एसीएमई देवघर सोलर पावर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	300			जैसलमेर	300
219	एसीएमई धौलपुर पावर टेक प्रा. लिमिटेड	300			जैसलमेर	300
220	लग्नम स्पिनटेक्स लिमिटेड	1	स्वरूपगंज	हमीरगढ़	भीलवाड़ा	1
221	ओजोन ओवरसीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड,	1.3	गिलोथ	नीमराना	अलवर	1.3
222	अदानी ग्रीन एनर्जी फोर सीमित	500			जैसलमेर	250
223	जुनिपर ग्रीन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	50			बीकानेर	50
224	श्री मोदी लेविगेटेड कॉलिन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	0.3				0.3

क्र.सं.	डेवलपर का नाम	परियोजना क्षमता (मेगावाट)	परियोजना स्थान			चालू की गई क्षमता (मेगावाट)
			गाँव	तहसील/तालुका	जिला	
225	हेमकुंड क्लासिक रिसॉर्ट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	0.8				0.8
226	देरेवाला इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड	1.9				1.9
						16750.52

FCI GODOWNS IN KARNATAKA

2127. SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

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

- the details of the number of Food Corporation of India (FCI) godowns currently operational across various districts in Karnataka including the total storage capacity of these godowns, district-wise;
- whether the said godowns are currently holding foodgrains beyond their designated limits and if so, the details thereof;
- whether the Government is considering any proposals for the construction or expansion of FCI godowns in Karnataka particularly in specific districts facing storage shortages; and
- if so, the details thereof along with the proposals under review in this regard including the expected timeline for completion and operationalisation of such godowns?

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

(a) and (b) As on 01.02.2025, 60 godowns (Owned-21 and Hired-39) with storage capacity of 10.13 LMT (Owned - 4.60 LMT and Hired-5.53 LMT) of Food Corporation of India (FCI) are currently operating in Karnataka.

The revenue district wise FCI Owned and Hired storage capacity along with stock held and utilization of depot is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) and (d) Requirement of Storage capacity in FCI depends upon the level of procurement, requirement of buffer norms and Public Distribution System (PDS) operations for food grains (Rice and Wheat). FCI continuously assesses and monitors the storage capacity and based on the requirement and storage gap assessment, storage capacities are created/hired through following schemes at a Pan India level including Karnataka:

1. Construction of Silos under Public Private Partnership(PPP) mode
2. Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme
3. Central Sector Scheme "Storage and Godowns"
4. Hiring of godown from Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC)/ State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs)/State Agencies
5. Private Warehousing Scheme (PWS)
6. Creation of godowns under Asset Monetization

The time-limit set for the construction of the godowns under various schemes is as per the Contract.

STATEMENT**Revenue District -wise FCI (Owned+ Hired) godowns in Karnataka****Figure in MT**

DIVISIONAL OFFICE	REVENUE DISTRICT	S.N.	DEPOTS	Owned/ Hired	STORAGE CAPACITY	STOCK POSITION			CAPACITY UTILISATION (%)
						TOTAL RICE	WHEAT	TOTAL (Rice + Wheat)	
BANGALORE	Bengaluru – Urban	1	FSD K.R. PURAM	Owned	55510	36445	9710	46156	83%
	Bengaluru – Rural	2	BSC WHITEFIELD	Owned	106488	73258	11035	84293	79%
	Kolar	3	SILO MALUR	Hired	25000	0	16428	16428	66%
		4	FSD K G F KOLAR	Owned	6560	5158	0	5158	79%
		5	SWC KUPPANAHALI	Hired	9268	6129	819	6949	75%
		6	SWC BANGARPET	Hired	3400	3580	0	3580	105%
HUBBALLI	Belagavi	7	FSD BELAGAVI	Owned	24000	9918	5185	15103	63%
		8	SWC BELAGAVI	Hired	8250	7602	0	7602	92%
		9	SWC BELAGAVI PEG	Hired	25000	25052	0	25052	100%
		10	PWS CHIKKODI	Hired	11928	8862	162	9024	76%
	Vijayapura	11	FSD VIJAYAPURA	Owned	12000	6023	1225	7248	60%

		12	SWC VIJAYAPURA U-III	Hired	24000	23582	0	23582	98%
	Dharwad	13	FSD UNKAL	Owned	13000	8159	4551	12710	98%
		14	CWC HUBLI	Hired	6264	4912	0	4912	78%
		15	FSD BOMMAPUR	Owned	36000	22168	1753	23921	66%
	Gadag	16	CWC GADAG UNIT II (PEG)	Hired	31425	27792	0	27792	88%
	Bagalkote	17	KSWC BAGALKOT U-I	Hired	10000	6623	0	6623	66%
		18	KSWC BAGALKOT U-II	Hired	32780	31075	0	31075	95%
	Haveri	19	KSWC RANEBENNUR (AUB)	Hired	23871	23513	0	23513	99%
MYSURU	Mandya	20	FSD MADDUR	Owned	11716	5802	959	6761	58%
		21	SWC MADDUR	Hired	5852	2560	993	3553	61%
		22	MANDYA (SWC U I)	Hired	4928	2243	0	2243	46%
	Kodagu	23	FSD KUSHAL NAGAR	Owned	3132	2494	0	2494	80%
	Mysuru	24	FSD K. R. NAGAR	Owned	12576	8034	0	8034	64%
		25	FSD MYSURU	Owned	15763	4227	4583	8810	56%
		26	SWC MYSURU U II	Hired	3000	2105	0	2105	70%
		27	SWC MYSURU U III	Hired	5000	4098	0	4098	82%
		28	FSD NANJANGUD	Owned	10020	6427	946	7373	74%

	Tumakuru	29	FSD TUMKUR	Owned	24408	7141	1727	8868	36%
		30	CWC TUMKUR	Hired	26745	20011	2931	22942	86%
		31	SWC TUMKUR U II	Hired	8468	7023	0	7023	83%
	Chamarajanagara	32	KSWC CHAMARAJANAGA R	Hired	17976	12406	0	12406	69%
RAICHUR	Ballari and Vijayanagara	33	FSD BALLARI	Owned	31300	24614	0	24614	79%
	Bidar	34	SWC BIDAR	Hired	31171	30106	0	30106	97%
		35	CWC BIDAR	Hired	18611	17724	0	17724	95%
	Kalaburagi	36	CWC KALABURAGI U II PEG	Hired	60047	53097	1948	55045	92%
		37	PWS KALABURAGI [SD16035]	Hired	6300	7238	0	7238	115%
	Yadgiri	38	PEG YADGIR REHIRED UNDER PWS[SD16029]	Hired	15000	15688	0	15688	105%
		39	PWS YADGIR[SD16038] {A4}	Hired	5000	5437	0	5437	109%
	Raichur	40	FSD RAICHUR	Owned	18792	12615	2066	14681	78%

	Koppal	41	FSD KOPPAL	Owned	12520	8583	1594	10177	81%
		42	PEG KOPPAL REHIRED UNDER PWS[SD16028]	Hired	20000	19565	0	19565	98%
		43	PWS KOPPAL	Hired	5000	5375	0	5375	107%
SHIVMOGGA	Chikkamagaluru	44	SWC CHIKKAMAGALUR (AUB)	Hired	2946	1403	0	1403	48%
	Chitradurga	45	SWC CHITRADURGA (AUB)	Hired	14526	12570	0	12570	87%
	Shivamogga	46	FSD GODIKOPPA	Owned	15800	7880	2744	10624	67%
		47	FSD BHADRAWATI	Owned	7450	3063	1694	4757	64%
		48	FSD THAVAREKOPPA	Owned	18800	8555	1890	10445	56%
		49	SWC MACHENAHALLI	Hired	10173	8889	0	8889	87%
	Davanagere	50	CWC DAVANAGERE	Hired	11222	10754	0	10754	96%
		51	SWC DAVANAGERE	Hired	10504	10153	0	10153	97%
		52	SWC HARIHARA	Hired	9604	9277	0	9277	97%
	Hassan	53	FSD HASSAN	Owned	12500	5961	1923	7883	63%
		54	SWC HASSAN PEG	Hired	16573	7618	0	7618	46%

			(AUB)						
		55	SWC HASSAN	Hired	10000	5454	0	5454	55%
	Uttara Kannada	56	KARWAR PEG	Hired	10582	10582	0	10582	100%
	Udupi	57	FSD UDUPI	Owned	12310	9901	53	9954	81%
	Dakshina Kannada	58	CWC MANNAGUDDA	Hired	3010	2559	0	2559	85%
		59	SWC MANGALORE	Hired	3000	2039	0	2039	68%
		60	CWC PANAMBUR	Hired	6248	4605	0	4605	74%

UNTAPPED OFFSHORE WIND ENERGY POTENTIAL

2128. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI

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

- (a) whether the Government concurs with the view that the country's offshore wind energy potential remains largely untapped even as nations such as Denmark, Britain and China have made significant advancements in this sector,
- (b) if so, the details of the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to develop offshore wind energy infrastructure considering the wide scope to set up renewable energy power stations utilizing salinity gradients, and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c) Presently, there is no installed offshore wind power capacity in the country. However, the Government has taken several steps to develop offshore wind energy infrastructure in the country. These, inter alia, include;

- Notification of 'Offshore Wind Energy Policy' in October 2015 to provide framework for the development of offshore wind energy in the country.
- Issuance of 'Guidelines for Offshore wind Power Assessment, Studies and Surveys' in September, 2018 by National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE) in order to facilitate the offshore wind studies/surveys by interested developers.
- For initial phase of developments, potential offshore wind zones off the coast of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu have been identified through meso-scale study.

- Installation of a LiDAR by NIWE off the coast of Gujarat in Nov, 2017 and collection of 02 years wind data. NIWE has also conducted Geophysical, Geotechnical study, Rapid EIA study, Oceanographic study (Wave, Tide and current) for a site equivalent to 1 GW capacity off the coast of Gujarat.
- Geotechnical study at three bore hole locations carried out off Tamil Nadu coast. Further, 4 LiDARs off Tamil Nadu coast installed for wind resource measurement.
- Issuance of a 'Strategy Paper for Establishment of Offshore Wind Energy Projects' in July, 2022 indicating various development models.
- The Offshore Wind Energy Lease Rules, 2023 have been notified to regulate the grant of lease of offshore areas for development of offshore wind energy projects.
- Central Transmission Utility (CTU) has completed the planning for initial 10 GW offshore transmission capacity (05 GW each off Gujarat and Tamil Nadu coast).
- Government through Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) has issued first tender for 'Leasing out Seabed for development of 4 GW of Offshore Wind Power Projects' under Captive Mode/bilateral agreements/Open Access Mode.
- The Union Cabinet has approved the 'Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for offshore wind energy projects' on 19.06.2024 at a total outlay of ₹ 7453 crore, including an outlay of ₹ 6853 crore for installation and commissioning

of 1 GW of offshore wind energy projects (500 MW each off the coast of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu), and grant of ₹ 600 crore for upgradation of two ports to meet logistics requirements for offshore wind energy projects. The scheme guidelines for implementation of “VGF Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects” issued on 11th September 2024.

- SECI has issued tender for 500 MW offshore wind energy project off Gujarat coast on 13th September 2024 under VGF scheme.
- Offshore Wind has been included in the list of activities to be considered for trading of Carbon Credits under bilateral/co-operative approaches as per Article 6.2 Mechanism of Paris Agreement.
- Waiver of Inter-State Transmission (ISTS) Charges has been extended for offshore wind power projects commissioned on or before 31.12.2032 with graded ISTS charges thereafter.
- Waiver of additional surcharge is granted for electricity produced from offshore wind projects commissioned up to December, 2032 and supplied to Open Access Consumers.

In addition, Government is implementing a “Renewable Energy Research and Technology Development (RE-RTD)” programme through various research institutions and industry to develop indigenous technologies and manufacturing for widespread applications of new and renewable energy including ocean energy salinity gradient in efficient and cost-effective manner in the country.

टीआईडीई 2.0

2129. श्री कंवर सिंह तंवर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार देश में इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले स्टार्ट-अप को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रौद्योगिकी सूचना और उद्यमी विकास योजना (टीआईडीई 2.0) के तहत विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश में वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने वाले स्टार्ट-अप की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) उक्त योजना के तहत स्टार्ट-अप के चयन के लिए निर्धारित मानदंडों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का उक्त योजना के तहत उपलब्ध कराई गई सीटों की संख्या बढ़ाने का विचार है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके तहत सीटों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए निर्धारित मानदंडों 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 (ङ) इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय (एमईआईटीवाई) ने इनक्यूबेटरों को वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता के माध्यम से प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित उद्यमशीलता को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से वर्ष 2019 में उद्यमियों के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी इनक्यूबेशन और विकास (टीआईडीई 2.0) योजना शुरू की है। यह योजना लगभग 2000 टेक स्टार्ट-अप को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए 5 वर्ष की अवधि में 264.62 करोड़ रुपए के कुल परिव्यय के साथ पूरे भारत में उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों और प्रमुख अनुसंधान एवं विकास संगठनों में 51 चयनित इनक्यूबेटरों के माध्यम से स्टार्टअप्स को सहायता प्रदान कर रही है। अब तक, इस योजना के तहत कुल 1595 स्टार्टअप को वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश सहित टीआईडीई 2.0 योजना के तहत समर्थित स्टार्टअप की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार संख्या संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

टीआईडीई 2.0 योजना के तहत स्टार्ट-अप के चयन के मानदंडों में नवीनता, व्यवसायिक मॉडल, राजस्व मॉडल, बाजार क्षमता, प्रभाव, मूल्यांकन प्रस्ताव, प्रौद्योगिकी व्यवहार्यता, मापनीयता, संस्थापक का प्रोफाइल, निकास रणनीति, टीम की ताकत और गुणात्मक विश्लेषण शामिल हैं।

विवरण

टीआईडीई 2.0 योजना के तहत समर्थित स्टार्टअपों की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार संख्या

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का न	टीआईडीई 2.0 योजना के तहत समर्थित स्टार्ट अप की संख्या
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	121
2	असम	12
3	बिहार	24
4	छत्तीसगढ़	11
5	गुजरात	139
6	हरियाणा	14
7	हिमाचल प्रदेश	23
8	कर्नाटक	177
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	8
10	केरल	49
11	मध्य प्रदेश	20
12	महाराष्ट्र	86
13	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली	71
14	ओडिशा	57
15	पंजाब	77
16	राजस्थान	130
17	तमिलनाडु	193
18	तेलंगाना	168
19	उत्तर प्रदेश	139
20	उत्तराखंड	29
21	पश्चिम बंगाल	47
कुल		1595

अनुसंधान एवं व्यावसायिक कार्यक्रम

2130. श्री भोजराज नाग:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार द्वारा वंचित एवं पिछड़े वर्गों को उच्च स्तरीय शिक्षा एवं कुशल रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए अनुसंधान एवं व्यावसायिक कार्यक्रम तैयार करने हेतु कोई कदम उठाए गए हैं; और
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ख) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय ने वंचित और पिछड़े वर्गों को उच्चतर शिक्षा और कुशल रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने हेतु अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम विकसित करने के लिए कई पहल की हैं। विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीएसटी) अनुसंधान सुविधा केंद्रों की स्थापना, उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों और परिष्कृत उपकरणों पर प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित कर, युवा वैज्ञानिकों को अनुसंधान अनुदान प्रदान कर एवं कृषि और संबद्ध, स्वास्थ्य, ऊर्जा, जल और स्वच्छता, कौशल विकास और आजीविका क्षेत्रों में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी परियोजनाओं को सहायित कर अनुसूचित जाति (एससी) और अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी), वंचित और पिछड़े समुदायों के विकास को सहायित करता है। विद्यालयी बच्चों को विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी में नवाचार करने और विज्ञान में उच्चतर शिक्षा प्राप्त करने हेतु विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से प्रेरित भी किया जाता है। इन पहलों का प्रौद्योगिकी-संचालित समाधान, उद्यमशीलता और एसटीआई क्षमतावर्धन को अपनाकर एससी और एसटी के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ता है। डीएसटी की प्रमुख योजनाएं और कार्यक्रम इस प्रकार हैं:

क. अनुसूचित जाति उप योजना (एससीएसपी) और जन जातीय उप योजना (टीएसपी) डीएसटी ने पिछले दो दशकों के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में कृषि, संसाधन प्रबंधन, सूक्ष्म उद्यम विकास, कला और शिल्प, फसल कटाई उपरांत की प्रौद्योगिकी, स्वास्थ्य और पोषण, इंजीनियरिंग और संबद्ध पहलुओं,

प्रशिक्षण और कौशल विकास, पेयजल और स्वच्छता, और ऊर्जा के विविध क्षेत्रों में एससी/एसटी समुदायों के जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने के लिए लगभग 500 एसएंडटी परियोजनाओं को सहायित किया है। इसके अलावा, वांछित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कार्यकलाप किए जा रहे हैं:

- 17 राज्यों के वन सीमांत क्षेत्रों और संरक्षित क्षेत्रों/वन्यजीव अभयारण्यों के आसपास संरक्षण और आजीविका से संबंधित जटिल मुद्दों से निपटने हेतु 17 गैर सरकारी संगठनों के नेटवर्क के माध्यम से लोगों और संरक्षित क्षेत्रों (पीपीए) पर समन्वित कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, जिसमें आजीविका संवर्धन हेतु स्थल-विशिष्ट बेहतरकारी उपायों और किफायती एवं व्यवहार्य प्रौद्योगिकियों के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के साथ-साथ प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण भी शामिल है।
- प्रणालीगत बेहतरकारी उपायों के माध्यम से अनुसूचित जाति (एससी) और अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) समुदायों के समग्र विकास हेतु देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में 45 विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी और नवाचार (एसटीआई) केंद्र स्थापित किए गए हैं। ये एसटीआई केंद्र स्थायी आजीविका के सृजन और उनकी बढ़ती आकांक्षाओं के अनुरूप जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने के माध्यम से एससी और एसटी आबादी के उचित समावेशी विकास के लिए उपयुक्त और प्रासंगिक एसटीआई दृष्टिकोणों के विकास, सुधार और सपुर्दगी को विकसित, पोषित और सुनिश्चित करते हैं।
- आजीविका प्रणाली (सबसे कमजोर कड़ी और ताकत), स्थानीय और स्वदेशी ज्ञान पर सूचना एकत्र करने और इसे प्रौद्योगिकीय सूचना से संबद्ध करने हेतु विभिन्न राज्यों में 11 अनुसूचित जाति (एससी)/अनुसूचित जनजाति प्रकोष्ठों को सहायित किया जा रहा है, ताकि लक्षित लाभार्थियों के विकास के लिए विशिष्ट कार्यनीतियों के विकास में सहायता मिल सके और कार्यान्वयन हेतु नीतियां निर्धारित की जा सकें। ये प्रकोष्ठ बेहतरकारी उपायों के प्रसार और अंतिम छोर तक पहुंचाने में सहायता कर रहे हैं।

- पूर्वोत्तर और अनुसूचित जनजाति समुदाय के आदिवासियों के जातीय खाद्य पदार्थों पर अनुसंधान हेतु हेरिटेज खाद्य और पेय अनुसंधान केंद्र, विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नत अध्ययन संस्थान, गुवाहाटी में नवाचार, प्रौद्योगिकी और उद्यमिता के लिए जैव संसाधन केंद्र की स्थापना की गई है।
- स्थानीय ज्ञान प्रणालियों, सतत जलवायु अनुकूल मत्स्य पालन, तटीय संरक्षण और सामुदायिक मत्स्य पालन दृष्टिकोण को सुदृढ़ बनाने के माध्यम से आजीविका, रेजिलिएंस और ज्ञान सृजन को बढ़ाने हेतु तटीय मत्स्य पालन सूचना केंद्र (कार निकोबार द्वीप समूह में अपनी तरह का पहला) स्थापित किया गया है।
- सहयोगात्मक परियोजना "छोटे रोगी समूह में नैदानिक परीक्षणों के लिए सिकल सेल रोग के सीआरआईएसपीआर मध्यस्थता आनुवंशिक सुधार" को सिकल सेल रोग (सीएसडी) के स्थायी उपचार विकसित करने के लिए कार्यान्वित किया गया है, जिसमें जीन संशोधन प्रौद्योगिकियों का उपयोग करके एससीडी रोगियों के जीवन स्तर में सुधार के व्यापक लाभ शामिल हैं।
- "विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूहों (पीवीटीजी) के त्वरित विकास" संबंधी कार्यक्रम 75 पीवीटी समूहों के समक्ष आने वाली असुरक्षा को दूर करने हेतु स्थायी एसटीआई उत्पाद विकसित करके केंद्र सरकार द्वारा मार्च 2023 में घोषित राष्ट्रीय पीवीटीजी मिशन पूरा करता है।

ख. दिव्यांगजनों और बुजुर्गों के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तक्षेप (टीआईडीई) कार्यक्रम में दिव्यांगजनों (पीडब्ल्यूडी) और बुजुर्गों को अधिक स्वायत्तता प्रदान करने के लिए वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान, किफायती और अनुकूलनीय विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी (एसएंडटी) उत्पादों के डिजाइन और विकास का व्यापक परिप्रेक्ष्य था। सहायक प्रौद्योगिकी (एटी) में अनुसंधान और विकास (आरएंडडी), प्रोटोटाइप, प्रक्रियाओं और प्रोटोकॉल के डिजाइन और विकास, सत्यापन, वृहत फील्ड परीक्षण, उन्नयन आदि हेतु लगभग 150 परियोजनाओं के लिए अनुदान सहायता दी गई है।

ग. महिलाओं के लिए विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी (एसटीडब्ल्यू) कार्यक्रम का लक्ष्य महिला प्रौद्योगिकी पार्कों (डब्ल्यूटीपी) के माध्यम से किसी भी क्षेत्र में महिलाओं की प्रमुख आजीविका प्रणाली की सबसे कमजोर कड़ी को सुधारना है और विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और नवाचारों के बेहतरकारी उपायों के माध्यम से आजीविका प्रणाली की सबसे मजबूत कड़ी के आधार पर सामाजिक उद्यमिता और महिला रोजगार को बढ़ावा देना है। महिलाओं से संबंधित मुद्दों के समाधान हेतु प्रौद्योगिकी विकसित करने के लिए लगभग 40 डब्ल्यूटीपीएस स्थापित किए गए हैं और 150 परियोजनाओं को सहायित किया गया है।

घ. आजीविका के लिए नवाचार सुदृढीकरण, उन्नयन और पोषण (सुनील) कार्यक्रम नेटवर्किंग नेटवर्क कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकीय ज्ञान, कौशल वृद्धि, क्षमतावर्धन और समुदायों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थितियों में सुधार हेतु साझेदारी में गैर सरकारी संगठनों और ज्ञान संस्थानों (केआई) को सहायित करता है। आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग (ईडब्ल्यूएस) के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास हेतु अनुप्रयुक्त अनुसंधान के माध्यम से विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित उत्पादों के लिए 8 परियोजनाओं को सहायित किया गया है।

ङ. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मानव क्षमता वर्धन कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत, पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान 21,087 अनुसूचित जनजाति के विद्यार्थियों को इंस्पायर अवार्ड्स-मानक (मिलियन माइंड्स ऑगमेंटिंग नेशनल एस्पिरेशन एंड नॉलेज) के अंतर्गत पुरस्कार प्रदान किए गए। यह एक राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम है जिसका लक्ष्य विशेष रूप से स्वच्छ भारत, डिजिटल इंडिया, स्वस्थ भारत, मेक इन इंडिया, ऊर्जा, पर्यावरण, स्वच्छता आदि जैसे राष्ट्रीय प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों के संदर्भ में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से सामाजिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने की क्षमता रखने वाले 'मौलिक विचारों' को बढ़ावा देना है। प्रत्येक लाभार्थी को 10,000/- रुपये का पुरस्कार प्रदान किया जाता है।

च. अनुसंधान एवं विकास अवसंरचना सुदृढीकरण कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, अत्याधुनिक उपकरणों, विभिन्न उपकरणों और विश्लेषणात्मक प्रौद्योगिकियों के उपयोग और अनुप्रयोग पर व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम सह संवेदीकरण, स्तुति (वैज्ञानिक और प्रौद्योगिकीय अवसंरचना का उपयोग करने वाला सहक्रियात्मक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम) कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत एनआईटी, अगरतला और आईआईटी

(आईएसएम), धनबाद में आयोजित किए गए, जिससे 10,000 आदिवासी अनुसंधानकर्ता/छात्र लाभान्वित हुए।

विश्वविद्यालयों और उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों में विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी अवसंरचना के सुधार के लिए इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय, अमरकंटक, मध्य प्रदेश को निधि प्रदान की गई ताकि अनुसंधान एवं विकास अवसंरचना सुविधाओं को बढ़ाया जा सके, जिससे देश में जनजातीय समुदाय से अच्छे अनुसंधानकर्ताओं को आकृष्ट किया जा सके और वैश्विक संदर्भ में उनकी अनुसंधान आवश्यकता के साथ-साथ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बनाए रखा जा सके।

छ. एनएम-आईसीपीएस के तहत, छात्रों को निरंतर शिक्षण और व्यावहारिक अभ्यास के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए लगभग 30 प्रयोगशालाएँ/अनुभव केंद्र स्थापित किए गए। दिव्यसम्पर्क आईएचयूबी रुड़की ने टीएसपी कार्यक्रम के तहत उपकरण सामग्री और प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान के तहत 17,409 छात्रों को प्रशिक्षित किया। इंटर साइबर फिजिकल सिस्टम के कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम के तहत लगभग 46,974 लाभार्थियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया।

आईआईटी भिलाई में “डिजिटल एग्री विलेज” परियोजना के तहत आयोजित ड्रोन दीदी कार्यशाला में परिशुद्ध कृषि में ड्रोन के अभिनव उपयोग को प्रदर्शित किया गया। कार्यशाला में ड्रोन आधारित छिड़काव, बीज बोने और अन्य कृषि पद्धतियों का लाइव प्रदर्शन शामिल था, जिसमें 100 से अधिक महिलाओं ने भाग लिया।

ज. अनुसंधान राष्ट्रीय शोध संस्थान (एएनआरएफ) के अंतर्गत, समावेशिता अनुसंधान अनुदान (आईआरजी), पूर्व ईएमईक्यू योजना, अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति से संबंधित लगभग 125 अनुसंधानकर्ताओं को विज्ञान और इंजीनियरिंग के अग्रणी क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान करने हेतु प्रति वर्ष वित्त पोषण सहायता प्रदान करती है।

झ. नवाचारों के विकास और दोहन के लिए राष्ट्रीय पहल (निधि) - समावेशी प्रौद्योगिकी व्यवसाय इनक्यूबेटर (आईटीबीआई) योजना

- निधि आईटीबीआई केंद्र वित्तीय सहायता, मार्गदर्शन और संसाधनों तक पहुंच प्रदान करता है जो स्टार्टअप, उद्यमियों और उपेक्षित पृष्ठभूमि से आने वाले व्यक्तियों, खासकर एससी/एसटी को उनके अभिनव विचारों को व्यवहार्य व्यवसायों में बदलने के लिए सशक्त बनाता है। कार्यक्रम कौशल विकास, सामुदायिक जुड़ाव और विभिन्न हितधारकों के साथ सहयोग पर जोर देता है, जो यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि हाशिये पर रहने वाले समूह अर्थव्यवस्था में सार्थक योगदान दे सकें।
- निधि-आईटीबीआई की स्थापना टियर 2 और टियर 3 शहरों में, विशेष रूप से उन क्षेत्रों में की गई है, जहां वांछित नवाचार और उद्यमीय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र नहीं है, तथा इनका ध्यान भौगोलिक, लैंगिक, विशेष योग्यता वाले व्यक्तियों और वंचित समुदायों के संदर्भ में समावेशिता पर केंद्रित है।
- विभिन्न प्रौद्योगिकी क्षेत्रों में नवोन्मेषी स्टार्टअप्स को इनक्यूबेशन और मेंटरिंग सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में 48 निधि समावेशी टीबीआई स्थापित किए गए हैं। इन निधि आईटीबीआई द्वारा सहायित स्टार्टअप्स स्थानीय समस्याओं का समाधान करके नवोन्मेषी उत्पाद प्रदान करते हैं, जिनका उपेक्षित समुदायों सहित आस-पास के क्षेत्रों पर महत्वपूर्ण सामाजिक प्रभाव पड़ता है।
- इसके अतिरिक्त, नवाचार और उद्यमिता (आई एंड ई) आधारित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत देश में पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान लगभग 317 संगठनों को स्वीकृत धनराशि के माध्यम से 23498 लाभार्थियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है।

ENHANCING CONSUMER GRIEVANCES REDRESSAL MECHANISMS

2131. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of consumer rights violations, unfair trade practices or price exploitation in border region in view of consumer related challenges faced by people of Amritsar and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the measures taken by the Government to ensure strict enforcement of quality standards in light of rampant adulteration of essential food items, especially in dairy, grains and packaged goods;
- (c) the details of the specific actions taken by the Government to curb the inflow of illegal or substandard products into the market and protect consumers from fraudulent goods;
- (d) whether the Government has any plans to enhance consumer grievance redressal mechanisms in border districts including setting up special consumer courts or fast-track complaint resolution centres; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) to (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, 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.

The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 provides for a three tier quasi-judicial machinery at District, State and Central levels commonly known as "Consumer Commissions" for protection of the rights of consumers and to provide simple and speedy redressal of consumer disputes including those related with unfair trade practices. The Consumer Commissions are empowered to give relief of a specific nature and award compensation to consumers, wherever appropriate. At present, there is one State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission at the state level and twenty three District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions at the district level in the State of Punjab.

As per Section 38 (7) of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, every complaint shall be disposed of as expeditiously as possible and endeavour shall be made to decide the complaint within a period of three months from the date of receipt of

notice by opposite party where the complaint does not require analysis or testing of commodities and within five months if it requires analysis or testing of commodities.

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

Section 90 and 91 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 provide for punishment for manufacturing for sale or for storing or selling or for distributing or importing any product containing an adulterant or spurious goods, which includes imprisonment or fine depending on the extent of injury to the consumer.

Under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA), an executive agency, came into existence on 24.07.2020. It is designed to intervene, to prevent consumer detriment arising from unfair trade practices and to initiate class action(s), including the enforcement of recalls, refunds and return of products. Its core mandate is to prevent and regulate false or misleading advertisements which are prejudicial to the public interest.

The National Consumer Helpline (NCH) administered by the Department of Consumer Affairs has emerged as a single point of access to consumers across the country for their grievance redressal at a pre-litigation stage. Consumers can register their grievances from all over the country in 17 languages through a toll-free number 1915. These grievances can be registered on Integrated Grievance

Redressal Mechanism (INGRAM), an omni-channel IT enabled central portal, through various channels- WhatsApp (8800001915), SMS (8800001915), email (nch-ca@gov.in), the NCH app, the web portal (consumerhelpline.gov.in), and the Umang app as per their convenience. 1049 companies, who have voluntarily partnered with NCH, as part of the 'Convergence' programme directly respond to these grievances according to their redressal process, and revert by providing a feedback to the complainant on the portal. Complaints against those companies, who have not partnered with National Consumer Helpline, are forwarded to the company for redressal.

Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), through State/UTs and its Regional Offices, conducts regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of various food products to check compliance with the quality and safety parameters and other requirements as laid down under Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006, and regulations made thereunder. In cases where food samples are found to be non-conforming, penal action is taken against the defaulting Food Business Operators as per the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards Act, Rules and Regulations.

Further, for regular inspection and monitoring the quality of food, FSSAI has also provided financial and technical support to the States/UTs for strengthening the food testing ecosystem which includes procurement of High End and Basic Equipment, setting up of Microbiology laboratory and managing contingencies, Mobile Food Testing Laboratories, Manpower, National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accreditation etc.

FSSAI has sanctioned a total grant of Rs. 23.56 Crores from 2016-2024 to the state of Punjab for strengthening the food testing ecosystem. FSSAI has also sanctioned 23 Mobile Food Testing Laboratories for the State of Punjab. These Mobile labs are equipped with basic infrastructure for quick qualitative testing for detection of adulteration in various food commodities. Mobile labs are also used as a platform for conducting training and awareness programmes across the State. Mobile food labs, deployed in the state of Punjab conducted a total of 20276 surveillance tests, 1030 public awareness programs, and 156 training sessions for various stakeholders.

PROMOTION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY IN ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS

2132. SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI

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

- (a) the steps being taken to ensure that renewable sources of energy are being encouraged in the aspirational districts especially in villages;
- (b) the details of incentives being offered to people who wish to use the renewable sources of energy; and
- (c) the steps being taken to give subsidies to companies to set up renewable sources of energy plants?

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 various schemes/programs to encourage use of renewable energy in the country

including in the aspirational districts and villages. Detail of major renewable energy schemes/ programmes, along with provision of central financial support available, is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) MNRE has taken various steps and implementing schemes and programmes to support companies setting-up renewable energy plants, these include the following:

1. Scheme for Development of Solar Parks and Ultra-mega Solar Power Projects with a target of setting up 40,000 MW capacity.
2. Production Linked Incentive scheme 'National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules' for achieving manufacturing capacity of Giga Watt (GW) scale in High Efficiency Solar PV modules (Tranche- I and II).
3. 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).
4. 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.
5. 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.

6. 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.
7. Bio-Energy Programme:
8. Waste to Energy Programme : Programme on Energy from Urban, industrial and Agricultural Wastes/Residues
9. Biomass Programme: Scheme to Support Manufacturing of Briquettes and Pellets and Promotion of Biomass (non-bagasse) based cogeneration in Industries.
10. Renewable Energy Research and Technology Development (RE-RTD) Programme.

STATEMENT

Major renewable energy schemes/ programmes, along with provision of central financial support, being implemented by MNRE

Scheme/Programmes	Incentives presently available as per the Scheme			
a) PM Surya Ghar: Mu Bijli Yojana	Under the PMSG: MBY, the 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))	Rs.30,000/kWp	Rs.33,000/kWp

Scheme/Programmes	Incentives presently available as per the Scheme			
		capacity or part thereof)		
	2	Residential Sector (with additional RTI capacity of 1 kWp or part thereof)	Rs.18,000/kWp	Rs.19,800/kWp
	3	Residential Sector (additional RTI capacity beyond 3 kWp)	No additional CF	No additional CF
	4	Group Housing Societies/ Residential Welfare Associations (GHS/RWA) etc. for common facilities including EV charging up to 500 kWp (@ 3	Rs.18,000/kWp	Rs.19,800/kWp

Scheme/Programmes	Incentives presently available as per the Scheme				
		kWp per house)			
b) Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) Scheme Phase (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.				
c) PLI Scheme 'National Programme on High Efficiency Solar Panels' 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: (iv) quantum of sales of solar PV modules; (v) performance parameters (efficiency and temperature coefficient of maximum power) of solar PV modules sold; and (vi) percentage of local value addition in modules sold				
d) Solar Park Scheme	(a) Up to Rs. 25 lakhs per Solar Park, for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR). (b) Rs. 20 lakh per MW or 30% of the project cost, whichever is lower, for development of infrastructure.				
e) PM-KUSUM scheme	Component A: Setting up of 10,000 MW of Decentralized Ground/Stilt Mounted Solar or other renewable energy based 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 renewable energy under the scheme. The PBI is given to the DISCOMs for a period of five years from the Commercial Operation Date of the plant				

Scheme/Programmes	Incentives presently available as per the Scheme
	Therefore, the total PBI payable to DISCOMs is up to Rs. 3 Lakh per MW. Component B: Installation of 14 Lakh Stand-alone Solar Agriculture Pumps Benefits available: CFA of 30% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the stand-alone solar agriculture pump is provided. However, in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Lakshadweep and AandN Islands CFA of 50% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost whichever is lower, of the stand-alone solar pump is provided. Component B can also be implemented without State share of 30%. The Central Financial Assistance will continue to remain 30% and rest 70% will be borne by the farmer. Component C: Solarisation of 35 Lakh Grid Connected Agriculture Pumps including through Feeder Level Solarisation Benefits available: (a) Individual Pump Solarization (IPS): CFA of 30% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the solar PV component is provided. However, in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Lakshadweep and AandN Islands CFA of 50% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost whichever is lower, of the 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 in

Scheme/Programmes	Incentives presently available as per the Scheme
	MNRE. However, in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Island, CFA of Rs. 1.75 crore per MW is provided.
f) 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. (c) Inter-State Transmission Expansion: A major inter-state GEC project will facilitate power evacuation from Leh, Ladakh, Haryana, enabling the integration of 13 GW of RE projects to Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir.
g) 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. 4 Lakhs/MW (on installed capacity) (Maximum CFA- Rs. 1 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] (d) For pellet plants whose applications have been received on or after 16.07.2024: iii. For Non-Torrefied Pellet manufacturing plant: Rs. 2 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) iv. For Torrefied Pellet manufacturing plant: Rs. 4 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/Programmes	Incentives presently available as per the Scheme
h) Waste to Energy Programme	(a) For Biogas generation: Rs. 0.25 crore per 1200 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 and agro-industrial waste (other than Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) through incineration process): Rs.0.40 crore/MW (Maximum CFA Rs.5.00 Crore/Project) (e) For Biomass Gasifier for electricity/ thermal application 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 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 and Kashmir, Ladakh, Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the eligible CFA would be 20% higher than Standard CFA pattern given above.

Scheme/Programmes	Incentives presently available as per the Scheme
	● 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.
i) 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.
j) RandD programme	The Ministry encourages research and technology development proposals in collaboration with the industry and provides up to 100% financial support to Government/non-profit research organizations and up to 70% to Industry Start-ups, Private Institutes, Entrepreneurs and Manufacturing units.
k) National Green Hydrogen Mission	● SIGHT programme for Electrolyser manufacturing has an allocation of ₹4,440 Crores. The incentives start from ₹4,440 per kW in the first year and end at ₹1,480 per kW in the fifth year. ● SIGHT programme for Green Hydrogen production and derivatives have an allocation of ₹13,050 Crores. ○ For Green Hydrogen Production, incentives are capped at ₹50/kg, ₹40/kg and ₹30/kg for the first, second and third year respectively.

Scheme/Programmes	Incentives presently available as per the Scheme
	○ For Green Ammonia production, incentives at ₹8.82/kg in the first year of production and supply, ₹7.06/kg during the second year of production and supply, and ₹5.30/kg during the third year of production and supply. ● Pilot projects for projects in Transport Sector have an outlay of ₹496 Crores till FY 2025-26. ● Pilot projects in Shipping sector have an outlay of ₹110 Crores till FY 2025-26. ● Pilot projects in Steel sector have an outlay of ₹455 Crores till FY 2029-30. ● Hydrogen Hubs have an outlay of ₹200 Crores till FY 2025-26. ● The RandD program of the Mission has a budget of ₹400 Crores till FY 2025-26. ● Skill Development component of the Mission has an outlay of ₹35 Crores till FY 2029-30. ● The Testing component of the Mission has an outlay of ₹200 Crores till FY 2025-26. ● The New and Innovative Techniques and Applications for Green Hydrogen has an outlay of ₹200 Crores by FY 2025-26.
I) Offshore Wind	● The Union Cabinet has approved the 'Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for offshore wind energy projects' on 19.06.2024 at a total outlay of ₹ 7453 crore, including an outlay of ₹ 6853 crore for installation and commissioning of 1 GW of offshore wind energy projects (500 MW each off the coast of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu), and grant of ₹ 600 crore for upgradation of two ports to meet logistics requirements

Scheme/Programmes	Incentives presently available as per the Scheme														
	for offshore wind energy projects. The scheme guidelines for implementation of “VGF Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects” issued by MNRE on 11th September 2024.														
J) New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA):	● The Scheme will cover electrification of One Lakh un-electrified households (HHs) in Tribal and PVTG areas identified by Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) by provision of off-grid solar systems. ● The scheme includes a provision for providing off-grid solar lighting in 1500 Multi-Purpose Centres (MPCs) in PVTG areas as approved under PM JANMAN. ● Similarly, the scheme also includes provision for solarisation of 2000 public institutions through off-grid solar systems as approved under DA JGUA. The off-grid solar systems shall be provided only where electricity supply through grid is not techno-economically feasible. ● The financial outlay approved for the scheme under PM JANMAN and DA JGUA is given below: <table><tr><th>S. No.</th><th>Components</th><th>Central Share (100%)</th><th>Approved Financial Outlay (in Rs. Crore)</th><th>Timeline</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Provision of 0.3 kW Solar offgrid system for 1 lakh Tribal and PVTG HHs</td><td>Rs. 50,000 per HH or as per actual cost</td><td>500</td><td rowspan="2">FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Solar street lighting and</td><td>Rs. 1 lakh per MPC</td><td>15</td></tr></table>	S. No.	Components	Central Share (100%)	Approved Financial Outlay (in Rs. Crore)	Timeline	1	Provision of 0.3 kW Solar offgrid system for 1 lakh Tribal and PVTG HHs	Rs. 50,000 per HH or as per actual cost	500	FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26	2	Solar street lighting and	Rs. 1 lakh per MPC	15
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	Rs. 1 lakh per MPC	15												

Scheme/Programmes		Incentives presently available as per the Scheme				
		provision of lighting in 1500 MPCs of PVTG areas				
	3	Solarisation of 2000 public institutions through off-grid solar systems	Rs 1 lakh per kW	400	FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29	

OFFSHORE SAND MINING

2133. ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has called for tenders to conduct offshore sand mining in the country in co-operation with the private sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and especially the places in Kerala where the tender has been called for;
- (c) whether any proper scientific assessments have been made to the degradation to the marine ecosystem in the light of the sand mining that will be undertaken; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) The Central Government has launched the first tranche of auction of 13 offshore blocks on 28.11.2024 for grant of composite licence i.e. exploration licence-cum-

production lease. An Indian national, or a company as defined in clause (20) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 which fulfill the eligibility conditions can participate in the auction of these mineral blocks.

(b): As per the Coastal Regulatory Zone, 2019 the mining of sand, rocks and other sub-strata materials is prohibited within the Coastal Regulatory Zone which extends up to twelve nautical miles on the seaward side. The offshore blocks notified for auction are beyond the territorial waters off the coast of Kerala. The details of these blocks are as under:

S.N	Block Name	Offshore Region	Coast/ Sea	Area (in sq km)	Commodity
1.	Kollam CS Block-1	Off Kerala	West Coast, Arabian Sea	79.00	Construction Sand
2.	Kollam CS Block-2	Off Kerala	West Coast, Arabian Sea	78.00	Construction Sand
3.	Kollam CS Block-3	Off Kerala	West Coast, Arabian Sea	85.00	Construction Sand

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

There are adequate provisions in the Offshore Areas Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 2002 and the rules made thereunder to safeguard ecological balance, bio-diversity and protecting the interest of fishermen.

As per the provisions of the Offshore Areas Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2024, before execution of an operating right, the bidders are required to obtain all consents, approvals, permits, no-objections and the like as may be required under applicable laws for commencement of production operations. Further, as per the provisions of the Offshore Areas Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 2024, no production operations shall be undertaken except in accordance with a production plan. The production plan *inter-alia* includes environment management plan indicating baseline information, impact assessment and mitigation measures.

Further, Section 16A of the Offshore Areas Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 2002 provides for establishment of Offshore Areas Mineral Trust as a non-profit autonomous body. Accordingly, the Offshore Areas Mineral Trust has been established vide S.O. 3246(E) dated 09.08.2024. The coastal States have been made members of the Governing Body and Executive Committee of the Trust.

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

PM-KUSUM IN NORTH EASTERN REGION

2134. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI

SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY

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

- (a) the details of the funds allocated and utilised under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) in the North Eastern Region (NER) during the last five years;
- (b) the details of the sanctioned and installed capacity of grid-connected solar plants under the scheme in Assam particularly in Bodoland Territorial Region;
- (c) whether any of the off-grid solar pumps sanctioned thereunder in Assam have been installed and if so, the details thereof particularly in Bodoland Territorial Region and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government has reviewed the performance of the scheme to improve its implementation in the North Eastern Region particularly in Assam; and
- (e) the details of the number of awareness campaigns that have been conducted to create awareness of the scheme amongst farmers in Bodoland Territorial Region, especially in rural areas?

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

- (a) PM-KUSUM is a demand driven scheme. The funds under the scheme are released based on the progress of installation reported by the State Implementing Agencies (SIA) and as per provisions of the scheme guidelines.

The details of the funds released under PM KUSUM Scheme for North Eastern Region (NER) during last five years is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

- (b) As per the demand raised by the State of Assam, an initial sanction of 10 MW was allocated to the state, which was revised to 2 MW capacity due to non-progress under Component A of the Scheme. The State has not reported any installation progress under Bodoland territorial region.
- (c) As per the demand raised by the State of Assam, as of 28.02.2025, total of 4,000 solar pumps have been allocated under Component B of the scheme. However, the State has reported NIL installation so far.
- (d) Review meetings are being held with SIAs of all States/ UTs including State of Assam on a regular basis. Recent in-person review meeting was held on 14th February 2025 with states to review the ongoing progress in the scheme.
- (e) As reported by North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO), awareness campaign has been carried out at 32 locations and installed hoardings in Bodoland territorial region in Assam, under PM-KUSUM scheme.

STATEMENT

Details of fund released under PM-KUSUM Scheme for North Eastern Region(NER) and Sikkim (as of 28.02.2025)

(Rs in Crore)

S. No.	States/UTs	FY 2019-20	FY 2020	FY 2021-22	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024-25 (as of 28.02.2025)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.8	2.1	1.30
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00
3.	Manipur	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.2	0.1	0.17

4.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.0	0.3	0.00
5.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	2.57
6.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.2	0.1	0.16
7.	Tripura	0.00	3.96	7.36	0.1	17.8	0.00
8.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00

MINERAL EXPLORATION

2135. SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:

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

- (a) the details of the key initiatives implemented by the Government to enhance mineral exploration in the country particularly through the National Geoscientific Data Repository (NGDR) Portal and the new reimbursement schemes for exploration expenses; and
- (b) the manner in which the National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) is supporting mineral exploration and promoting innovation among start-ups and MSMEs in the mining sector?

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

- (a) National Geoscience Data Repository (NGDR) portal is a cloud-based portal created to expedite and facilitate mineral exploration coverage of the country by hosting all baseline and exploration-related geoscientific data in a single GIS platform, making it available to all the stakeholders and disseminate the geospatial data in a single window system. Geological Survey of India (GSI) is the nodal agency for NGDR portal and it is funded by National Mineral Exploration Trust

(NMET). Currently, 9767 reports of GSI, 1303 reports of stakeholders and data related to more than 35 layers are available in NGDR portal for download to registered users.

NMET has launched a scheme for partial reimbursement of exploration expense for holders of Exploration Licences where NMET will partially reimburse exploration expenses incurred by Exploration Licence Holders upto 50% of direct cost with ceiling of ₹20 Crores. NMET also supports holders of Composite Licences with the scheme for Partial reimbursement of exploration expenses upto 50% of direct cost incurred for exploration with ceiling of ₹8 Crores.

Furthermore, NMET also provides Exploration Incentive of 25% of the approved cost of the project for G4 items in greenfield areas for gold, basemetals, other precious minerals, strategic/ critical minerals and fertilizer minerals if the block is upgraded from G4 to G3 Stage.

(b) Since its inception in August 2015, NMET has funded 503 projects with an approved cost of ₹2846.30 Crore including regional and detailed exploration projects along with baseline survey, financial assistance to Central agencies and State Governments, incentives to States and mineral exploration by Notified Exploration Agencies and Notified Private Exploration Agencies etc. NMET is promoting research and innovation in Start-ups, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and Individual Innovators by funding projects under the Science and Technology (SandT) Prism Programme. Till date, NMET has funded 22 Projects with approved cost of ₹28.43 Crore.

IMPORT OF RAILWAY COACHES AND COMPONENTS

2136. SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:

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

- (a) the details of types and quantities of railway coaches and components imported during the last ten years, year-wise;
- (b) the countries from which these coaches and components were imported;
- (c) the total expenditure incurred on the import of railway coaches, locomotives, and related equipment during the last five years;
- (d) whether there have been any incidents related to safety or performance issues in imported coaches, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether the Government has any strategic plans to minimise the import of coaches and promote indigenous production and 'Make in India' in Railways, 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) Ministry of Railways has prioritized procurement and manufacture of Railway Coaches, Locomotives and their components in line with 'Make in India' policy of Govt of India under 'Atmanirbhar Bharat'.

In an effort to fully develop indigenous capacity for manufacture of Coaches, Locomotives and their critical components like wheels and axles, sufficient measures have been taken by Ministry of Railways, which are as under:

- (i) Indigenous manufacturing of High Horse Power Locomotives at Madhepura, Marhorha and Dahod.
- (ii) Manufacturing of Vande Bharat trains under Make in India at Indian Railway's manufacturing facilities to produce semi-high speed trains in India.
- (iii) Make in India Long Term Agreement for supply of 80000 forged wheels annually from forged wheel plant in India to make the country Atmanirbhar in Forged wheels.
- (iv) Additionally Indian Railways has taken over forged wheel plant at Rae Bareilly from Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd (RINL) in 2024 and ramped up production.
- (v) Indian Railways has started sourcing Axles from MSF, which is a PSU of Ministry of Defence.

**ANNUAL SURVEY OF UNINCORPORATED SECTOR ENTERPRISES
(ASUSES)**

2137. SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

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

- (a) the number of unorganized sector enterprises covered in the Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSEs) 2023-24 survey;
- (b) the impact of Government initiative like Mudra Yojana and Startup India had on the growth of unorganised enterprises;
- (c) whether significant variations were noticed in enterprise growth and employment at the regional level;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the prospects for new Start-Ups in Sidhi Parliamentary Constituency?

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

(a) to (e) The National Statistics Office (NSO) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is responsible for conducting large scale sample surveys on various socio-economic subjects on All India basis. These surveys cover the entire country except some villages of Andaman and Nicobar Islands which remain inaccessible. The sample is selected from all the States/UTs and the smallest sampling unit is villages or part of village in the rural areas and urban blocks or part of urban blocks in urban areas.

In this sequence, NSO, MoSPI conducts Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE) with the primary objective of measuring various economic and operational characteristics of unincorporated non-agricultural establishments in manufacturing, trade and other services sectors (excluding construction). The survey collects data on various economic characteristics of this sector including number of workers, Gross Value Added (GVA), emoluments paid, fixed asset owned, outstanding loan, besides, different types of operational characteristics such as type of ownership, nature of operation, registration status, use of ICT, etc.

As per the report of ASUSE 2023-24 conducted during October, 2023 – September, 2024, the total number of surveyed establishments in ASUSE 2023-24 was 4,98,024. The estimated number of establishments in the unincorporated non-agricultural sector is 7,33,99,476 during October, 2023 – September, 2024.

The **total number of establishments** in the sector increased substantially from 6.50 crore in 2022-23 to 7.34 crore in 2023-24, representing a healthy 12.84% growth.

The sector employed more than 12 crore workers between October 2023 and September 2024, marking an increase of more than one crore workers from 2022-23 and reflecting robust labour market growth.

The Government initiatives like Mudra Yojana and Startup India have played a pivotal role in supporting the growth of unorganized enterprises in India. However, their impact is not assessed in ASUSE.

The state-wise estimated number of establishments and workers in the unincorporated non-agricultural sector according to the reports of ASUSE 2022-23 and ASUSE 2023-24 are given in Table below:

State	ASUSE 2022-23		ASUSE 2023-24	
	Establishments	Workers	Establishments	Workers
Andhra Pradesh	32,05,746	49,41,337	36,34,267	51,44,792
Arunachal Pradesh	70,927	1,04,510	66,682	99,151
Assam	9,17,312	13,21,534	11,73,929	17,02,236
Bihar	37,01,144	58,95,375	43,19,314	58,51,757
Chhattisgarh	9,39,667	18,08,362	12,05,121	22,68,265
Delhi	9,30,269	19,99,614	9,97,101	21,94,598
Goa	53,049	1,18,205	58,742	1,50,979

Gujarat	34,94,085	68,80,754	46,45,859	92,00,653
Haryana	11,56,396	21,68,911	12,85,262	23,87,829
Himachal Pradesh	5,18,709	7,58,087	5,38,350	8,10,204
Jharkhand	19,77,514	28,92,648	17,67,860	25,70,291
Karnataka	34,74,043	58,32,890	36,49,865	58,25,296
Kerala	23,19,510	38,50,802	26,46,492	47,49,599
Madhya Pradesh	32,71,960	55,58,912	39,87,456	64,76,407
Maharashtra	60,97,234	1,15,51,427	64,44,857	1,21,48,273
Manipur	1,68,963	2,14,579	1,87,464	2,67,435
Meghalaya	1,64,419	3,20,986	1,89,814	3,06,179
Mizoram	12,841	17,109	16,863	28,659
Nagaland	53,657	1,05,778	71,674	1,21,882
Odisha	29,48,723	40,87,349	34,19,288	47,86,444
Punjab	16,57,995	28,11,437	18,71,246	31,49,055
Rajasthan	28,37,753	54,08,175	35,04,012	63,65,206
Sikkim	42,215	78,754	45,938	71,937
Tamil Nadu	42,29,039	84,58,091	45,24,484	87,46,975
Telangana	24,76,860	36,81,180	27,65,997	42,97,888
Tripura	1,51,335	1,90,951	1,83,220	2,53,346
Uttar Pradesh	89,94,323	1,57,45,855	93,83,148	1,59,95,004
Uttarakhand	5,05,049	8,28,105	6,12,174	10,09,650
West Bengal	78,31,257	1,05,41,884	92,67,816	1,20,38,420
A and N Islands	21,708	47,998	18,990	37,075
Chandigarh	35,253	77,804	77,847	1,81,169
D and N Haveli and Daman and Diu	32,994	66,527	38,245	86,610
Jammu and Kashmir	6,65,253	10,73,669	7,00,352	10,62,851
Ladakh	17,394	30,032	18,146	31,145
Lakshadweep	3,098	4,696	4,477	7,622
Puducherry	70,696	1,51,643	77,122	1,74,934

रोजगार मेला

2138. श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत:

श्री कुलदीप इंदौरा:

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

- (क) रोजगार मेला पहल की मुख्य विशेषताएं और प्राथमिक उद्देश्य क्या हैं तथा सरकार का इसके माध्यम से बेरोजगारी की समस्या का समाधान किस प्रकार करने का विचार है;
- (ख) रोजगार मेला कार्यक्रम की शुरुआत से लेकर अब तक इन आयोजनों द्वारा प्रदान की गई नौकरियों की अनुमानित संख्या कितनी है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने रोजगार मेलों के माध्यम से रोजगार सृजन के लिए कोई विशिष्ट लक्ष्य या उद्देश्य निर्धारित किए हैं तथा इन लक्ष्यों को किस सीमा तक प्राप्त किया गया है;
- (घ) व्यापक रोजगार तथा रोजगार चाहने वालों को दीर्घकालिक लाभ के संदर्भ में रोजगार मेलों के प्रभाव का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार का महाराष्ट्र और राजस्थान सहित संपूर्ण देश में निकट भविष्य में रोजगार मेलों के आयोजन/शुरुआत करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (च) महाराष्ट्र और राजस्थान सहित देश में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्यवार और जिलेवार कितने रोजगार मेलों का आयोजन किया गया है तथा उनमें चयनित युवाओं की संख्या कितनी है; और
- (छ) क्या सरकार का राजस्थान के श्रीगंगानगर और हनुमानगढ़ जिलों में रोजगार मेले आयोजित करने का कोई विचार है?

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

(क) से (घ) माननीय प्रधानमंत्री ने 22 अक्टूबर, 2022 को रोजगार मेले का शुभारंभ किया। रोजगार मेला देश में रोजगार सृजन के लिए माननीय प्रधानमंत्री की प्रतिबद्धता को पूरा करने की दिशा में एक कदम है।

उम्मीद है कि रोजगार मेला अधिकाधिक रोजगार सृजन में उत्प्रेरक की भांति कार्य करेगा और राष्ट्रीय विकास में युवाओं के सशक्तीकरण और भागीदारी के लिए उन्हें प्रत्यक्ष सार्थक अवसर प्रदान करेगा।

नव नियुक्त उम्मीदवारों को केन्द्र सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों/सार्वजनिक सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (पीएसयू)/स्वास्थ्य और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों सहित स्वायत्त निकायों, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) के प्रशासन आदि में समावेशित किया गया है। विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और विभागों ने देश भर में लगभग 45-50 स्थानों पर रोजगार मेलों का आयोजन किया है, जिनमें कई लाख नव नियुक्त उम्मीदवारों को नियुक्ति पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं।

अब तक, राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर 14 रोजगार मेला कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जा चुके हैं। रोजगार मेलों के माध्यम से की गई भर्तियों के संबंध में आंकड़े, संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों/केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (सीपीएसयू) द्वारा रखे जाते हैं।

रोजगार मेले की पहल ने विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और विभागों के साथ-साथ सरकारी संगठनों को अपनी रक्तियों को मिशन मोड में भरने में सक्षम बनाया है। इससे विभागों और संगठनों को विद्यालयों, अस्पतालों, रेलवे स्टेशनों, पुलिस स्टेशनों और कर कार्यालयों आदि में उच्च गुणवत्ता युक्त नागरिक सेवाएं प्रदान करने में मदद मिली है। इससे हमारे रक्षा और सुरक्षा संगठनों को भी लाभ हुआ है जो हमारी सीमाओं और सामरिक परिसंपत्तियों की बेहतर ढंग से रक्षा करने में सक्षम होंगे।

(ड) देश भर में समय-समय पर रोजगार मेले आयोजित किए जाते हैं।

(च) अब तक, महाराष्ट्र में 13 रोजगार मेले आयोजित किये जा चुके हैं तथा राजस्थान में विभिन्न स्थानों पर 12 रोजगार मेले आयोजित किये जा चुके हैं।

भर्तियों से संबंधित आंकड़े, संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों/केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (सीपीएसयू) द्वारा रखे जाते हैं।

(छ) वर्तमान में, राजस्थान के श्रीगंगानगर और हनुमानगढ़ जिलों में रोजगार मेले आयोजित करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

FILLING UP OF VACANCIES

2139. DR. MALLU RAVI:

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

- (a) the number of employees who retired from the Union Government during the last five years, year-wise;
- (b) whether these vacancies have been advertised and refilled, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government follows any cost-saving criterion by not filling or partially filling these posts and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether this policy is increasing burden on the existing employees and effecting the pace of work in Central Government Departments 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) For the last five years, year-wise data of the number of Civil employees of Central Government (i.e. excluding employees of Defence, Railways, Posts, and Telecommunications) whose pension has been authorized by the Central Pension Accounting Office is as follows: -

Year	No. of employees
2020	38,884
2021	45,416
2022	54,363
2023	50,423
2024	52,588

Maintaining data relating to appointments and retirements is the responsibility of the respective Cadre Controlling Authorities in various Central Govt. Ministries, Departments and Organisations.

Filling up of posts in Central Government is a continuous process, as vacancies are advertised and recruitment is made based on the requirements of the various Ministries, Departments and Organizations.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

BETTER CONNECTIVITY FOR KARGIL

2140. SHRI MOHMAD HANEEFA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any plan to conduct a survey very shortly for connecting Ganderbal in Kashmir with Kargil, keeping in view that Kargil district of Ladakh UT is strategically located from defence point of view and there is an urgent need to connect it with the rest of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) 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.

Survey of Srinagar-Kargil-Leh (480 km) new rail line was carried out in 2016-17. As per Survey report the anticipated cost of the project was ₹55,896 crores. However, due to low traffic projections, the project could not be taken forward.

Bilaspur–Manali–Leh New Line falling partly in UT of Ladakh is identified as strategic line by Ministry of Defence. Survey of Bilaspur-Manali-Leh new line project (489 km) has been completed and Detailed Project Report has been prepared. Anticipated cost of the project as per Detailed Project Report is ₹1,31,000 crore.

HARIPUR NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

2141. SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:

SHRI JYOTIRMAY SINGH MAHATO:

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

- (a) the current status of the Haripur Nuclear Power Plant project in West Bengal and the progress made in its development and construction;
- (b) whether there have been any delays or obstacles faced in the construction and operationalization of the Haripur Nuclear Power Plant and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the measures being taken to address any environmental and safety concerns related to the Haripur Nuclear Power Plant; and
- (d) the projected timelines for the completion and commissioning of the Haripur Nuclear Power Plant and the manner in which it will contribute to the region's energy supply once operational?

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 site at Haripur in west Bengal was accorded 'in principle' approval by the Government in 2009 and designated for setting up six units of 1000 MW (nominal capacity) in cooperation with Russian Federation. The land acquisition for the project has not been initiated by the state government yet. Hence, the construction of the project has not commenced.
- (b) Do not arise in view of 'a'.

- (c) The safety of general public around the nuclear plants is considered as one of the top priorities during the design, construction and operation of nuclear power plants. The nuclear power plants have a well-established procedure for safe processing of solid, liquid and gaseous waste without leading to any health hazard to the general public living around. Environmental survey laboratories (ESLs) are established at all nuclear power plant sites which regularly carry out environmental monitoring to ensure that the releases are within the acceptable discharge limits. Accordingly, public outreach programmes have been carried out in the vicinity of the project site and nearby areas to address the concerns of the people regarding the project.
- (d) The timelines of project completion and commissioning can be derived only after the land for the project is acquired. Once operational, it will generate about 6000MW of clean power.

OVERCROWDING IN NON-AIRCONDITIONED COACHES

2142. SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government agrees to the view that the Railways needs to address overcrowding, particularly in non-airconditioned coaches on busy routes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the initiatives taken/being taken by the Government to accelerate the implementation of the Kavach Automatic Train Protection System in a structured mission mode?

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

(a) to (c) On Indian Railways, occupancy pattern of trains is not uniform throughout the year and it varies over lean and peak periods. During peak rush periods, the occupancy of the trains especially on popular routes remains full whereas during lean period and on less popular routes, there is sub optimal utilization.

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.

In its constant endeavour to provide additional accommodation to travelling passengers, Indian Railways(IR), in addition to the various types of regular trains, also operates Special train services during festivals, holidays, etc. to cater to the extra needs of passengers.

Accordingly, during the year 2024, 13523 trips special trains were operated to meet the extra rush of passengers during Holi and summer vacation. To cater to the rush during Durga Pooja/Dipawali/Chhath, 7990 trips of Special trains were operated during the period 1st October, 2024 to 30th November, 2024, to serve approximately 1.8 crore passengers.

With a view to facilitate the passengers during the recently concluded Maha Kumbh, IR operated more than 17300 trains during the period 13th January, 2025 to 28th February, 2025, which served approximately 4.24 crore passengers.

In addition to the above, the load of trains are also augmented, both on permanent and temporary basis, to generate additional accommodation for different segments of passengers.

During the year 2023-24, 872 coaches have been utilized for augmentation of train services on permanent basis while during the year 2024-25(till February, 2025), 983 coaches have been utilized for permanent augmentation.

Further, to provide greater accommodation for the passengers using General and non-AC Sleeper Coaches, the extant policy regarding composition of Mail/Express trains provides for 12 (Twelve) General class and Sleeper class non-AC coaches and 08 (eight) AC-Coaches, in a train of 22 coaches, thereby providing greater accommodation for the passengers using General and non-AC Sleeper Coaches. Besides, of the total number of Coaches being presently utilized for running of train services, two-third are non-AC, and one-third are AC variants.

Additionally, Indian Railways have introduced Amrit Bharat services, which have modern State-of the Art technology, are equipped with advanced features like Semi-Permanent couplers for jerk free travel, horizontal sliding windows, foldable snack table and bottle holders, mobile holders etc. These services, which are fully non-AC trains, presently comprising 12 Sleeper Class Coaches and 8 General Class coaches, are providing high quality services to the passengers.

With a view to augment the accommodation and for the benefit of passengers travelling in unreserved coaches, about 1200 General Class coaches have been attached, in the Mail/Express trains operating with LHB coaches during the current financial year. Keeping in view increased demand, IR has planned to manufacture more than 17,000 General Class/Sleeper Class (Non-AC) Coaches.

(d)

- 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).
- 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.
- 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.
- Kavach was adopted as National ATP system in July 2020.
- Implementation of Kavach System involves following Key Activities:
 - Installation of Station Kavach at each and every station, block section.
 - Installation of RFID Tags throughout the track length.
 - Installation of telecom Towers throughout the section.
 - Laying of Optical Fibre Cable along the track.

- Provision of Loco Kavach on each and every Locomotive running on Indian Railways.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Progress of Key items comprising Kavach system on Indian Railways upto Feb' 2025 is as under: -

S.No.	Items	Progress
I	Laying of Optical Fibre Cable	5743 Km
II	Installation of Telecom Towers	540 Nos.
III	Provision of Kavach at Stations	664 Nos.
IV	Provision of Kavach in Loco	795 Locos
V	Installation of Track side equipment	3727 Rkm

- 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.
- 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.

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.

ENVIRONMENT SUSTAINABILITY OF RAILWAYS

2143. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:

SHRI G. KUMAR NAIK:

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

- (a) the measures taken by the Railways to promote environmental sustainability including steps towards reducing carbon emissions and achieving net-zero emissions;

- (b) the progress made in electrification of railway routes, adoption of renewable energy sources and implementation of energy-efficient technologies across the railway network;
- (c) whether the Government has set any targets or timelines for Indian Railways to achieve carbon neutrality and transition to a fully green and sustainable transport system;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with timeline fixed and measures proposed to achieve the same; and
- (e) the specific schemes or projects undertaken to minimize the environmental impact of railway operations?

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

(a) to (e) Indian Railways (IR) has taken up electrification of Broad Gauge (BG) Railway lines in mission mode. As part of this mission, Electrification carried out during 2014-25 and before 2014 is as under:

Period	Route Kilometer
Before 2014 (about 60 years)	21,801
2014-25 (upto Feb' 2025)	45,922

At present, about 98% of the total BG network of the Indian Railways has been electrified. Till January 2025, about 494 Mega Watt (MW) of solar power plant (both rooftop and land) and around 103 Mega Watt (MW) of wind power plants have

been commissioned over Indian Railways. In addition, 100 MW of renewable power under Round the Clock (RTC) mode has also started flowing.

Indian Railways has envisioned to become net zero carbon emitter by 2030 for scope 1 emissions.

In addition to above, Indian Railways has taken various initiatives to promote environment friendly practices. Some of them are as under:-

- Conversion of End on Generation (EOG) trains into Head on Generation (HOG) trains to reduce noise, air pollution and diesel consumption.
- Shifting from diesel to electric traction.
- Construction of Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFCs).
- Introduction of 3-phase propulsion system with regenerative braking.
- Provision of energy efficient Light Emitting Diode (LED) lighting in all Railway installations including stations, service buildings, residential quarters and coaches for reduction in electricity consumption.
- Use of star rated appliances.
- Green Certifications and Environment Management System Certifications of industrial units, railway stations and other railway establishments.
- Hydrogen fuelled train set pilot project.
- Afforestation.
- Proper waste management.

CHECKING/CONTROLLING OF UNWARRANTED CALLS AND SMS

2144. DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD:

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

- (a) whether the Government has initiated any steps/actions to bring relief to the telecom users by stopping/checking/preventing/controlling unwarranted calls and SMSs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reasons for missing the earlier deadline?

**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) Unwarranted calls and SMSs which are also known as Unsolicited Commercial Communications (UCC) are regulated by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). TRAI has issued Telecommunications Commercial Communications Consumers Preference Regulations, 2018 (TCCCPR-2018) which deals with UCC. TRAI has issued amendment to TCCCPR-2018 dated 12.02.2025. The TCCCPR-2018 regulations have been followed by a number of Directions for implementation of provisions of the regulations. TCCCPR-2018 and Directions have provisions for:

- i. Registering preferences for Commercial Communication where a telecom subscriber can opt to block all commercial communications or can selectively block commercial communications as per preference categories and registering complaint against senders of UCC through Mobile App, sending SMS to short code 1909 and calling on 1909.
- ii. Blacklisting of Registered Entities and Telemarketers for violation of TCCCPR-2018.

- iii. Action against Unregistered Telemarketer (UTM) such as giving a warning, putting them under Usage Cap or disconnecting in case of repeated violations.
- iv. Financial Disincentives (FDs) against the Access Providers for failing to curb UCC.

AI USE FOR WEATHER FORECAST

2145. SHRI A. RAJA:

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

- (a) whether artificial intelligence and machine learning research is being used in the field of meteorological research in the country to improve weather forecasting;
- (b) the details of programmes undertaken by the Government in collaboration of artificial intelligence during the last three years;
- (c) the achievements and outcomes of artificial intelligence and machine learning research and development in terms of enhancing the understanding and prediction of weather; and
- (d) the details of steps taken by the Government to accelerate the pace of artificial intelligence and machine learning research for giving precise data on the predictions on cities and towns specific?

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

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) explores integrating Artificial Intelligence (AI) 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, which are crucial for various sectors, including agriculture, disaster management, and urban planning. The key initiatives, future plans, and innovative projects are as follows:

Collaborative Research Across Institutes: Institutions under the MoES are actively working to incorporate AI/Machine Learning (ML) methodologies into their research activities and operational frameworks. This collaborative approach ensures a comprehensive application of AI technologies across Earth Sciences.

(c) Achievements and outcomes of AI and ML in the research and development 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 (300 meters) urban gridded meteorological datasets 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 datasets for verification purposes.
- To monitor and predict Tropical Cyclone Heat Potential (TCHP) using AI/ML methodologies.
- The AI/ML is used to correct the bias of the NWP model products.

(d) The Ministry has established a dedicated virtual center on AI/ML/Deep Learning (DL) at the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM) in Pune. This center focuses 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.

INDIA SEMICONDUCTOR MISSION

2146. SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

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

- (a) the objectives and key components of the India Semiconductor Mission (ISM);
- (b) whether the Government has signed a Fiscal Support Agreement (FSA) with CG Power and CG SEMI for a Rs. 7,600 crore semiconductor project and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of financial and non-financial assistance provided by the Government for the CG OSAT project so far;

- (d) the timeline fixed for the completion and operationalization of the said project;
and
- (e) the measures being taken by the Government to boost indigenous semiconductor manufacturing under the ISM?

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 (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.

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

Further, to strengthen semiconductor manufacturing and creating a semiconductor ecosystem in the country, Government has entered in Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with USA, European Union, Japan and Singapore. Additionally, India Semiconductor Mission has entered into MoU with IBM, Lam Research and Purdue University.

(b) to (d) Under Semicon India Programme, Government has approved five (5) semiconductor manufacturing projects with cumulative investment of around Rs. 1,52,000 crore. This includes the proposal of CG Power and Industrial Solutions Limited's for setting up an Outsourced Semiconductor Assembly and Test (OSAT) facility in Sanand, Gujarat, with an investment of Rs 7,584 crore with production capacity of around 15.07 Million Units per day. This facility is expected to start the commercial operations by third quarter of FY 2026-27.

5G ROLLOUT

2147. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) the details of proposals and actions initiated by the Government to ensure 5G rollout across the country and Union Territories especially in Lakshadweep;

- (b) the progress achieved so far including the funds allocated and spent, State/UT-wise; and
- (c) the challenges identified in deploying 5G in remote regions and the steps being taken to address these challenges?

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

(a) to (c) The Government has taken several initiatives for rollout of 5G services in the country, which, inter alia, include the following:

- 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.

5G services have been rolled out in all States/ UTs across the country and presently it is available in 773 out of 776 districts in the country including

Lakshadweep. As on 28.02.2025, 4.69 lakhs 5G Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) have been installed by the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) across the country.

Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) have expanded the 5G services across the country and have gone beyond the minimum rollout obligations, as prescribed in the Notice Inviting Application (NIA) for spectrum auction. Expansion of mobile services beyond these obligations depends on the techno-commercial consideration of the TSPs.

STATE INSTITUTE OF TRANSFORMATION

2148. SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:

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

- (a) the details of the number of State Institutes of Transformation (SITs) approved and established under the State Support Mission, State-wise;
- (b) the details of the funds allocated and disbursed for establishment of SITs, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has established a Knowledge Platform for sharing good governance practices and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of the number of Monitoring, Evaluation and Data Analytics system strengthened under the mission along with the funds sanctioned and disbursed for the same, State-wise?

**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) Till date a total of 28 State Institutes of Transformation (SITs) have been notified under State Support Mission. The details are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.
- (b) The details are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.
- (c) Yes, Sir. In order to facilitate cross learning and evidence-based decision making through sharing of best practices, policies and data sets, a NITI for State (NFS) Knowledge Platform, comprising of a NITI for States Portal (accessible at <https://www.nitiforstates.gov.in>) and an experience room called Viksit Bharat Strategy Room (VBSR) have been launched by NITI Aayog in March 2024 under the State Support Mission. A set of knowledge products have been put together on NITI for States Portal for various socio-economic sectors including Agriculture, Education, Energy, Health, Livelihoods and Skilling, Manufacturing, MSME, Tourism, Urban, Water resources and WASH across two cross-cutting themes- Gender and Climate. So far, 6000+ users have been onboarded across different levels of governance in various States/UTs.
- (d) The details are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

STATE INSTITUTE OF TRANSFORMATION approved and established under the State Support Mission

S. No	State/UTs	Name of SIT
1	Andhra Pradesh	State Institute for Transformation - AP

2	Assam	State Innovation and Transformation Aay (SITA)
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Institute for Transforming Arunachal (ITA)
4	Chandigarh	State Institute for Transformation - Chandigarh
5	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh State Planning Commission (SPC)
6	Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	State Institute for Transformation, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
7	Haryana	State Institute for Transformation, Haryana
8	Karnataka	State Institute for Transformation Karnataka (SITK)
9	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Institute for Transformation (MITF)
10	Meghalaya	Meghalaya Government Innovation Lab (GIL)
11	Mizoram	State Institute for Transformation, Mizoram (SITM)
12	Puducherry	State Institute for Transformation, Puducherry
13	Sikkim	State Institute for Transformation, Sikkim (SIT-S)
14	Tripura	Tripura Institution for Transformation (TIFT)
15	Uttar Pradesh	State Transformation Commission (STC)
16	Uttarakhand	State Institute for Empowering and Transforming Uttarakhand (SETU Aayog)
17	Nagaland	Nagaland Institute of Transformation (NIoT)
18	Himachal Pradesh	State Transformation Cell (STC)
19	Delhi	State Institute for Transformation-Delhi
20	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Institute of Transformation and Innovation (RITI)
21	Bihar	State Institute for Transformation - Bihar
22	Manipur	State Institute for Transformation - Manipur
23	Gujarat	Gujarat Rajya Institution for Transformation (GRIT)
24	Jammu and Kashmir	Centre for Innovation and Transformation Governance (CITaG)
25	Lakshadweep	Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Taxation

26	Tamil Nadu	State Planning Commission
27	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Rajya NITI Aayog (MPRNA)
28	Telangana	State Planning Department

STATEMENT-II

Funds allocated and disbursed for establishment of SITs

S.No	State/UTs	Name of SIT	Funds approved (Rs Crores)	Funds Disbursed (Rs in Crores)
1	Andhra Pradesh	State Institute Transformation - AP	Rs. 1.61	Rs. 1.61
2	Assam	State Innovation and Transformation Aayog (SITA)	Rs. 1.37	Rs. 1.37
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Institute for Transformation Arunachal (ITA)	-	-
4	Chandigarh	State Institute Transformation - Chandigarh	Rs. 1.96	Rs. 1.96
5	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh State Planning Commission (SPC)	Rs. 1.715	Rs. 1.715
6	Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	State Institute Transformation, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	Rs. 1.675	Rs. 1.675
7	Haryana	State Institute Transformation, Haryana	Rs 1.555	Rs. 0.777
8	Karnataka	Karnataka State Policy and Policy Commission (KSPPC)	Rs. 1.62	Rs. 1.62
9	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Institute Transformation (MITRA)	Rs. 2.80	Rs. 2.80
10	Meghalaya	Meghalaya Government Innovation Lab (GIL)	Rs. 3.78	Rs. 3.78

11	Mizoram	State Institute Transformation, Mizoram (SIT-M)	Rs. 3.01	Rs. 3.01
12	Puducherry	State Institute Transformation, Puducherry	Rs. 1.42	Rs. 1.42
13	Sikkim	State Institute Transformation, Sikkim (SIT-)	Rs. 1.62	Rs. 1.62
14	Tripura	Tripura Institution Transformation (TIFT)	Rs. 1.62	Rs. 1.62
15	Uttar Pradesh	State Transformation Commission (STC)	Rs. 1.73	Rs. 1.73
16	Uttarakhand	State Institute for Empowerment and Transforming Uttarakhand (SETU Aayog)	Rs 3.81	Rs. 2.76
17	Nagaland	Nagaland Institute Transformation (NIoT)	Rs. 1.826	Rs. 1.826
18	Himachal Pradesh	State Transformation Commission (STC)	Rs. 2.59	Rs. 2.59
19	Delhi	State Institute Transformation-Delhi	Rs 1.42	Rs 1.42
20	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Institute Transformation and Innovation (RITI)	Rs. 2.59	Rs. 2.59
21	Bihar	State Institute Transformation - Bihar	Rs. 1.99	Rs. 1.99
22	Manipur	State Institute Transformation - Manipur	-	-
23	Gujarat	Gujarat Rajya Institution Transformation (GRIT)	Rs. 1.805	Rs. 1.805
24	Jammu and Kashmir	Centre for Innovation and Transformation in Governance (CITaG)	-	-

25	Lakshadweep	Directorate of Planning Statistics and Taxation	Rs. 1.606	Rs. 1.606
26	Tamil Nadu	State Planning Commission	Rs 1.64	Rs. 0.82
27	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Rajya N Aayog (MPRNA)	Rs 1.23	Rs. 0.615
28	Telangana	State Planning Department	-	-

STATEMENT-III

Details of the number of Monitoring, Evaluation and Data Analytics system strengthened under the mission along with the funds sanctioned and disbursed

S.No	State	Funds sanctioned and disbursed strengthening MandE System to State/U (Amount in Rs.)
1	Karnataka	79,30,000
2	Uttar Pradesh	40,00,000
3	Assam	40,00,000
4	Uttarakhand	95,00,000
5	Chhattisgarh	40,00,000
6	Tripura	40,00,000
7	Puducherry	40,00,000
8	Sikkim	40,00,000
9	Himachal Pradesh	60,00,000
10	Rajasthan	60,00,000
11	Mizoram	1,00,00,000
12	Maharashtra	60,00,000
13	Bihar	53,90,000
14	Nagaland	60,00,000
15	Chandigarh	53,00,000
16	Meghalaya	69,45,865

17	Andhra Pradesh	28,50,000
18	Gujarat	57,50,000
19	UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	54,00,000
20	Lakshadweep	51,60,000
21	Haryana	21,00,000
22	Tamil Nadu	30,00,000
23	Madhya Pradesh	18,20,000
24	Delhi	43,00,000

NEW ATOMIC ENERGY PLANTS

2149. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plan to start new atomic energy plants in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government has any statistics regarding the production of electricity from the nuclear plants in the country;
- (d) if so, the details of such production during the last ten years, year-wise and plant-wise?
- (e) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted any proposal for setting up of a nuclear plant in Kerala; and
- (f) if so, the details and the response of the Government in this regard?

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. In addition to the projects already under implementation, new projects are also planned in the country.

(b) The Government has announced an ambitious Nuclear Energy mission with a target of reaching a nuclear power capacity of 100 GW by 2047. In this regard, the Government has announced that to facilitate this mission, necessary amendments will be brought in the Atomic Energy Act and Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act to enable private investment in nuclear power sector. The Government has also announced measures for enabling R&D in SMRs and new advanced technologies.

(c) Yes.

(d) The year wise details of nuclear power generation in the country during the last ten years (2014-15 to 2023-24) are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise in view of 'e'.

STATEMENT

**Details of nuclear power generation in the country during the last ten years
(2014-15 to 2023-24)**

Nuclear Power Plant	Electricity Generation (Commercial) in Million Units									
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
TAPS-1	718	786	1236	174	1322	954	Unit under project mode*			

TAPS-2	1297	500	935	1001	937	1234	341	Unit under project mode*		
TAPS-3	4545	4530	4159	3680	4354	3827	3877	3829	4636	4148
TAPS-4	3713	4573	4530	2013	4154	4522	3669	4774	4349	3965
RAPS-1	Under Extended Shutdown									
RAPS-2	1282	1226	1106	1555	959	1410	429	1453	733	1605
RAPS-3	1720	1845	1618	1877	1550	1705	1699	1563	1024	Unit under project mode*
RAPS-4	1995	1668	1936	1656	1820	1688	1816	1723	1239	1701
RAPS-5	1628	1950	1715	1974	1720	1946	1427	1869	1661	1986
RAPS-6	1109	1773	1096	1543	1986	1703	2015	1702	1923	1768
MAPS-1	1318	1861	1465	1194	Unit under project mode*					
MAPS-2	1299	1349	1739	1781	1491	1843	1704	1089	1786	1592
NAPS-1	1341	1803	1655	1836	1498	1900	1738	1828	1542	1521
NAPS-2	1550	1630	1724	1800	1664	1891	1547	1753	1651	1353
KAPS-1	1943	1608	Unit under project mode*			1467	1817	1852	1793	1967
KAPS-2	1586	421	Unit under project mode		1000	1962	1896	1652	1846	1708
KAPS-3	Unit under construction / commissioning									3932
KAPS-4	Unit under construction / commissioning									3
KAIGA-1	1695	1918	1742	1927	1600	1841	1903	1607	1855	1643
KAIGA-2	1450	1834	1708	1885	1939	1773	1592	1805	1687	1935
KAIGA-3	1567	2078	1063	1898	1662	1838	1635	2059	2073	1918
KAIGA-4	1751	1842	2021	1824	2016	1827	1964	2021	1829	2006
KKNPP-1	2087	2261	6212	4437	2797	7115	5638	7009	7035	6656
KKNPP-2	Unit under construction/ commissioning		13	4281	3345	4029	6323	7527	7191	6563

Note: The electricity generation figures are rounded-off.

**During project mode, a unit ceases to generate electricity for taking up activities such as major refurbishment, renovation and modernization etc.*

TPDS IN TAMIL NADU

2150. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D:

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

- (a) the details of the steps taken by the Government to implement the reforms under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) across the country and the current status of these reforms in the State of Tamil Nadu;
- (b) whether the introduction of technologies such as Aadhaar-based authentication, Epos machines and automated supply chain management improved the efficiency and transparency of the TPDS in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the coverage of TPDS in Tamil Nadu and the number of households currently receiving foodgrains and other subsidized commodities under the system;
- (d) the details of the measures being taken by the Government to ensure that the benefits of the TPDS reforms reach the marginalized sections of society particularly in rural and remote areas of Tamil Nadu;
- (e) whether there have been any challenges or issues in the implementation of the TPDS reforms such as leakages or delays; and
- (f) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address these concerns?

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

(a) and (b): As part of the technology driven Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) reforms, with the aim to improve the efficiency and reduce leakages in the TPDS, ration cards/beneficiaries database have been completely digitized (100%) in all States/UTs (including Tamil Nadu). The transparency portal and online grievance redressal facility/Toll-free number have been implemented in all States/UTs (including Tamil Nadu). Also, online allocation has been implemented in all States/UTs (except UTs of Chandigarh, Puducherry and Urban area of Dadra and Nagar Haveli which have adopted DBT Cash Transfer scheme) and supply chain has been computerized in 31 States/UTs (including Tamil Nadu). Further, for better tracking of foodgrains distribution, nearly 5.41 Lakh (99.6%) out of total 5.43 Lakh Fair Price Shops (FPSs) in the country (including Tamil Nadu) have been automated by installing ePoS devices for the distribution of foodgrains in a transparent manner (electronically) through biometric/ Aadhaar authentication of beneficiaries.

(c): The NFSA provides for coverage of about 364.12 lakh persons for receiving foodgrains free of cost in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(d) to (f): Foodgrains distribution under TPDS are being done through biometric/ Aadhaar authentication of beneficiaries across the country including Tamil Nadu for fair and transparent manner. Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) governed under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/UT Governments. The operational

responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible beneficiaries and families, issuance of ration cards to them, distribution of foodgrains to eligible beneficiaries, supervision and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) etc. rest with the concerned State/ UT Governments.

At present, all 34,805 Fair Price Shops (FPSs) in the State of Tamil Nadu have been automated by installing ePoS devices for seamless distribution of foodgrains in a transparent manner (electronically) through biometric/ Aadhaar authentication of beneficiaries.

CONTRACTUAL/CASUAL WORKERS IN RAILWAYS

2151. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

- (a) the details regarding the number and positions of contractual/casual workers engaged in the Railways, especially women, zone-wise;
- (b) whether the workers appointed as contractual/casual workers in the Railways undergo any police verification especially those engaged in passenger and other security roles;
- (c) whether any contractual appointments have been made for positions that are permanent in nature and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether these contractual workers are subsequently absorbed, if so the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) the details regarding the safety measures undertaken for such contractual/casual workers working in risky conditions;

- (f) the number of contractual/casual workers who faced workplace accidents during the last five years, zone-wise;
- (g) whether such contractual/casual workers are entitled to any medical benefits, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (h) whether the contractual/casual workers are provided with any social security benefits, 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 (h) Indian Railways (IR) executes a wide range of works for creation, repair and maintenance of its various assets including stations, coaches, wagons, coaching depots, locomotives, tracks, etc pertaining to various departments namely Mechanical, Commercial, Electrical, Civil Engineering, Signal and Telecommunication, Medical, etc. These works are executed through its own workers and/or through outsourcing. Outsourcing is done by Railways on need basis from time to time in order to improve the services and efficiency in operation and the number of works being done through outsourcing varies from time to time according to requirement. In the General Condition of Contract for Services, 2018, Police verification has been made mandatory of all outsourced staff.

Railways as Principal Employer ensures that the outsourced workers are provided facilities by the agencies as per provisions of Labour Laws and ensure compliance with the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and minimum wages notified by the as Central/State Governments under the Minimum

Wages Act, 1948, and EPF and MP Act, 1952. Compliance of the statutory provisions is ensured through conditions incorporated in the agreements made by the Railways. Suitable guidelines are available for dealing with the cases of violation of the above laws, if any, in accordance with the extant laws and guidelines.

The agency workers and their families are granted treatment in railway hospitals and dispensaries as per the extant provisions.

All the outsourced workers are covered under Employees State Insurance/Employees Compensation Act, insurance policy, provident fund and other Social Security benefits admissible under Central Labour Acts.

REVENUE GROWTH IN BSNL

2152. SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

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

- (a) the specific measures that the Government has implemented to support BSNL's return to profitability in Q3 of the current financial year, the first since the year 2007, in the country and particularly in Maharashtra including the Jalgaon Parliamentary Constituency;
- (b) the detailed breakdown of the revenue growth in BSNL's mobility services, Fibre-To-The- Home (FTTH), and leased line services;

- (c) the Government's plans regarding BSNL's 4G and 5G rollout to enhance competitiveness in the telecom sector in the country and especially in Maharashtra;
- (d) the initiatives that are in place to improve customer satisfaction and reduce churn rates for BSNL; and
- (e) the specific steps being taken to enhance BSNL's network infrastructure and service quality in rural and semi-urban areas of the country especially Maharashtra including Jalgaon?

**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 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.

(b) The Mobile revenue of BSNL has increased from Rs. 1,304 crores in Q3 of FY 2023-24 to Rs. 1,502 crores in Q3 of FY 2024-25. The FTTH revenue of BSNL has increased from Rs. 634 crores in Q3 of FY 2023-24 to Rs.745 crores in Q3 of FY 2024-25. The Leased Lines / Circuits revenue of BSNL has increased from Rs. 858 crores in Q3 of FY 2023-24 to Rs. 978 crores in Q3 of FY 2024-25.

(c) to (e) 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.

BSNL is executing 4G Saturation Project to enhance its network infrastructure and service quality in rural and semi-urban areas including Maharashtra circle and Jalgaon. In 4G Saturation Project, total 2,700 4G BTS are planned in Maharashtra circle out of which 90 4G BTS are planned in Jalgaon.

Further, under Phase IX.2 project, total 8,903 sites in Maharashtra out of which 334 sites in Jalgaon are to be upgraded in 4G. 26 Broadband Network Gateways (BNGs) are available at Maharashtra, with 1 BNG to cater Jalgaon.

NAMO BHARAT TRAINS FOR SHORTER DISTANCE

2153. DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to launch Namo Bharat trains to run between shorter distance cities/routes;
- (b) if so, the details of number of trains and routes to be made operational during the current year across the country;
- (c) the details of number of routes/cities identified for Namo Bharat trains in the State of Karnataka including Davanagere;
- (d) the time by which the routes in Karnataka would be operational; and
- (e) the details of the speed at which Namo Bharat trains will be running?

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

(a) to (e) With a view to provide faster service and better travel experience to the passengers, Indian Railways are operating Namo Bharat Rapid Rail service. The first Namo Bharat Rapid Rail service viz. 94801/02 Ahmedabad-Bhuj Namo Bharat Rapid Rail has been operationalised w.e.f 17th September, 2024. Besides, introduction of train services, including Namo Bharat Rapid Rail services, is an ongoing process on Indian Railways subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, resource availability, etc.

However, as the Railway network straddles across State boundaries, train services are introduced, as per network requirement across such boundaries.

**INSTALLATION OF MOBILE TOWERS IN LEFT WING EXTREMISM AFFECTED
AREAS**

2154. DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

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

- (a) the measures taken by the Government to install mobile towers in the areas affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE) particularly in Gadchiroli in Maharashtra; and
- (b) the measures taken by the Government to provide mobile connectivity to the villages in the country which currently do not have network coverage?

**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) Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) funded schemes are planned by Government to provide mobile connectivity to uncovered villages of the Country including areas affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in Gadchiroli District, Maharashtra:

- i. 354 uncovered Village Scheme.
- ii. 502 uncovered villages of Aspirational District Scheme.
- iii. 7287 uncovered villages of Aspirational District Scheme.
- iv. Provision of 4G mobile services in uncovered villages of Meghalaya and along National Highway (NH).
- v. Provision of 4G mobile services in uncovered villages of Arunachal Pradesh and Two (2) Districts of Assam (Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao).
- vi. Provision of 4G Mobile Services in uncovered villages of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and along National Highway-4.

- vii. Provision of 4G Mobile Services and Augmentation of OFC Network in Lakshadweep Islands.
- viii. Provision of 2G mobile services at Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) identified tower locations in Left Wing Extremism affected areas under LWE Phase-I project. Upgradation of 2G sites installed under this project to 4G is being done.
- ix. Provision of 4G mobile services at MHA identified tower locations in Left Wing Extremism affected areas under LWE Phase-II project.
- x. 4G Saturation Scheme.

NUCLEAR POWER GENERATION

2155. SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND

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

- (a) whether it is true that the current production of Nuclear Power in the country is around 8,000 MW and 40% of it are generated from both Kalpakkam and Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the nuclear power generated from other power plants in the country;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to build 18 more nuclear power reactors with a cumulative capacity to generate 13,800 MW of electricity;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the list of locations where the nuclear power plants are to be commissioned and the time of completion of each plant; and
- (e) the total funds likely to be incurred on the construction of these nuclear power plants along with the fund sanctioned and released by the Government?

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

(a) The installed capacity of nuclear power plants in Tamil Nadu comprises of MAPS-1 and 2 (2X220 MW) at Kalpakkam and KKNPP-1 and 2 (2X1000 MW) at Kudankulam.

Together, the installed nuclear power capacity is 2440 MW, which is around 30% of the total installed capacity of the country (8180 MW).

(b) The details are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e) The details are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

Details of Nuclear power generated by various power plants in the country

Sr. No	Reactor and Location	Capacity (MW)
1	RAPS-1, Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	100 [#]
2	RAPS-2, Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	200
3	TAPS-1, Tarapur, Maharashtra	160
4	TAPS-2, Tarapur, Maharashtra	160
5	MAPS-1, Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	220
6	MAPS-2, Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	220
7	NAPS-1, Narora, Uttar Pradesh	220
8	NAPS-2, Narora, Uttar Pradesh	220
9	KAPS-1, Kakrapar, Gujarat	220
10	KAPS-2, Kakrapar, Gujarat	220

11	RAPS-3, Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	220
12	RAPS-4, Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	220
13	RAPS-5, Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	220
14	RAPS-6, Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	220
15	KAIGA-1, Kaiga, Karnataka	220
16	KAIGA-2, Kaiga, Karnataka	220
17	KAIGA-3, Kaiga, Karnataka	220
18	KAIGA-4, Kaiga, Karnataka	220
19	TAPS-3, Tarapur, Maharashtra	540
20	TAPS-4, Tarapur, Maharashtra	540
21	KAPS-3, Kakrapar, Gujarat	700
22	KAPS-4, Kakrapar, Gujarat	700
23	KKNPP-1, Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	1000
24	KKNPP-2, Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	1000

[#] *Under extended shutdown*

STATEMENT-II**Details of the new nuclear power plant projects**

State	Location	Project	Capacity (MW)	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. crore)	Expenditure (upto Jan-2025) (Rs. crore)	Expected Completion
Projects under Construction						
Rajasthan	Rawatbhata	RAPP-7#and8	2 X 700	22924^	19770	2025-26
Tamil Nadu	Kudankulam	KKNPP-3and4	2 X 1000	68893	47661	2026-27
		KKNPP-5and6	2 X 1000	49621	19914	2027-28
	Kalpakkam	PFBRand	1 X 500	7524	7040	End of 2026
Haryana	Gorakhpur	GHAVP-1and2	2 X 700	20594	7773	2031-32
Projects Under Pre-project Activities						
Karnataka	Kaiga	Kaiga-5and6	2 X 700	105000	2815	Progressive completion by 2031-32
Haryana	Gorakhpur	GHAVP– 3and4	2 X 700			
Madhya Pradesh	Chutka	Chutka-1and2	2 X 700			
Rajasthan	Mahi Banswara	Mahi Banswara-1and2	2 X 700			
		Mahi Banswara-3and4	2 X 700			

^ Revised cost, under Approval

#Unit-7 (700 MW) of RAPP-7and8 achieved first criticality on 19.09.2024

and Implemented by BHAVINI

**Assigned to Anushakti Vidyut Nigam Limited (ASHVINI)*

OPERATIONAL POST OFFICES**2156. SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:****SHRI NAVASKANI K.:**

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

- (a) the total number of post offices currently operational in the country, categorized by urban and rural areas;
- (b) the number of new post offices established in Tamil Nadu during the last five years;
- (c) the steps taken to modernize post offices in the country including the provision of digital services and infrastructure upgrades;
- (d) the number of post offices in the country equipped with core banking and other digital services under the India Post Payment Bank initiative;
- (e) the measures being taken to ensure reliable postal services in tribal and hilly regions of the country;
- (f) whether there are any proposals for setting up additional post offices or introducing new services in Tamil Nadu in the near future; and
- (g) the steps being taken to ensure that post offices remain competitive and relevant in the digital age?

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

- (a) There are 1,64,987 post offices (Head Post Offices, Sub-Post Offices and Branch Post Offices) operational in the country, out of which 15,823 post offices

are functioning in urban areas and 1,49,164 post offices are functioning in rural areas.

(b) Fifty new Post offices have been established in Tamil Nadu in the last five years.

(c) All Departmental post offices in the country have been computerized and networked under the Information Technology (IT) Modernization Project. Under IT 2.0, Branch post offices functioning in rural areas of the country have been provided with mobile devices for carrying out online postal, financial and insurance transactions.

(d) 1,63,939 post offices have been enabled to provide banking and other digital services under the India Post Payments Bank.

(e) Post offices have been established across the country including tribal and hilly regions to serve the people of these areas. Connectivity has been provided to every post office situated in tribal and hilly regions of the country with upgraded bandwidth through various modes such as VPNOBB, MPLS, VSAT, RF/Wireless etc. for ensuring reliable postal services.

(f) Presently, there is no proposal for setting up for additional post offices in Tamil Nadu. There are 11,853 post offices (Head Post Offices, Sub-Post Offices and Branch Post Offices) functioning in Tamil Nadu to provide access to postal facilities and other services.

(g) All post offices have been computerized and providing postal, financial and insurance services. In addition, other Citizen Centric Services have been implemented through IPPB, Passport Seva, Aadhaar services, Dak Niryat Kendra

etc. Postal Road Transport Network has been put in place to expedite safe and secure delivery of parcels. Further, to make mail and parcel services more competitive, services like online track and trace facility, Self-Booking Kiosk, real time updation of delivery information and Cash on Delivery facility are being offered through post offices.

DEPRIVED DISTRICTS OF 4G NETWORK

2157. SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:

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

- (a) whether many districts in the country including Uttar Pradesh are still deprived of 4G network;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the time by which 4G services will reach the said deprived districts and villages completely in the country especially Uttar Pradesh?

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

- (a) and (b) The 4G services are available in all districts of the country including in Uttar Pradesh.
- (c) Government is implementing schemes for provision of 4G mobile services under Digital Bharat Nidhi for expansion of 4G services in rural areas. 36,536 villages in the country are being covered under this scheme for 4G services, out of which 21,844 villages have already been covered. Under this scheme, 369 villages

of Uttar Pradesh are also being covered, out of which 285 villages have already been covered.

कोंकण रेलवे कनेक्टिविटी

2158. श्री नारायण तातू राणे:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या कोंकण रेलवे गोवा और कर्नाटक की तुलना में महाराष्ट्र के अधिक शहरों और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से होकर गुजरती है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इस परियोजना में महाराष्ट्र का हिस्सा कितना है और इसमें महाराष्ट्र का हिस्सा बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ग) विलय के बाद महाराष्ट्र को इसका बड़ा हिस्सा देने के लिए प्रस्तावित योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार यह मानती है कि कोंकण रेलवे के विलय से उसकी वित्तीय समस्याओं का समाधान होने की संभावना है;
- (ङ) उक्त परियोजना में महाराष्ट्र का हिस्सा बढ़ाने और बेरोजगारी की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अन्य कौन-कौन से कदम उठाए गए हैं; और
- (च) इस संबंध में सरकार की कार्य-योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (च) कोंकण रेलवे कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (केआरसीएल) में पांच शेयरधारक हैं जिनके नाम रेल मंत्रालय, महाराष्ट्र सरकार, कर्नाटक सरकार, गोवा सरकार और केरल सरकार हैं। केआरसीएल की वर्तमान शेयरधारिता संरचना निम्नानुसार है:

शेयरधारक	भागीदारी % में (दिनांक 04.03.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार)
रेल मंत्रालय के माध्यम से भारत सरकार	62.44

महाराष्ट्र	16.86
गोवा	4.60
कर्नाटक	11.50
केरल	4.60
कुल	100

कोंकण रेल का 738.94 किलोमीटर का संरेखण तीन राज्यों अर्थात् महाराष्ट्र, गोवा और कर्नाटक से होकर गुजरता है, जिसमें कुल 72 स्टेशन हैं, जिनमें से महाराष्ट्र में 37 स्टेशन (381.18 किलोमीटर), गोवा में 10 स्टेशन (106 किलोमीटर) और कर्नाटक में 25 स्टेशन (251.76 किलोमीटर) आते हैं।

कोंकण रेलवे कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड की अवसंरचना 25 वर्ष से अधिक पुरानी हो गई है, जिसके लिए सुरंगों के दोहरीकरण और पुनर्निर्माण सहित यातायात की संरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पूंजीगत परिसंपत्तियों में बड़े नवीनीकरण/प्रतिस्थापन की आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए बड़े पैमाने पर पूंजीगत व्यय की आवश्यकता है। पूंजीगत व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए, रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा सभी उल्लिखित शेयरधारक राज्य सरकारों से कोंकण रेलवे कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में अपने हिस्से के अनुसार पूंजीगत व्यय का अंशदान करने अथवा रेल मंत्रालय के पक्ष में अपना हिस्सा त्यागने के लिए संपर्क किया गया है। केवल गोवा राज्य सरकार ने अपनी हिस्सेदारी त्यागने की सहमति प्रदान की है।

BUDGET ALLOCATION EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES FOR MINORITIES

2159. SHRI S. VENKATESAN:

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

- (a) the details of Budget allocations made and Actual expenditure incurred for Educational Empowerment schemes for minorities i.e. Pre and post-matriculation scholarships, Maulana Azad National Fellowship (MANF), free

coaching and interest subsidy on education loan for minorities during the last five years and revised estimate for the current year in this regard; and

(b) the Budget Estimate proposed for the said schemes in 2025-26 budget?

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

(a) and (b) The details of Budget allocations made and actual expenditures incurred during the last 5 years and proposed Budget allocation for FY 2025-26 for Educational Empowerment Schemes for minorities including the Free Coaching Scheme are as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Year→ Scheme Name ↓	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26
	BE	AE	BE	AE	BE	AE	BE	AE	BE	AE	RE	AE	BE
Pre-Matric	1220.30	1324.85	1330.00	1325.54	1378.00	1350.99	1425.00	43.95	433.00	95.84	90.00	1.55	195.70
Post-Matric	496.08	428.77	535.00	512.81	468.00	411.87	515.00	29.00	1065.00	85.02	343.91	531	413.99
Merit-cum-Means	366.43	285.63	400.00	396.34	325.00	345.77	365.00	34.90	44.00	152.74	19.41	3.50	7.34
MANF	155.00	100	175.00	73.50	99.00	74.00	99.00	98.85	96.00	83.45	45.08	25.00	42.84
Padho Pardesh	30.00	14.43	30.00	20.19	24.00	22.15	24.00	24.00	21.00	0.0	15.30	0	8.16
Free coaching	75.00	13.97	50.00	18.44	79.00	37.15	79.00	25.00	30.00	11.70	3.50	2.23	10.00

BE- Budget Allocation; AE- Actual Expenditure.

‘वन डीआई वन सब्सक्रिप्शन’ पहल

2160. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी

क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

- (क) ‘वन डीआई वन सब्सक्रिप्शन’ पहल (ओडीओएस) का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या उक्त सदस्यता से डिजिटल रूप से संसाधनों की संभावना बढ़ने की भागीदारी है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) निजी कंपनियों के साथ किए गए उन ओडीओएस समझौतों, यदि कोई हों, का ब्यौरा क्या है, जिनके माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शोध पत्रों के साथ-साथ वैज्ञानिक पत्रिकाओं तक पहुंच प्रदान किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

- (क) परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग (डीआई) नाभिकीय विज्ञान, भौतिकी और संबद्ध क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत प्रमुख संस्थान है। वैज्ञानिक और शोधकर्ता प्रगत अनुसंधान क्षेत्रों में कार्य कर रहे हैं और इसलिए, अपने विषयगत क्षेत्रों में कदम से कदम मिलाकर चलना आवश्यक हो जाता है। नवीनतम शोध निष्कर्षों का प्रसार करने के लिए वैज्ञानिक पत्रिकाओं को प्रमुख साधन माना जाता है। अब तक कुछ अग्रणी प्रकाशकों के साथ संघ (कंसोर्टिया) दृष्टिकोण लागू था। इस तरह के संघ मुख्य रूप से किफायती तौर पर भाग लेने वाली डीआई इकाइयों में विषय सामग्री पढ़ने की सुविधा प्रदान करने के विचार से प्रेरित थे।

हालांकि, समय के साथ, ओपन एक्सेस (ओए) प्रकाशन एक ठोस रूप ले रहा है। विकसित देशों के वैज्ञानिक और शोधकर्ता ओपन एक्सेस में लेख प्रकाशित करने के लिए लेख प्रसंस्करण शुल्क (एपीसी) का भुगतान करके अधिक उद्धरण प्राप्त करने में एक अग्रणी भूमिका निभा रहे हैं। भले ही, हमारे वैज्ञानिक और शोधकर्ता विकसित देशों के वैज्ञानिकों की तुलना में प्रमुख पत्रिकाओं में अच्छी गुणवत्ता वाले लेखों

में योगदान दे रहे हैं, ओए लेख में उनका योगदान कम है, जिसके कारण उच्च उद्धरण प्राप्त करने में और उनके कार्य की दृश्यता में कहीं न कहीं कमी हो रही है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में डीएई ने वर्ष 2024 के दौरान दो प्रमुख प्रकाशकों अर्थात् मेसर्स जॉन विली एंड संस, अन्य और मेसर्स स्प्रिंगर नेचर ग्रुप के साथ परिवर्तनकारी समझौता (टीए) में प्रवेश किया है। इस समझौते के मुख्यतः दो भाग हैं (ए) पठन और (बी) सभी 60 डीएई इकाइयों में सहमत लेखों की संख्या को ओए लेखों के रूप में प्रकाशन। पठन भाग, वैज्ञानिकों को सभी डीएई इकाइयों में सामग्री तक पहुंच की अनुमति देने का ध्यान रखता है। जबकि प्रकाशन खंड के अंतर्गत, डीएई वैज्ञानिक और शोधकर्ता अब कुछ प्रमुख हाइब्रिड पत्रिकाओं में ओए के रूप में अपने लेखों का योगदान करने की बेहतर स्थिति में हैं। समझौता एपीसी का ध्यान रखता है, जो एक बड़ा लाभ है।

(ख) जी, हां। जैसा कि ऊपर उल्लेख किया गया है, पहले के कुछ संघ (कंसोर्टिया) डीएई की सहयोगी इकाइयों तक सीमित थे। जबकि टीए के साथ वर्तमान रीड और पब्लिश मॉडल, समझौता सभी 60 इकाइयों में है और यह न केवल पठन (रीड) या डिजिटल पहुंच (एक्सेस) प्रदान करता है, बल्कि इसमें प्रमुख हाइब्रिड पत्रिकाओं में ओए लेखों के रूप में प्रकाशित करने के लिए सहमत लेखों की संख्या भी शामिल है। इस पहल को डीएई के वैज्ञानिकों और शोधकर्ताओं द्वारा सकारात्मक प्रतिक्रिया मिली है।

(ग) वर्ष 2024 के दौरान, डीएई ने पहली बार विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और चिकित्सा (एसटीएम) क्षेत्र में दो प्रमुख प्रकाशकों - मेसर्स जॉन विली एंड संस, अन्य और मेसर्स स्प्रिंगर नेचर ग्रुप के साथ टीए समझौता किया है।

पहले समझौते के तहत, मेसर्स जॉन विली एंड संस, अन्य, केवल 12 डीएई इकाइयों को प्रदान की गई 166 विशेष पत्रिकाओं की वर्तमान पहुंच की तुलना में पूरे डीएई समुदाय (60 इकाइयों) को वर्ष 1997 से पुरालेखों सहित 1300 से अधिक विली पत्रिकाओं के संकलन तक पहुंच प्रदान करेगा।

दूसरे समझौते के तहत मेसर्स स्प्रिंगर नेचर ग्रुप, केवल 14 इकाइयों को प्रदान की गई 1700 से अधिक विशेष पत्रिकाओं तक पहुंच की तुलना में पूरे डीएई (60 इकाइयों) को 2,800 से अधिक स्प्रिंगर नेचर शीर्षकों तक पहुंच प्रदान करेगा।

डीई के वैज्ञानिकों और इंजीनियरों को मेसर्स जॉन विली एंड संस, अन्य के साथ ओपन एक्सेस पत्रिकाओं में लगभग 81 लेख प्रकाशित करने का भी अधिकार होगा और वे मेसर्स स्प्रिंगर नेचर ग्रुप की हाइब्रिड पत्रिकाओं में ओपन एक्सेस के रूप में 281 से अधिक लेख प्रकाशित करने में भी सक्षम होंगे। भुगतान का ब्यौरा इत्यादि संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

तालिका-1: मेसर्स जॉन विली एंड संस, अन्य के साथ ओडीओएस समझौते का विवरण							
डीई की लाभार्थी इकाइय		पत्रिकाओं तक एक्सेस की कुल संख्या		ओपन एक्सेस पत्रिकाओं प्रकाशन अधिकार		भारतीय रुपए में राशि	
2023 में ओडीओएस पहले	ओडीओएस 2024 के तहत	2023 में ओडीओएस पहले	ओडीओएस 2024 के तहत	2023 में ओडीओएस पहले	ओडीओएस 2024 के तहत	2023 में ओडीओएस पहले	ओडीओएस 2024 के तहत
12	60	166	1300	0	81	7.82 करोड़	8.99 करोड़

तालिका-2: मेसर्स स्प्रिंगर नेचर के साथ ओडीओएस समझौते का विवरण							
डीई की लाभार्थी इकाइय		पत्रिकाओं तक एक्सेस की कुल संख्या		ओपन एक्सेस पत्रिकाओं प्रकाशन अधिकार		भारतीय रुपए में राशि	
2023 में ओडीओएस पहले	ओडीओएस 2024 के तहत	2023 में ओडीओएस पहले	ओडीओएस 2024 के तहत	2023 में ओडीओएस पहले	ओडीओएस 2024 के तहत	2023 में ओडीओएस पहले	ओडीओएस 2024 के तहत
14	60	1752	2866	0	281	13.39 करोड़	16.69 करोड़

बहु-क्षेत्रीय विकास योजना

2161. श्री इमरान मसूद:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार बहु-क्षेत्रीय विकास योजना (एमएसडीपी) के अंतर्गत अल्पसंख्यकों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति के उत्थान के लिए कुछ नई योजनाएं शुरू करने जा रही हैं;
- (ख) एमएसडीपी के अंतर्गत जमीनी स्तर पर कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं;
- (ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के सहारनपुर जिले में एमएसडीपी के अंतर्गत कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं या प्रक्रियाधीन हैं अथवा प्रस्तावित हैं;
- (घ) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान एमएसडीपी योजना के अंतर्गत सहारनपुर लोक सभा क्षेत्र के अल्पसंख्यक बहुल क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा, कौशल विकास, स्वास्थ्य, स्वच्छता, पक्के मकानों, सड़कों, पेयजल के क्षेत्र में और आय के साधनों में वृद्धि के लिए किए गए कार्यों और उन पर हुए व्यय का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) क्या शुरू किए गए सभी कार्य समय-सीमा के अनुसार पूरे कर लिए गए हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

- (क) मंत्रालय में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।
- (ख) से (ङ) अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय, देश भर में अल्पसंख्यक बहुल क्षेत्रों (MCA) में शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, कौशल विकास, महिला केंद्रित परियोजनाएं, पेयजल और आपूर्ति, स्वच्छता और खेल जैसे क्षेत्रों में सामुदायिक बुनियादी ढांचे के निर्माण के लिए एक केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजना, प्रधानमंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम (PMJVK) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य उस विशेष क्षेत्र के अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों की सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थिति को उन्नत बनाना है।

पीएमजेवीके के अंतर्गत परियोजनाओं पर संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त अनुरोधों के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है और उन्हें मंजूरी दी जाती है। परियोजना प्रस्तावों को तैयार

कर उन्हें मंत्रालय को प्रस्तुत करना; स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन और पूर्ण हो चुकी परियोजनाओं का संचालन और देखरेख, संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन की जिम्मेदारी है।

पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के सहारनपुर जिले में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:-

परियोजनाओं का नाम	जिला का नाम	ब्लॉक	स्वीकृत इकाइयों	कुल स्वीकृत लागत (रु. लाख में)	स्वीकृत केन्द्रीय हिस्सा (रु. लाख में)	कुल जारी धनराशि (लाख रुपए में)	इकाइयों की संख्या जिन पर कार्य चल रहा है
आईटीआई/ आईटीआई के लिए अतिरिक्त बुनियादी ढांचा	सहारनपुर	गंगोह	1	1052.30	631.38	157.85	1
		नागल	1	996.74	598.04	299.02	1
		गंगोह	1	285.50	171.30	85.65	1

REVIVAL OF ITIR PROJECT

2162. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

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

- whether the Government of Telangana has requested for revival of the Project of Information Technology Investment Region (ITIR) for Hyderabad city; and
- if so, the details and the present status thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) notified Information Technology Investment Region (ITIR) policy on 28th May 2008, to develop self-contained integrated township for accelerating growth of Information Technology (IT) / Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES)/ Electronic Hardware Manufacturing (EHM). Under the policy, an application for establishment of ITIR at Hyderabad was received from Government of Telangana (erstwhile Government of Andhra Pradesh) which was approved on 13.11.2013. Subsequently, a review of ITIR Policy 2008 was undertaken and ITIR Policy Resolution, 2008 was discontinued in 2017 and all activities under the policy were closed.

To create world class infrastructure, along with common facilities and amenities for attracting electronics manufacturers, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) notified the Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) scheme and Modified Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC 2.0) scheme. Under these schemes, MeitY has approved 3 EMCs and 1 CFC project covering an area of 1292.87 acres with project cost of Rs. 1778.86 Crore, including Central financial assistance of Rs. 724.12 crore, in the state of Telangana. The details of the applications approved in state of Telangana under EMC and EMC 2.0 Scheme, are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Details of the applications approved in state of Telangana under EMC and EMC 2.0 Scheme

S.No	Location	Area (Acres)	Implementing Agency	Financial Outlay (Rs. in crore)	
				Project Cost	Grant-in-aid
Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme					
1	E-city, Hyderabad	603.52	Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (TSIIC)	667.6	252.42
2	Maheshwaram, Ranga Reddy	310.70		436.97	138.6
Modified Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC 2.0) Scheme					
3	CFC @ Hyderabad Knowledge City, Raidurg Village, Serilingampalle Mandal, Ranga Reddy District	1	T Works Foundation	104.63	75.00
4	Divtipally Village Mahabubnagar District	377.65	Telangana Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (TGIIC)	569.66	258.1
	Total	1292.87		1778.86	724.12

PMGKAY

2163. SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

- (a) whether goals and objectives of Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) have been reassessed and adopted to reflect its shifting/transitional focus from pandemic relief to a five year programme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the PMGKAY has achieved its initially intended outcomes in alleviating food insecurity during the pandemic, considering its specific objectives at launch; and
- (d) if so, the amount of foodgrains allocated and associated costs for the PMGKAY changed over time?

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

(a) to (d) The Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) was launched with the specific purpose of ameliorating the hardships faced by the poor and needy due to economic disruptions caused by the COVID-19 outbreak in the country. In view of COVID crisis, the allocation of free foodgrains, under PMGKAY was in addition to regular allocation for around 80 crore beneficiaries. A total quantity of approx. 1118 LMT foodgrains was allocated under PMGKAY (Phase I-VII) for the period of 28 months with a total planned financial outlay was about Rs. 3.91 lakh crore.

The phase-wise details are as under:

PMGKAY launched during COVID	Duration	Quantity Allocated in LMT	Financial Outlay planned
Phase – I (3 months)	April'20 – June'20	120 LMT	Rs. 44,834 Crore
Phase – II (5 months)	July'20- Nov.'20	201 LMT	Rs. 68,351 Crore
Phase – III (2 months)	May'21–June'21	80 LMT	Rs. 26,602 Crore
Phase – IV (5 months)	July'21- Nov.'21	199 LMT	Rs. 67,266 Crore
Phase – V (4 months)	Dec'21- Mar.'22	159 LMT	Rs. 53,344 Crore
Phase-VI (6 months)	April'22-Sep'22	239 LMT	Rs. 85,838 Crore
Phase-VII (3 months)	Oct'22-Dec'22	120 LMT	Rs. 44,762 Crore
Total (28 months)		1,118 LMT	Rs. 3.91 Lakh crore

In order to remove the financial burden of the poor beneficiaries and to ensure nationwide uniformity and effective implementation of the programme for support of the poor, the Central Government decided to provide food grains free of cost to Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households and Priority Households (PHH) beneficiaries, for a period of one year, beginning from 1st January 2023 under the PMGKAY. The Period for distribution of free of cost foodgrains has been extended for further five years w.e.f 1st January 2024.

Keeping in view welfare of the beneficiaries of PMGKAY in terms of accessibility, affordability and availability of food grains for the poor and to maintain

uniformity across the States, the Government has decided to continue to provide free food grains to about 81.35 crore beneficiaries (i.e. Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households and Priority Households (PHH) beneficiaries) under the PMGKAY for a period of five years with effect from 1st January, 2024, with an estimated financial outlay of Rs. 11.80 lakh crore totally to be borne by Central Government.

The scheme provides a unified institutional mechanism with uniform price and quantity across the country and remove difficulties of the beneficiaries specially migrants under One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC). Implementation of integrated initiative envisage making beneficiaries aware about the initiatives taken by Central Government and related subsidy burden as also their entitlements under PMGKAY.

The provision of free food grains under PMGKAY for five years with effect from 1st January 2024 reflects the long-term commitment and vision of the Government for addressing National food and nutrition security. Provision of free food grains shall mitigate any financial hardship of the affected strata of society in a sustainable manner and ensure long term pricing strategy with zero cost to the beneficiaries which is vital for effective penetration of the Public Distribution System.

एफसीआई के गोदामों में खराब अनाज

2164. श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:

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

- (क) देश में भारतीय खाद्य निगम की राज्यवार वर्तमान भंडारण क्षमता कितनी है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने बिहार में भंडारण क्षमता में वृद्धि की है;
- (ग) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम भी अपने खाद्यान्नों का भंडारण किराए के गोदामों में करता है और यदि हां, तो उन पर वार्षिक रूप से कितनी राशि खर्च की जा रही है;
- (घ) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम के अपने और किराए के निजी गोदामों में राज्य/गोदामवार कुल कितना अनाज खराब हुआ;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार ने भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा बर्बाद किए जा रहे अनाज के संबंध में कोई जिम्मेदारी तय की है; और
- (च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में अब तक राज्यवार क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

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

(क) दिनांक 01.02.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, केंद्रीय पूल खाद्यान्न स्टॉक के भंडारण के लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई) और राज्य एजेंसियों के पास उपलब्ध कुल कवर्ड भंडारण क्षमता 806.94 लाख टन है। राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान समस्तीपुर, दरभंगा और कटिहार (प्रत्येक स्थान पर 0.50 लाख टन क्षमता का 01 साइलो) में कुल 1.5 लाख टन क्षमता के 03 साइलो विकसित किए गए हैं।

(ग) जी हां, वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान एफसीआई द्वारा गोदाम किराये के रूप में कुल 2004.38 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए गए हैं।

(घ) एफसीआई मुख्य रूप से चावल, गेहूं और धान की खरीद करता है। एफसीआई सरकार की विभिन्न कल्याणकारी स्कीमों के तहत वितरण हेतु लंबी अवधि के लिए बड़ी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न का भंडारण और प्रबंधन करता है। यह देश के लिए खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए बफर और कार्य-नीतिक रिजर्व भी रखता है। चक्रवात, बाढ़, बारिश आदि जैसी प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण बहुत कम मात्रा में जारी न करने योग्य खाद्यान्न (क्षतिग्रस्त) के रूप में इकट्ठा होता है।

खरीदी गई मात्रा के प्रति जारी न करने योग्य इकट्ठा हुए खाद्यान्न का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

वर्ष	जारी न करने योग्य इकट्ठा हुआ खाद्यान्न (टन में)	उठान की गई मात्रा (डीसीपी राज्यों को छोड़कर) (टन में)	उठान की गई मात्रा के प्रति क्षतिग्रस्त खाद्यान्न का %
2019-20	1930	45513000	0.0040
2020-21	1850	68857000	0.0030
2021-22	1693	76608000	0.0022
2022-23	1628	67583000	0.0024
2023-24	10348	47072000	0.0220

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान क्षतिग्रस्त खाद्यान्न के संबंध में क्षेत्र-वार/गोदाम-वार उपलब्ध जानकारी क्रमशः संलग्न **विवरण-II** और **III** में दी गई है।

(ड) और (च) जी हां, एफसीआई नियमित रूप से विभिन्न स्तरों पर अर्थात् डिपो से लेकर मुख्यालय तक जारी न करने योग्य स्टॉक के संचय की निगरानी करता है और जारी न करने योग्य खाद्यान्न को वर्गीकृत करने के लिए एक उचित तंत्र मौजूद है। जारी न करने योग्य खाद्यान्न (क्षति) के इकट्ठा होने के प्रत्येक मामले की एफसीआई द्वारा जांच की जा रही है। जारी न करने योग्य खाद्यान्न के इकट्ठा होने की निगरानी के लिए एफसीआई द्वारा मण्डल/क्षेत्रीय/आंचलिक कार्यालयों के स्तर पर क्षति निगरानी प्रकोष्ठ (डीएमसी) स्थापित किए गए हैं। एफसीआई बर्बादी के लिए जिम्मेदार पाए गए अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई करके जिम्मेदारी का निर्वहन करता है। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान इस संबंध में की गई कार्रवाई का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

राज्य	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (दिनांक 28.02.2025 तक)	सकल
राजस्थान	0	0	6	0	0	6

असम	0	3	0	0	0	3
पंजाब	0	0	0	0	1	1
महाराष्ट्र	0	0	3	0	0	3
कुल	0	3	9	0	1	13

विवरण- I

दिनांक 01.02.2025 तक एफसीआई और राज्य सरकार एजेंसियों के साथ केंद्रीय पूल भंडारण क्षमता															
(आंकड़े लाख टन में)															
अंचल	क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	एफसीआई के पास कुल भंडारण क्षमता (स्वामित्व/किराए पर) (कवर और सीएपी)						कुल (स्वामित्व + किराए पर)	खाद्यान्नों के भंडारण के लिए राज्य भंडारण निगमों सहित राज्य एजेंसियों के पास कुल भंडारण क्षमता (भारतीय खाद्य निगम को दी गई क्षमता को छोड़कर)			सकल योग		
			कवर्ड		सीएपी		कुल		कवर्ड सीएपी	राज्य एजेंसिया			कवर्ड	सीएपी	कवर्ड एवं सीएपी
			स्वामित्व की	किराए पर	स्वामित्व की	किराए पर	कवर्ड	सीएपी		कवर्ड	सीएपी	कुल			
पूर्व	1	बिहार	3.45	8.03	0.00	0.00	11.47	0.00	11.47	10.13	0.00	10.13	21.60	0.00	21.60
	2	झारखंड	0.89	3.82	0.00	0.00	4.71	0.00	4.71	1.78	0	1.78	6.49	0.00	6.49
	3	ओडिशा	3.65	2.82	0.00	0.00	6.47	0.00	6.47	6.12	0	6.12	12.59	0.00	12.59
	4	पश्चिम बंगाल	9.53	0.92	0.00	0.00	10.45	0.00	10.45	9.66	0	9.66	20.11	0.00	20.11
	5	सिक्किम	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.11	0	0.11	0.23	0.00	0.23

कुल पूर्वी अंचल			17.63	15.58	0.00	0.00	33.21	0.00	33.21	27.80	0	27.80	61.01	0.00	61.01
पूर्वोत्तर	6	असम	3.74	1.57	0.00	0.00	5.31	0.00	5.31	0.00	0	0.00	5.31	0.00	5.31
	7	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.41	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.42	0.00	0	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.42
	8	मेघालय	0.20	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.44	0.00	0	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.44
	9	मिजोरम	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.32	0.41	0	0.41	0.73	0.00	0.73
	10	त्रिपुरा	0.44	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.62	0.68	0	0.68	1.30	0.00	1.30
	11	मणिपुर	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.65	0.00	0	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.65
	12	नागालैंड	0.42	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.57	0.08	0	0.08	0.65	0.00	0.65
कुल पूर्वोत्तर अंचल			6.16	2.17	0.00	0.00	8.33	0.00	8.33	1.17	0	1.17	9.50	0.00	9.50
उत्तर	13	दिल्ली	3.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.28	0.00	3.28	0.00	0	0.00	3.28	0.00	3.28
	14	हरियाणा	8.75	51.37	2.88	0.00	60.12	2.88	63.00	42.91	8.46	51.37	103.03	11.34	114.37
	15	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.27	0.73	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
	16	जम्मू व कश्मीर	0.95	1.53	0.00	0.00	2.48	0.00	2.48	0.00	0	0.00	2.48	0.00	2.48
	17	लद्दाख	0.25	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.00	0	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.31
	18	पंजाब	27.17	106.53	3.31	0.00	133.70	3.31	137.01	48.62	41.61	90.23	182.32	44.92	227.24

	19	चंडीगढ़	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	0	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09
	20	राजस्थान	8.52	8.94	0.60	0.00	17.45	0.60	18.05	0.00	0	0.00	17.45	0.60	18.05
	21	उत्तर प्रदेश	15.68	38.91	0.00	0.00	54.59	0.00	54.59	0.00	0	0.00	54.59	0.00	54.59
	22	उत्तराखंड	0.73	1.25	0.00	0.00	1.98	0.00	1.98	1.88	0	1.88	3.86	0.00	3.86
कुल उत्तरी अंचल			65.59	209.41	6.79	0.00	275.00	6.79	281.79	93.41	50.07	143.48	368.41	56.86	425.27
दक्षिण	23	आंध्र प्रदेश	8.64	2.90	0.00	0.00	11.54	0.00	11.54	17.16	0	17.16	28.70	0.00	28.70
	24	अंडमान निकोबार	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.16	0	0.16	0.23	0.00	0.23
	25	तेलंगाना	6.68	14.09	0.00	0.00	20.77	0.00	20.77	7.80	0	7.80	28.57	0.00	28.57
	26	केरल	5.89	0.09	0.00	0.00	5.98	0.00	5.98	1.89	0	1.89	7.87	0.00	7.87
	27	कर्नाटक	4.60	5.53	0.00	0.00	10.13	0.00	10.13	0.00	0	0.00	10.13	0.00	10.13
	28	लक्षद्वीप	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03
	29	तमिलनाडु	6.46	6.02	0.00	0.00	12.48	0.00	12.48	8.92	0	8.92	21.40	0.00	21.40
	30	पुदुचेरी	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.51	0.00	0	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.51
कुल दक्षिणी अंचल			32.87	28.63	0.00	0.00	61.50	0.00	61.50	35.93	0	35.93	97.43	0.00	97.43
पश्चिम	31	गुजरात	4.93	4.41	0.00	0.00	9.34	0.00	9.34	0.56	0	0.56	9.90	0.00	9.90

32	दादरा व नग हवेली	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	महाराष्ट्र	9.23	8.99	0.00	0.00	18.22	0.00	18.22	6.98	0	6.98	25.20	0.00	25.20
34	गोवा	0.19	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.00	0	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.25
35	मध्य प्रदेश	4.18	6.90	0.00	0.00	11.08	0.00	11.08	189.16	0.00	189.16	200.24	0.00	200.24
36	छत्तीसगढ़	6.32	13.30	0.00	0.00	19.61	0.00	19.61	15.39	0	15.39	35.00	0.00	35.00
कुल पश्चिमी अंचल		24.85	33.65	0.00	0.00	58.50	0.00	58.50	212.09	0.00	212.09	270.59	0.00	270.59
सकल योग		147.10	289.44	6.79	0.00	436.54	6.79	443.33	370.40	50.07	420.47	806.94	56.86	863.80

विवरण-II

वर्ष 2019-20 से 2023-24 तक एफसीआई में जारी न करने योग्य (क्षतिग्रस्त) के रूप में उपार्जित खाद्यान्न स्टॉक						
				(आंकड़े टन में)		
क्र. सं.	क्षेत्र	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	बिहार	0	5	41	22	0
2	झारखंड	0	12	10	20	24
3	ओडिशा	87	1445	3	0	9

4	पश्चिम बंगाल	0	79	179	0	0
5	असम	2	28	7	0	0
6	एनईएफ	27	0	15	59	0
7	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0
8	नागालैंड	0	0	0	0	0
9	मणिपुर	0	0	0	0	0
10	दिल्ली	44	34	62	13	0
11	हरियाणा	286	0	0	0	2511
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0
13	जम्मू व कश्मीर	0	8	261	248	0
14	पंजाब	56	25	100	264	7746
15	राजस्थान	2	84	63	136	6
16	उत्तर प्रदेश	26	69	78	47	2
17	उत्तराखंड	0	0	592	0	0
18	आंध्र प्रदेश	640	0	28	0	0
19	तेलंगाना	0	0	0	0	2
20	केरल	32	14	92	20	0
21	कर्नाटक	10	8	1	0	0

22	तमिलनाडु	1	0	0	0	7
23	गुजरात	694	34	21	87	23
24	महाराष्ट्र	18	0	140	713	18
25	मध्य प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0
26	छत्तीसगढ़	5	6	0	0	0
संपूर्ण देश		1930	1850	1693	1628	10348

विवरण-III

वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम में जारी न करने योग्य (क्षतिग्रस्त) खाद्यान्नों के उपार्जन को दर्शाने वाला ब्यौरा
(आंकड़े टन में)

अंचल	क्षेत्र	डिपो का नाम	गेहूं	चावल	कुल
पूर्व	झारखंड	एफएसडी धनबाद	0	14.744	14.744
		पीईजी सुरिया, धनबाद	1.926	0	1.926
	ओडिशा	एफएसडी खुर्दा रोड, भुवनेश्वर	7.193	0.812	8.005
		सीडब्ल्यूसी बेहरामपुर, भुवनेश्वर	0.068	0	0.068
		बीएसडब्ल्यूसी गढ़वा, डालटनगंज	0	1.478	1.478
		एफएसडी डालटनगंज	0	5.736	5.736
		एफएसडी अंगुल, कटक	0.31	0	0.31
		एफएसडी डुंगुरिपाली, टिटलागढ़	0.265	0	0.265
	पश्चिम बंगाल	सीएसडी डाबग्राम, सिलीगुड़ी	0.221	0	0.221
पश्चिम	महाराष्ट्र	एफएसडी मनमाड	0.558	0	0.558
		एफएसडी अजनी न्यू कॉम्प्लेक्स, नागपुर	1.43	0	1.43
		एफएसडी अजनी ओल्ड कॉम्प्लेक्स, नागपुर	6.551	0	6.551
		एफएसडी अजनी कॉम्प्लेक्स, नागपुर	0	0.496	0.496

		एफएसडी वर्धा, नागपुर	2.65	0	2.65
		एफएसडी गोंदिया	4.3	0	4.3
		सीडब्ल्यूसी गोंदिया II, नागपुर	2.241	0	2.241
	गुजरात	सीडब्ल्यूसी गांधीधाम, आदिपुर	17.669	5.402	23.071
उत्तर	पंजाब	मोगा साइलो	28.789	0	28.789
		मोगा साइलो	3.195	0	3.195
		पीएसडब्ल्यूसी छेहरटा, बरारीवाल, अमृतसर	0.4	0	0.4
		एफएसडी पटियाला	54.85	0	54.85
		जालंधर	0	35	35
		एफएसडी सरदूलगढ़, भटिंडा	1704.18	49.58	1753.76
		एफएसडी खमाणों, चंडीगढ़	2.37	68.08	70.45
		एफएसडी मोरिंडा, चंडीगढ़	18.07	1112.86	1130.93
		सीडब्ल्यूसी रोपड़	1483.05	1198.19	2681.24
		एफएसडी, कोटकपुरा, फरीदकोट	0	270.12	270.12
		एफएसडी बालाचौर, होशियारपुर	12	291	303
		एफएसडी बनूर, पटियाला	87.3	0	87.3
		मूनक कृषि भंडारण गोदाम, जीडब्ल्यूटीपीएल, संगरूर (पीईजी)	1326.8	0	1326.8
	हरियाणा	हैफेड मानकपुर	248.936	289.536	538.472
		हैफेड बांके बिहारी, करनाल	245.231	461.029	706.26

		हैफेड जाखल, हिसार	364.796	901.471	1266.267
	राजस्थान	एफएसडी उदयपुर	0.141	0	0.141
		बीकानेर	4.101	0	4.101
		कोटा	1.786	0	1.786
	उत्तर प्रदेश	एफएसडी अयोध्या	1.314	0	1.314
		एफएसडी हापुड	0.5	0	0.5
दक्षिण	आंध्र प्रदेश	मुख्य डिपो विशाखापत्तनम	0.247	0	0.247
		मुख्य डिपो, विजाग	0.136	0	0.136
		एफएसडी पोर्ट ब्लेयर, डीओ पोर्ट ब्लेयर	0.093	0	0.093
	तमिलनाडु	एफएसडी अवदी	6.928	0	6.928
	तेलंगाना	एफएसडी सनथनगर	2.146	0	2.146
	संपूर्ण देश		5642.741	4705.534	10348.275

वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम में जारी न करने योग्य (क्षतिग्रस्त) खाद्यान्नों के उपार्जन को दर्शाने वाला विवरण					
(आंकड़े टन में)					
अंचल	क्षेत्र	डिपो का नाम	गेहूं	चावल	कुल
पूर्वोत्तर	एनईएफ	एफएसडी कोलासिब	0	15.538	15.538
		एफएसडी-आइजोल	0	4.3	4.3
		एफएसडी-बुआलपुई	0	4.665	4.665
		एफएसडी-बैराबी	0	6.183	6.183
		एफएसडी- लुंगलेई	0	27.973	27.973
उत्तर	दिल्ली	एफएसडी मायापुरी	6.2484	0.095	6.3434
		एफएसडी नरेला	5.3485	0.1504	5.4989
		एफएसडी शक्तिनगर	0.67	0	0.67
		एफएसडी ओखला	0.0217	0	0.0217
		एफएसडी घेवरा	0	0.137	0.137
	जम्मू व कश्मीर	एफएसडी बारामूला	0	0.3	0.3
		एफएसडी मीरबाजार	0	0.2772	0.2772
		पीईजी श्रीनगर	0	6.11204	6.11204
		पीईजी उधमपुर	0	0.205	0.205
		एफएसडी कुपवाड़ा	0	102.655	102.655
		पीईजी बांदीपोरा	0	2.376	2.376
		एफएसडी श्रीनगर	0.012	0	0.012
		एफएसडी बडगाम	0	0.211	0.211

		एफएसडी बारामूला (डीओ श्रीनगर)	0	135.497	135.497
	राजस्थान	एफएसडी लालगढ़	0.1489	0	0.1489
		सीडब्ल्यूसी बीकानेर	0.11	0	0.11
		एफएसडी किशनगढ़, अजमेर	1.704465	0	1.704465
		एफएसडी नागौर (डीओ अजमेर)	0.811	0	0.811
		डीओ. श्रीगंगानगर/आरएसडब्ल्यूसी पीलीबंगा	60.366	0	60.366
		एफएसडी झुंझुनू (डीओ बीकानेर)	0.018	0	0.018
		एफएसडी सवाई माधोपुर (डीओ कोटा)	18.669	0	18.669
		एफएसडी अलवर	0.095	0	0.095
		एफएसडी उदयपुर	0.458	0	0.458
		आरएसडब्ल्यूसी डूंगरपुर, उदयपुर	51.487	0	51.487
		एफएसडी सादुलपुर (डीओ बीकानेर)	2.533	0	2.533
	उत्तर प्रदेश	पीईजी बसंत पुर गोंडा	4.925	0	4.925
		एफएसडी फैजाबाद	1.681	0	1.681
		एफएसडी हापुड	2.61	0	2.61
		साइलो तालकटोरा	3.86	0	3.86
		एसडब्ल्यूसी करहल रोड, मैनपुरी, डीओ आगरा	27.33	0	27.33
		पीईजी भदोही	0.263	5.995	6.258
	पंजाब	साइलो मोगा, एफसीआई मोगा	15.332	0	15.332
		एफएसडी पात्रान	0	248.94	248.94
पूर्व	बिहार	एफएसडी फुलवारीशरीफ	21.553	0	21.553
	झारखंड	एफएसडी डीटीओ	7.66	0	7.66

		बीएसडब्ल्यूसी गढ़वा	12.117	0	12.117
पश्चिम	गुजरात	सीडब्ल्यूसी कराचिया डीओ बड़ौदा	5.21401	0	5.21401
		डीओ आदिपुर/सीडब्ल्यूसी गांधीधाम	1.412	0	1.412
		अहमदाबाद सीडब्ल्यूसी शाहआलम	80.11	0	80.11
	महाराष्ट्र	एफएसडी वर्धा	2.479	0	2.479
		एफएसडी अजनी पुराना परिसर	9.043	0	9.043
		एफएसडी पुणे	0.25029	0	0.25029
		एफएसडी रत्नागिरी/पनवेल	2.468103	0	2.468103
		एफएसडी अजनी ओल्ड कॉम्प्लेक्स/नागपुर	30.4701	0	30.4701
		सीडब्ल्यूसी नासिक रोड/मनमाड	0.33042	0	0.33042
		एफएसई बोरीवली	0.3	0	0.3
		सीडब्ल्यूसी अकोला II	1.2055	0	1.2055
		पीडब्ल्यूएस युगश्री जयसाई जलगांव	0.183	0	0.183
		एफएसडी पनवेल, डीओ पनवेल	0	661.541	661.541
		सीडब्ल्यूसी यवतमाल	4.8128	0	4.8128
	मध्य प्रदेश	एफएसडी बैतूल	0.367	0	0.367
दक्षिण	केरल	एफएसडी अंगमाली/डीओ कोच्चि/केरल क्षेत्र (गेहूं 0.24 टन) एफएसडी वेस्टहिल/डीओ कालीकट (चावल 8.65)	0.2	8.645	8.885
		एफएसडी अराकुलम/डीओ कोट्टायम/केरल क्षेत्र		4.72	4.72
		एफएसडी अलाप्पुझा (डीओ अलाप्पुझा)		6.688	6.688
			384.917188	1243.20364	1628.120828

**वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम में जारी न करने योग्य (क्षतिग्रस्त) खाद्यान्नों की उपार्जन को दर्शाने वाला
विवरण**

(आंकड़े टन में)

अंचल	क्षेत्र	डिपो का नाम	गेहूं	चावल	कुल
पूर्व	बिहार	बीएसडब्ल्यूसी जहानाबाद	4.919	0.000	4.919
		बीएसडब्ल्यूसी घोसवर (हाजीपुर)	4.25	0.000	4.25
		एसआरबी I (हाजीपुर)	19.397	0.000	19.397
		सीडब्ल्यूसी समस्तीपुर	12.195	0.000	12.195
	ओडिशा	कटक	2.838	0.000	2.838
	झारखंड	पीईजी रानेश्वर, देवगढ़	0.000	10.325	10.325
	पश्चिम बंगाल	एनपीडी, ओजेएम	178.622	0.000	178.622
पश्चिम	गुजरात	सीडब्ल्यूसी, पोपटपारा	0.903	0.000	0.903
		एफएसडी घंटेश्वर, राजकोट	3.882	0.000	3.882
		सीडब्ल्यूसी हापा, राजकोट	2.441	0.000	2.441
		एफएसडी डारेड़, राजकोट	0.213	0.000	0.213
		एफएसडी भावनगर, राजकोट	4.751	0.000	4.751

		एफएसडी डारेड, राजकोट	1.251	0.000	1.251
		सीडब्ल्यूसी सूरत, डीओ बड़ौदा	0.000	0.710	0.71
		एफएसडी पालनपुर	1.500	0.00	1.500
		एफएसडी वेरावल	5.425	0.000	5.425
	महाराष्ट्र	एफएसडी वर्धा	10.025	0.000	10.025
		सीडब्ल्यूसी अमरावती	0.171	0.000	0.171
		एफएसडी अजनी ओल्ड कॉम्प्लेक्स, नागपुर	63.904	0.000	63.904
		पीडब्ल्यूएस मानश्री डब्ल्यूएच प्रा. लिमिटेड मालीवाड़ा	2.919	4.462	7.381
		एफएसडी गोंदिया	51.906	0.00	51.906
		एफएसडी पुणे	0.25	0.00	0.25
		एफएसडी बोरीवली	0.300	0.000	0.300
		एफएसडी मनमाड	6.824	0.00	6.824
पूर्वोत्तर	एनईएफ	एफएसडी-कुमारघाट	0.000	1.063	1.063
		एफएसडी- एन.नगर	0.000	3.843	3.843
		एफएसडी-ए.डी. नगर	0.000	4.716	4.716
		एफएसडी-चंद्रपुर	0.000	5.502	5.502
	असम	एफएसडी-बदरपुरघाट	0.00	6.821	6.821
	राजस्थान	सीएपी अलवर	32.02	0.000	32.02

उत्तर		एफएसडी जोधपुर	2.96	0.000	2.96
		आरएसडब्ल्यूसी अजमेर, डीओ अजमेर	0.28	0.000	0.28
		एफएसडी जालोर	14.09	0.000	14.09
		एफएसडी गांधीनगर	12.05	0.000	12.05
		एफएसडी भीलवाड़ा	1.04	0.000	1.04
		एफएसडी सुजानगढ़	0.09	0.000	0.09
	उत्तर प्रदेश	सीडब्ल्यूसी बलिया, आजमगढ़	48.451	0.000	48.451
		एनईएफ सोनभद्र, वाराणसी	10.875	0.000	10.875
		लखनऊ	6.609	0.000	6.609
		एफएसडी चंदारी	3.235	0.000	3.235
		साइलो हापुड	4.13	0.000	4.13
			4.313	0.000	4.313
	पंजाब	मोगा	23.009	0.00	23.009
		पीएसडब्ल्यूसी काहलों, बटाला-II	0.000	68.74	68.74
		एफएसडी जगराओं	8.595	0.00	8.595
	दिल्ली	एफएसडी मायापुरी	10.901	0.07	10.969
		एफएसडी ओखला	0.03	0.00	0.03
		एफएसडी नरेला	23.396	2.680	26.076
		एफएसडी शक्तिनगर	0.560	0.000	0.560

		एफएसडी घेवरा	24.567	0.000	24.567
	जम्मू व कश्मीर	पीईजी बारामूला	0.000	239.500	239.500
		एफएसडी नया गोदाम	2.000	0.000	2.000
		एफएसडी श्रीनगर	0.000	19.000	19.000
		पीईजी रामबन	0.000	0.190	0.190
	उत्तराखंड	एसडब्ल्यूसी-गदरपुर	0.000	592.400	592.400
	केरल	कोच्चि/एफएसडी अंगमाली	0.000	70.000	70.000
		अलाप्पुझा/डीओ अलाप्पुझा	0.000	1.813	1.813
		एफएसडी मुलंकुन्नाथकावु/डीओ त्रिशूर	0.000	19.570	19.570
		एफएसडी कोच्चि/डीओ कोच्चि	0.00	1.100	1.100
दक्षिण	कर्नाटक	सीडब्ल्यूसी गुलबर्गा- II / डीओ रायचूर	0.00	0.946	0.946
	आंध्र प्रदेश	मुख्य डिपो विशाखापत्तनम/डीओ विशाखापत्तनम/एपी क्षेत्र	7.493	20.472	27.965
कुल			619.578	1073.921	1693.499

**वर्ष 2020-21 के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम में जारी न करने योग्य (क्षतिग्रस्त) खाद्यान्नों की उपार्जन को दर्शाने वाला
विवरण**

(आंकड़े टन में)

अंचल	क्षेत्र	डिपो का नाम	गेहूं	चावल	कुल
पूर्वोत्तर	असम	सीडब्ल्यूसी सोरभोग	0	1.613	1.613
		एफएसडी रामनगर	0	20.837	20.837
		एफएसडी होजाई	0	4.24	4.24
		एफएसडी चांगसारी	0	0.895	0.895
पूर्व	बिहार	एफएसडी गया	4.5	0	4.5
		एफएसडी बालीझोरी, डीओ संबलपुर	2.611	0	2.611
	ओडिशा	डीओ टिटलागढ़, सीडब्ल्यूसी बोलांगीर	226.139	1216.13	1442.27
		पीईजी हजारीबाग	4.815	0	4.815
	झारखंड	सीडब्ल्यूसी हजारीबाग	0	2.282	2.282
		एफएसडी धनबाद	0	4.455	4.455

उत्तर	पश्चिम बंगाल	मिदनापुर, सीडब्ल्यूसी नीमपुरा	11.009	0	11.009
		पोर्ट डिपो, जेजेपी 1 ए	57.18	10.42	67.6
	दिल्ली	एफएसडी घेवरा	0.05	0	0.05
		एफएसडी नरेला	3.89	0	3.89
		एफएसडी मायापुरी	0.0075	0	0.0075
		एफएसडी मायापुरी	2.5	0	2.5
		एफएसडी ओखला	0.36	0	0.36
		एफएसडी सीटीओ	0.025	0	0.025
		एफएसडी मायापुरी	0	0.33	0.33
		एफएसडी ओखला	0	0.265	0.265
		एफएसडी नरेला	20.457	0	20.457
		एफएसडी घेवरा	5.512	0	5.512
		एफएसडी शक्तिनगर	0	0.32	0.32
	पंजाब	मोगा साइलो, एफएसडी मोगा	19.432	0	19.432
		लुधियाना आरएसडी खन्ना	5.802	0	5.802

	उत्तर प्रदेश	एफएसडी आजमगढ़	0.35	0	0.35
		पीईजी चकवल, आजमगढ़	4.88	0	4.88
		एफएसडी हापुड, हापुड	8.398	0	8.398
		लखनऊ/एफएसडी तालकटोरा	27.686	0	27.686
		साइलो तालकटोरा	3.32	0	3.32
		एफएसडी तालकटोरा	1.9	0	1.9
		एफएसडी तालकटोरा	1	0	1
		एफएसडी हापुड	3.64	0	3.64
		झाँसी/पीईजी बुधवार	0	3.632	3.632
		एफएसडी बाराबंकी II	1.3	0	1.3
		एसडब्ल्यूसी उन्नाव	8.54	0	8.54
		एफएसडी चंदेरी	4.8	0	4.8
		जयपुर (एफएसडी निवाई)	8.223	0	8.223
	राजस्थान	बीकानेर (एफएसडी झुंझुनू)	0.09	0	0.09
		अजमेर (पीईजी हमीरगढ़)	0.6	0	0.6
		अलवर (सीएपी अलवर)	25.61	0	25.61

		पीडब्ल्यूएस राजसमंद/उदयपुर	0.245	0	0.245
		एफएसडी जोधपुर/जोधपुर	17.05	0	17.05
		एफएसडी जालोर/जोधपुर	13.5	0	13.5
		उदयपुर	18.763	0.201	18.964
	जम्मू व कश्मीर	एफएसडी श्रीनगर	0	4.749	4.749
		पीईजी श्रीनगर	0	2.926	2.926
	दक्षिण	पलक्कड़/एफएसडी ओलावक्कोडे	1.616	0	1.616
		त्रिशूर/एफएसडी, चलाकुडी	0	2.813	2.813
		पलक्कड़/एफएसडी ओलावक्कोडे	0	1.813	1.813
		कोच्चि/एफएसडी अंगमाली	0	0.251	0.251
		अलाप्पुझा/एफएसडी अलाप्पुझा	0	2.042	2.042
		पलक्कड़/एफएसडी ओलावक्कोडे	0	0.297	0.297
		एफएसडी वेस्टहिल/कालीकट	0	2.501	2.501
		एफएसडी एमजी कावु/त्रिशूर	2.313	0	2.313
	तमिलनाडु	कुड्डालोर/सीडब्ल्यूसी चिदम्बरम	0	0.115	0.115

पश्चिम	कर्नाटक	सीडब्ल्यूसीआईआई गुलबर्गा/डीओ रायचूर	0	4.773	4.773
		एफएसडी बेल्लारी/डीओ रायचूर	0	3.53	3.53
	गुजरात	राजकोट/एफएसडी वाधवान	6.532	0	6.532
		राजकोट/एफएसडी घंटेश्वर	4.934	0	4.934
		राजकोट एफएसडी भावनगर	0.753	0	0.753
		राजकोट, सीडब्ल्यूसी माल्या हटिना	2.467	0	2.467
		एफएसडी वांकानेर	2.261	0	2.261
		बड़ौदा, सीडब्ल्यूसी सूरत	17.09	0	17.09
	छत्तीसगढ़	बिलासपुर, सीडब्ल्यूसी ॥ रायगढ़	0	4.737	4.737
		बिसरामपुर, डीओ बिलासपुर	1.178	0	1.178
	महाराष्ट्र	एफएसडी अजनी, पुराना परिसर/नागपुर	0.454	0	0.454
			553.3285	1296.17	1849.497

वर्ष 2019-20 के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम में जारी न करने योग्य (क्षतिग्रस्त) खाद्यान्नों के उपार्जन को दर्शाने वाला विवरण

(आंकड़े टन में)

अंचल	क्षेत्र	डिपो का नाम	गेहूं	चावल	कुल
पूर्वोत्तर	ओडिशा	कटक/एसडब्ल्यूसी जगतपुर	1.785	0	1.785
		कटक/एसडब्ल्यूसी जगतसिंहपुर	0.947	0	0.947
		कटक/सीडब्ल्यूसी चौद्वार	4.26	0	4.26
		भुवनेश्वर/एफएसडी खुर्दा रोड	27.42	0	27.42
		भुवनेश्वर/एसडब्ल्यूसी जाटनी	8.624	0	8.624
		सीडब्ल्यूसी बेरहामपुर	0	0.87	0.87
		संबलपुर/एफएसडी बालीझोरी	43.193	0	43.193
उत्तर	दिल्ली	एफएसडी नरेला	43.617	0	43.617
	उत्तर प्रदेश	लखनऊ/एफएसडी तालकटोरा	1.72	0	1.72
			0	4.11	4.11
		लखनऊ/साइलो	0.47	0	0.47
		आज़मगढ़/पीईजी चकवल	0	1.96	1.96
		सहारनपुर/सीडब्ल्यूसी पिलखनी	0.0778	0	0.0778
		आज़मगढ़/एसडब्ल्यूसी बलिया	1.08	0	1.08
		लखनऊ/एफएसडी तालकटोरा	1.852	0	1.852
		एफएसडी हापुड	1.59	0	
		एफएसडी हापुड	0.096	0	0.1
		आज़मगढ़/एसडब्ल्यूसी बलिया	0	10.81	10.81
		सीडब्ल्यूसी बस्ती, गोरखपुर	1.15	0	1.15

		एफएसडी हापुड	0.882	0	0.882
	पंजाब	संगरूर/एफएसडी । मलेरकोटला	0	2.49	2.49
		संगरूर/एफएसडी । मलेरकोटला	0	24.695	24.695
		साइलो मोगा	7.531	0	7.531
		लुधियाना/एफएसडी साइलो जगराओं	8.3	0	8.3
		एफएसडी बलाचौर/होशियारपुर	0	12.8	12.8
	हरियाणा	एचएसडब्ल्यूसी यमुनानगर /करनाल	0	286	286
	राजस्थान	जोधपुर	0	0.698	0.698
		उदयपुर	1.283	0	1.283
पश्चिम	महाराष्ट्र	डीओ नागपुर/एमएसडब्ल्यूसी चंद्रपुर पडोली	3.328	0	3.328
			0.204	0	0.204
		एफएसडी अजनी ओल्ड कॉम्प्लेक्स	0.437	0	0.437
		एमएसडब्ल्यूसी सतारा के 4	0	5.223	5.223
		पीईजी सतारा जलगांव जंब	0	1.70854	1.70854
		पुणे/एमएसडब्ल्यूसी केडगांव	4.408	0	4.408
		पुणे/एमएसडब्ल्यूसी नागापुर पीईजी	2.826	0	2.826
	छत्तीसगढ़	बिलासपुर/सीडब्ल्यूसी ॥ रायगढ़	0	1.007	1.007
		रायपुर/एफएसडी मंदिरहसौद	0	4.458	4.458
	गुजरात	बड़ौदा/सीडब्ल्यूसी चन्नी	693.971	0	693.971
पूर्वोत्तर	असम	एफएसडी सेनचोवा	0	2.147	2.147
	एनईएफ	एफएसडी-डी.नगर	0	3.247	3.247
		एफएसडी-चुराईबारी	0	0.97	0.97
		एफएसडी- एन.नगर	0	1.951	1.951
		डी. नगर	0	1.42	1.42
		एफएसडी-चंद्रपुर	0	6.872	6.872

		एफएसडी माधवबाड़ी	0	4.373	4.373
		एफएसडी शिलांग	0	8.007	8.007
दक्षिण	केरल	कोल्लम/एफएसडी कोल्लम	0	2.296	2.296
		पलक्कड़/एफएसडी ओलावक्कोडे	0	1.376	1.376
		कालीकट/एफएसडी वेस्ट हिल	0	0.805	0.805
		एफएसडी मीनांगडी	0	0.913	0.913
		डीओ कोच्चि/एफएसडी मेसनरी	0	0.119	0.119
		डीओ अलाप्पुझा/एफएसडी मावेलिककारा	1.27	0	1.27
		कालीकट/एफएसडी थिक्कोडी	0.47	0	0.47
		पलक्कड़/एफएसडी ओलावक्कोडे	1.601	0	1.601
		डीओ अलाप्पुझा/ एफएसडी अलाप्पुझा	0	0.995	0.995
		डीओ कोच्चि/एफएसडी मेसनरी	0	3.656	3.656
		डीओ त्रिशूर/चालाकुडी	0	0.881	0.881
		डीओ पलक्कड़/ओलावक्कोडे	0	0.536	0.536
		डीओ पलक्कड़/ओलावक्कोडे	0	11.955	11.955
		डीओ कालीकट/वेस्टहिल	0	0.682	0.682
		एफएसडी, वलियाथुरा, तिरुवनंतपुरम	0	0.731	0.731
		डीओ अलाप्पुझा/एफएसडी अलाप्पुझा	0	3.479	3.479
	तमिलनाडु	मुख्य डिपो कोयंबटूर	0.036	0	0.036
		डीओ चेन्नई/एफएसडी अवदी	0	1.413	1.413
	कर्नाटक	डीओ हुबली/पीईजी बेलगाम	0	1.386	1.386
		डीओ रायचूर/एफएसडी बेल्लारी	0	2.668	2.668
		डीओ मैसूर/एफएसडी मैसूर	0	4.824	4.824
		रायचूर/सीडब्ल्यूसी गुलबर्गा II	0	0.94	0.94
	आंध्र प्रदेश	डीओ श्रीकाकुलम/एसडब्ल्यूसी टेक्काली	0	640.421	640.421
कुल			864.4288	1065.89254	1930.32

पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में स्टार्टअप पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र

2165. श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

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

- (क) सभी उत्तर पूर्व राज्यों में एक संतुलित स्टार्टअप पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) उत्तर पूर्व क्षेत्र में स्टार्टअप के लिए उद्यम पूंजी, एंजल निवेश और ऋण सुविधाओं सहित वित्तपोषण की पर्याप्त पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किए जा रहे उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) इस क्षेत्र के स्टार्टअप पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में महिलाओं और जनजातीय उद्यमियों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कौन-कौन सी विशिष्ट योजनाएं या प्रोत्साहन आरंभ किए गए हैं?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार):

(क) और (ख) सरकार ने नवाचार, स्टार्टअप को बढ़ावा देने और देश के स्टार्टअप इकोसिस्टम में निवेश को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए एक सुदृढ़ इकोसिस्टम बनाने के उद्देश्य से 16 जनवरी 2016 को स्टार्टअप इंडिया पहल शुरू की।

पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों के लिए 31 जनवरी 2025 तक डीपीआईआईटी द्वारा 2,109 संस्थाओं को स्टार्टअप के रूप में मान्यता दी गई है। उन्हें नीचे सारणीबद्ध किया गया है:

राज्य	31 जनवरी 2025 तक जारी प्रमाणपत्र
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	55
असम	1514
मणिपुर	185
मेघालय	63
मिजोरम	44
नागालैंड	88
सिक्किम	13

त्रिपुरा	147
कुल	2109

उत्तर पूर्वी वित्त विकास निगम लिमिटेड (नेडफ़्री) उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के तहत एक गैर-बैंकिंग वित्तीय कंपनी (एनबीएफ़सी) है। नेडफ़्री भारत के पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के स्टार्टअप इकोसिस्टम के निर्माण में योगदान दे रहा है। नेडफ़्री ने तीन सेबी पंजीकृत उद्यम पूंजी कोष शुरू किए हैं और उनका प्रबंधन किया है। इसके अलावा, नेडफ़्री ने एनआरएल आइडिएशन एंजल फंड (एनआरएल आईएएफ़) शुरू करने के लिए नुमालीगढ़ रिफाइनरी लिमिटेड (एनआरएल) नामक पीएसयू के साथ अनुबंध किया है।

उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय ने नेडफ़्री के माध्यम से नॉर्थ ईस्ट वेंचर फंड (एनवीईएफ़) बनाया था। एनवीईएफ़ के तहत अब तक 69 स्टार्टअप को लगभग 100 करोड़ रुपये की निवेश प्रतिबद्धता मिली है।

(ग) स्टार्टअप इंडिया के तहत पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए डीपीआईआईटी द्वारा की गई पहलों की सूची इस प्रकार है:

1. **एसेंड स्टार्टअप कार्यशाला श्रृंखला और स्टार्टअप के लिए महिला कार्यशालाएं:** सरकार ने पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के उद्यमियों, आकांक्षी उद्यमियों और छात्रों के लिए स्टार्टअप कार्यशालाओं की एक श्रृंखला - एसेंड (एक्सेलेरेटिंग स्टार्टअप कैलिबर एंड एंटरप्रेनेरियल ड्राइव) का आयोजन किया।
2. **ज्ञान का विनिमय और क्षमता निर्माण कार्यशालाएं:** डीपीआईआईटी ने राज्यों और संघराज्य क्षेत्रों के बीच अच्छी पद्धतियों के प्रसार और परस्पर सीखने के लिए ज्ञान का विनिमय कार्यशालाओं का आयोजन किया।
3. **स्टार्टअप इंडिया यात्रा पहल:** स्टार्टअप इंडिया ने राज्यों के ग्रामीण और गैर-मेट्रो क्षेत्रों में उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 2017 में स्टार्टअप इंडिया यात्रा शुरू की।
4. **विंग:** डीपीआईआईटी के कार्यक्रम विंग के एक भाग के रूप में मौजूदा और आकांक्षी महिला उद्यमियों के लिए एक क्षमता विकास कार्यक्रम।

5. **जिला आउटरीच पहल:** डीपीआईआईटी भारत के प्रत्येक जिले में कम से कम एक डीपीआईआईटी-मान्यता प्राप्त स्टार्टअप स्थापित करने का प्रयास करके उद्यमशीलता को बढ़ावा दे रहा है।

AI-DRIVEN DIGITAL TWINS

2166. SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) the manner in which AI-driven Digital Twins are likely to improve existing infrastructure planning compared to traditional methods;
- (b) whether there is a plan to involve Indian start-ups and research institutions in developing Digital Twin solutions;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the expected time for implementation of AI-driven Digital Twin technologies in India's telecom infrastructure?

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

- (a) Artificial Intelligence (AI)-driven Digital Twins can revolutionize infrastructure planning and design by addressing the challenges in traditional methods like siloed, static, incomplete data and manual interventions. Unlike conventional approaches that rely on fragmented datasets and periodic assessments, AI-driven Digital Twins integrate real-time, cross-sectoral data from various sources in a privacy preserving manner, ensuring a unified and dynamic planning process ensuring integrated planning and fostering a collaborative ecosystem. Digital Twins

enable continuous real-time monitoring and predictive analytics. AI enhances data-driven decision making by simulating multiple scenarios, optimizing resource allocation, and improving infrastructure resilience under various conditions.

(b) and (c) The Department of Telecommunications (DoT) unveiled the 'Sangam: Digital Twin' initiative on 15.02.2024, by publishing Expressions of Interest (EoI) inviting industry pioneers, startups, MSMEs and academia to participate in the initiative. As a response to the EoI, 169 applicants were selected which included start-ups as well.

(d) The implementation of AI driven Digital Twins in telecom infrastructure will depend on factors such as regulatory support, stakeholder interest, extent of collaboration, and engagement of relevant parties.

CASES OF TRIPLE TALAQ

2167. SHRI DEEPAK ADHIKARI (DEV):

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

the details of the number of cases registered since the Triple Talaq law is passed in the country, year and State-wise?

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

No such data is maintained centrally. Moreover, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The State Governments are competent to deal with offences under the extant provisions of laws including the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act, 2019.

जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन ट्रस्ट के अंतर्गत निधि का उपयोग

2168. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

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

- (क) विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन ट्रस्ट (डीएमएफटी) के अंतर्गत राजस्थान को प्राप्त निधि का जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त निधि के उपयोग के संबंध में क्या दिशानिर्देश हैं और इस निधि को किन-किन क्षेत्रों में व्यय किए जाने की संभावना है तथा किस प्रकार का कार्य किए जाने का विचार है;
- (ग) डीएमएफटी के अंतर्गत आवंटित राशि के व्यय के संबंध में क्या प्रावधान हैं;
- (घ) वर्ष 2022-23 से अब तक राजस्थान में व्यय की गई निधि का जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) वर्ष 2022-23 से अब तक उदयपुर जिले में डीएमएफटी के अंतर्गत पूरे किए गए कार्य का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ) राजस्थान सरकार ने जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन ट्रस्ट नियम (डीएमएफटी), 2016 को अधिसूचित किया है जो डीएमएफ ट्रस्ट के अंतर्गत अर्जित निधियों के उपयोग और व्यय का मार्गदर्शन करता है। राजस्थान सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, वर्ष 2022-23 से 2024-25 (जनवरी 2025 तक) के दौरान जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन ट्रस्ट (डीएमएफटी) के तहत अर्जित और व्यय की गई निधियों का जिलावार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है। इसके अलावा वर्ष 2022-23 से जनवरी 2025 तक उदयपुर जिले में 5.58 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र के तहत कुल 23 परियोजनाएं पूरी की गई हैं।

विवरण

राजस्थान में डीएमएफटी {वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से 2024-25 (जनवरी, 2025 तक)} के अंतर्गत प्राप्त एवं व्यय की गई धनराशि:

क्र.सं	जिला	प्राप्त धनराशि (करोड़ रुपये)	व्यय की गई धनराशि (करोड़ रुपये में)
1	अजमेर	131.87	116.34
2	अलवर	23.13	13.29
3	बांसवाड़ा	20.25	11.46
4	बरन	3.5	0.79
5	बाड़मेर	117.31	57.59
6	भरतपुर	41.03	18.81
7	भीलवाड़ा	1436.29	683.31
8	बीकानेर	59.01	46.40
9	बूंदी	28.97	20.49
10	चित्तौड़गढ़	244.4	157.11
11	चुरू	11.23	14.39
12	दौसा	5.32	5.24
13	धौलपुर	7.09	2.15
14	डूंगरपुर	5.56	0.53
15	हनुमानगढ़	8.6	5.84
16	जयपुर	94.41	47.74
17	जैसलमेर	36.6	23.38
18	जालौर	12.87	4.81
19	झालावाड़ा	9.62	2.88
20	झुंझुनू	56.76	23.91
21	जोधपुर	62.57	0.64
22	करौली	9.19	7.00
23	कोटा	55.61	33.08
24	नागौर	105.2	115.08
25	पाली	191.46	104.30
26	प्रतापगढ़	5.25	2.68
27	राजसमंद	935.38	655.06

28	सवाई माधोपुर	3.24	0.00
29	सीकर	35.04	16.28
30	सिरोही	104.62	81.04
31	श्रीगंगानगर	9.42	1.98
32	टोंक	22.57	11.76
33	उदयपुर	580.73	87.18

CONSTRUCTION OF ROB AT CHUNCHURA AND BANDEL STATIONS

2169. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has considered preparation of Technical Feasibility Report/Detailed Project Report (TFR/DPR) for construction of ROB at Chunchura and Bandel Railway Station under Eastern Railway;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the preparation of TFR/DPR will be started for these works;
- (c) whether it has been included in the list of projects in current financial year;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated and timeline fixed if any, for completion of the work; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a) to (e) Sanctioning of works of Road over Bridge (ROB)/Road under Bridge (RUB) in lieu of Level crossings (LCs) is a continuous and dynamic process of Indian Railway. Such works are prioritised and taken up on the basis of its impact

on safety in train operations, mobility of trains and impact for road users and feasibility etc.

Nos. of ROBs/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.

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.

One subway each exist near Chunchurah station and Bandel station and presently operational Feasibility for the construction of ROBs at Chunchura and Bandel railway station has been examined and found technically not feasible due to densely populated area.

However, the work of preparation of Technical Feasibility Report/ Detailed Project Report (TFR/DPR) for the construction of additional subway near Bandel station has been taken up.

MSME VENDORS FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS

2170. SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

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

- (a) the number of MSMEs registered as vendors for the Railways for Andhra Pradesh especially Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency and the new additions in the last year, State and district-wise;
- (b) the amount of goods procured from the said MSMEs during the last five years, Sector and year-wise;
- (c) the value of the goods procured from MSME vendors during the last five years, Sector and year-wise; and
- (d) whether there exists a procurement policy from MSMEs 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) and (b) The number of MSME vendors registered with Railways in Andhra Pradesh is 884, with 142 new additions in last year. The number of MSME vendors registered with Railways from area situated in Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency is 17, with 6 new additions in last year.

The amount of goods procured by Indian Railways from the MSME vendors located in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years is furnished below:

Sector	Financial Year	Order Value (Rs. in Crs.)
RAILWAYS	2020-21	26
	2021-22	46

	2022-23	182
	2023-24	468
	2024-25 (Till 06/03/2025)	305

(c) The value of goods procured by Indian Railways from MSME vendors during the last five years is furnished below:

Sector	Financial Year	Order Value (Rs. in Crs.)
RAILWAYS	2020-21	8,781
	2021-22	14,934
	2022-23	20,341
	2023-24	27,245
	2024-25 (Till 06/03/2025)	32,184

(d) In exercise of the powers conferred under Section- 11 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006), the Central Government by Order {Gazette of India Notification S.O. 581(E) dated 23/03/2012} has notified the Public Procurement for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) Order, 2012. The aforesaid order has been amended vide Gazette of India Notification S. O. 5670(E) dated 09/11/2018. Ministry of Railways has adopted and implemented the aforesaid policy formulated by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) regarding preference to Micro and Small Enterprises in public procurement.

दाहोद में आकाशवाणी एफएम रिले स्टेशन का शिलान्यास

2171. श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:

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

(क) क्या 27 सितम्बर, 2023 को दाहोद जिले में शिलान्यास किए गए आकाशवाणी एफएम रिले स्टेशन द्वारा दाहोद जिले और मध्य प्रदेश के अलीराजपुर और झाबुआ जिले के कुछ भागों को कवर किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त स्टेशन का निर्माण कार्य कब तक प्रारंभ होने की संभावना है;

(ग) मंत्रालय और संबंधित विभाग द्वारा इसके प्रारंभ से अब तक इस प्रयोजनार्थ क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(घ) परियोजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. एल.

मुरुगन):

(क) से (घ) दाहोद जिले में एक 10 किलोवाट का एफएम स्टेशन स्थापित किया जाना है, जिसके दाहोद जिले के साथ-साथ मध्य प्रदेश के अलीराजपुर और झाबुआ जिले के कुछ हिस्सों को कवर करने की संभावना है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा इस परियोजना की आधारशिला 27 सितंबर, 2023 को रखी गई है। भूमि का अधिग्रहण कर लिया गया है और भूमि विकास, समतलीकरण, भवन निर्माण और पहुंच मार्ग के लिए अनुमान को संस्वीकृत कर दिया गया है। भवन निर्माण, 100 मीटर स्टील जाली स्व-समर्थित टॉवर के निर्माण और ट्रांसमीटर और संबद्ध उपकरणों की खरीद के लिए निविदा प्रक्रिया भी शुरू कर दी गई है।

AVERAGE SALE OF RAILWAY GENERAL TICKET

2172. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

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

- (a) the details of average general rail ticket sale in New Delhi Railway Station per day during the last six month;
- (b) the number of general rail tickets sale from New Delhi Railway Station on 15.02.2025; and
- (c) whether the sale of tickets was abnormally high, if so, 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) Unreserved tickets can be procured through various modes like Unreserved Ticketing Counters available at the Railway stations, UTS on Mobile App, Automatic Ticket Vending Machines (ATVMs), Jan Sadharan Ticket Booking Sevak (JTBS), Yatri Ticket Suvidha Kendra (YTSK) etc.

Further, unreserved tickets for distance upto 199 kilometers can be procured on the same day while advance period for procuring unreserved tickets for distance of 200 kilometers and above is 3 days. Further, from a Railway station, unreserved tickets can be issued for the journey originating from any of the cluster stations defined in the system viz. from New Delhi Railway station, unreserved tickets can be issued for the journey originating from any of the 57 stations of Delhi area. As such, unreserved tickets issued from a particular station on a particular date may or may not be for that station and date.

On 15.02.2025, approximately 49,000 general tickets were issued from New Delhi Railway Station, which were 13000 more than daily average number of tickets sold during the previous six months. To cater to this extra, five special trains were

operated. One special train carries approximately 3000 passengers. Five trains were sufficient for 15000 extra passengers.

ओडिशा में प्रचालनशील कोयला खानें

2173. श्री अनन्त नायक:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) ओडिशा में कुल कितनी कोयला खानें प्रचालनशील हैं और भारत के कुल कोयला उत्पादन में उनका योगदान कितना है;
- (ख) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान राज्य में कोयला खनन से अर्जित राजस्व और राजस्व वृद्धि का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का ओडिशा में कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए नई खानें विकसित करने का विचार है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा और वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है?

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

(क) दिनांक 31.3.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार ओडिशा राज्य में उत्पादन करने वाली प्रचालनरत कोयला खानों की कुल संख्या 24 है। पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान भारत के कुल उत्पादन में उनके योगदान के साथ ओडिशा से कच्चे कोयले का उत्पादन निम्नानुसार है:

कच्चे कोयले का उत्पादन (मिलियन टन (मि.ट.))			
वर्ष	ओडिशा (मि.ट.)	भारत (मि.ट.)	ओडिशा का हिस्सा (%)
2019-20	143.016	730.874	19.57
2020-21	154.151	716.083	21.53
2021-22	185.069	778.21	23.78
2022-23	218.981	893.191	24.52
2023-24	239.402	997.826	23.99
कुल	940.619	4116.184	22.85%

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान ओडिशा राज्य में कोयला खनन से अर्जित राजस्व का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है -

(करोड़ रु.)			
वर्ष	भुगतान की गई रॉयल्टी की राशि	भुगतान की गई डीएमए की राशि	भुगतान की गई एनएमईटी की राशि
2019-20	2139.45	560.25	37.88
2020-21	1519.31	499.98	34.11
2021-22	2704.31	756.21	52.26
2022-23	4137.88	1163.29	80.55
2023-24	3881.79	1010.79	71.13

(ग) और (घ) कोल इंडिया लि. (सीआईएल) ने ओडिशा राज्य में कोयला उत्पादन बढ़ाने की योजना बनाई है तथा विवरण में दिए गए ब्यौरे के अनुसार ओडिशा राज्य में नए कोयला ब्लॉकों को चिन्हित किया है। सीआईएल द्वारा चिन्हित कोयला ब्लॉकों के अलावा, ओडिशा राज्य में आवंटित कोयला ब्लॉकों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	कोयला खान का नाम	पीक रेटेड क्षमता (पीआरसी) [मिलियन टन (मि.ट.) में]	वर्तमान स्थिति
1	दुलंगा	7	प्रचालनरत
2 एवं 3	मनोहरपुर और मनोहरपुर डिपसाइड	16	प्रचालनरत
4	नैनी	10	प्रचालनरत
5	तालाबीरा I	3	प्रचालनरत
6 एवं 7	उत्कल डी एवं ई	4	प्रचालनरत
8	तालाबीरा II एवं III	20	प्रचालनरत
9	जामखानी	2.6	प्रचालनरत
10	उत्कल सी	3.37	प्रचालनरत
11 एवं 12	घोघरपल्ली और इसका डिप एक्सटेंशन	20	गैर-प्रचालनरत
13	बैतरनी पश्चिम	15	गैर-प्रचालनरत

14	मंदाकिनी	7.5	गैर-प्रचालनरत
15	राधिकापुर (वेस्ट)	6	गैर-प्रचालनरत
16	कुर्लोई ए (उत्तर)	8	गैर-प्रचालनरत
17	उत्कल ए	25	गैर-प्रचालनरत
18	बांखुई	आंशिक रूप से अन्वेषित	गैर-प्रचालनरत
19 एवं 20	उत्कल बी 1 और उत्कल बी 2	8	गैर-प्रचालनरत
21	अलकनंदा	आंशिक रूप से अन्वेषित	गैर-प्रचालनरत
22	बुरापहाड़	6	गैर-प्रचालनरत
23	चेंदीपाड़ा (संशोधित)	आंशिक रूप से अन्वेषित	गैर-प्रचालनरत
24	सखीगोपाल – बी कांकिली	आंशिक रूप से अन्वेषित	गैर-प्रचालनरत
25	बिजाहन	5.26	गैर-प्रचालनरत
26	मीनाक्षी पश्चिम	आंशिक रूप से अन्वेषित	गैर-प्रचालनरत
27	कुडानाली लुबरी	आंशिक रूप से अन्वेषित	गैर-प्रचालनरत
28	मच्छकाटा (संशोधित)	30	गैर-प्रचालनरत
29	सखीगोपाल-बी काकूढ़ी	आंशिक रूप से अन्वेषित	गैर-प्रचालनरत
30	मीनाक्षी	12	गैर-प्रचालनरत
31 एवं 32	रामपिया और रामपिया का डिपसाइ	15	गैर-प्रचालनरत
33	न्यू पत्रपारा दक्षिण	12	
34	बरताप (संशोधित)	आंशिक रूप से अन्वेषित	

विवरण

चिन्हित कोयला ब्लॉक	परियोजना का नाम	पीक रेटेड क्षमता (पीआरसी) [मिलियन टन (मि.ट.) में]
उत्कल-ए	सुभद्रा ओसीपी	25
गोपालप्रसाद वेस्ट का पश्चिम		
बलभद्र	बलभद्र ओसीपी	10
चतुर्धरा	बसुंधरा पश्चिम एक्सटेंशन	7
भुवनेश्वरी का भाग	भुवनेश्वरी विस्तार ओसीपी	50
अरखापाल-ए		

सखीगोपाल-ए		
कुलदा का डिप साइड	एकीकृत कुलदा गर्जनबहल ओसीपी	40
गर्जनबहल का डिप साइड		

DEATHS DUE TO RAT HOLE MINING

2174. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

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

- whether the Government is aware of the tragic incident on January 6, 2025 in Dima Hasao, Assam, where 10 miners lost their lives after being trapped in an illegal rat-hole coal mine collapse and if so, the details thereof;
- the immediate steps being taken to enforce the National Green Tribunal (NGT's) 2014 ban on rat-hole mining in Assam; and
- the number of illegal mining incidents reported in Assam during the last five years and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

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

- Government of Assam has informed that a tragic rat-hole mine accident took place on 06/01/2025 at the 19 No. block of Assam Quarry, Kalamati under Umrangso Police Station when some unspecified numbers of labourers were extracting coal from a coal mine and suddenly water gushed into the mine and flooded it. Some of the labourers had managed to escape using the onsite crane, however, 9 (nine) labourers were trapped inside the flooded mine. The mortal remains of all labourers have been recovered after 44 days of continuous joint

rescue operations of Central and State agencies and their bodies have been handed over to respective families.

(b) After the National Green Tribunal (NGT)'s 2014 ban on rat-hole mining in Assam, and after the tragic Mining Accident at Umrangso, Dima Hasao, Govt of Assam has taken a Cabinet decision and a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for closing of all illegal rat-hole mines has been evolved. So far 245 illegal rat-hole mines have been sealed.

(c) Government of Assam has informed of two incidents of illegal activities during last five years. One was in Tikak West Mining under Namdang Coal Grant of Tinsukia District, which is at present a non-working mine, in which 3 (three) miners died when pilferage was carried out in rate hole mining. The other incident happened in Kalamati area of Umrangshu, Dima Dasao district, in which 9 (nine) miners died during illegal rate-hole mining operations. Both the incidents had been reported to the district administration and First Information Reports (FIRs) had been lodged in Police Stations to take steps against illegal mining activities.

आधार संख्या-आधारित आंकड़ों का साझाकरण

2175. श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने सरकारी योजनाओं के लाभार्थियों हेतु आधार संख्या को अनिवार्य बना दिया है;

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

(ग) क्या उक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत एकत्र किए गए आंकड़ों का सुरक्षित और गोपनीय तरीके से संग्रहण किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने ऐसी योजनाओं के अंतर्गत एकत्र किए गए आंकड़ों के उपयोग और साझाकरण हेतु स्पष्ट दिशा-निर्देश निर्धारित किए हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(क) से (ङ) आधार (वित्तीय और अन्य सब्सिडी, लाभ और सेवाओं का लक्षित प्रदायगी) अधिनियम, 2016 के अनुसार, सरकार को भारत/राष्ट्र की संचित निधि से वित्त पोषित कुछ योजनाओं के लिए आधार की आवश्यकता हो सकती है, जो धोखाधड़ी को रोकने के लिए लाभार्थियों की पहचान सत्यापित करती हैं और यह सुनिश्चित करती हैं कि लाभ सही लोगों तक पहुंचे। अधिनियम में यह भी कहा गया है कि यदि किसी के पास आधार नहीं है, तो उन्हें लाभ से वंचित नहीं किया जा सकता है। ऐसे मामलों में, उन्हें आधार के लिए आवेदन करना होगा और जब तक आधार जारी नहीं किया जाता है, वे योजना का उपयोग करने के लिए वैकल्पिक पहचान दस्तावेजों का उपयोग कर सकते हैं। यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि आधार उपलब्ध न होने के कारण कोई भी पात्र व्यक्ति सरकारी योजनाओं से वंचित न हो। आधार अधिनियम में प्रत्येक प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी को यह सुनिश्चित करने का आदेश भी दिया गया है कि प्रमाणीकरण के दौरान एकत्र की गई आधार संख्या धारकों की पहचान संबंधी सूचना और प्रमाणीकरण प्रक्रिया के दौरान सृजित किसी अन्य सूचना को पहुंच एवं उपयोग की दृष्टि से गोपनीय एवं संरक्षित रखा जाए तथा अधिनियम और विनियमों के अंतर्गत ऐसी किसी भी सूचना के प्रकटीकरण की अनुमति नहीं है।

अधिनियम में प्रावधान है कि भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण (यूआईडीएआई) द्वारा एकत्र की गई कोर बायोमेट्रिक जानकारी किसी भी कारण से किसी के साथ साझा नहीं की जाएगी। इस सूचना का उपयोग केवल आधार संख्या सृजित करने और प्रमाणीकरण सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए किया जाएगा। इसके अतिरिक्त, इसमें यह प्रावधान है कि प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी के पास उपलब्ध पहचान संबंधी सूचना का उपयोग/खुलासा केवल उन प्रयोजनों के लिए किया जाएगा जिनकी सूचना आधार संख्या धारक को प्रमाणीकरण अथवा ऑफलाइन सत्यापन के लिए कोई सूचना प्रस्तुत करते समय लिखित रूप में दी

जाएगी। यूआईडीएआई ने निवासियों को लाभों, सेवाओं और सब्सिडी के सुगम, निर्बाध, कुशल, पारदर्शी और त्रुटि मुक्त लक्षित प्रदायगी की सुविधा के लिए सरकारी योजनाओं के तहत एकत्र किए गए डेटा के उपयोग और साझाकरण के लिए दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं। इन दिशानिर्देशों में डेटा संरक्षण, डेटा भंडारण के प्रावधानों और निवासियों की गोपनीयता का सावधानीपूर्वक अनुपालन किया गया है और साथ ही, निवासियों के लिए सेवाओं तक बेहतर पहुंच को सक्षम करने की आवश्यकता है।

FUNDS FOR CSIR PROJECTS AND LABORATORIES

2176. DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZAHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken adequate steps to provide adequate funds for CLRI and other research projects and laboratories of CSIR in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the research projects undertaken during the last ten years and at present under the aegis of the Department of Science and Technology; and
- (d) whether the Government has declined to provide several projects from various universities and research centres in Tamil Nadu due to paucity of funds and if so the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Adequate funds have been allocated to the constituent laboratories/ institutes of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)

located in Tamil Nadu including CSIR-Central Leather Research Institute (CSIR-CLRI) for carrying out RandD activities. The details of funds allocated to constituent laboratories/ institutes of CSIR located in Tamil Nadu for the last ten years and the current year are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c) The research projects undertaken in the last 10 years and the current year under the aegis of the Department of Science and Technology in the constituent laboratories/ institutes of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) located in Tamil Nadu are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d) No, Sir. Projects from various universities and research centres in Tamil Nadu have not been declined due to paucity of funds.

STATEMENT-II

The research projects undertaken in the last 10 years and at present in CSIR laboratories/institutes located in Tamil Nadu under the aegis of the Department of Science and Technology:

S. No	Title of Project	Project Initiation/ Launch Year	Project Completion Year	Project Cost (Rs. In lakh)
1.	An Attempt to Degrade Thermocolusing Selective Microorganisms Under Inspire Fellowship IF 150099	2014	2019	20.50
2.	Prospects and Challenges of reduced graphene Nanomaterial using Microbial Species and its application in Biomedical Field Under Inspire Fellowship IF 150123	2014	2019	20.50
3.	Remediation of Saline Soil by Green Methods Under Inspire Fellowship IF 150057	2014	2019	20.50
4.	Nanofiber delivery of molecules for wound therapy Under Inspire Fellowship IF 140983	2014	2019	20.50
5.	Preparing tailor made protein biosensor through expanding and Engineering the genetic code.	2014	2017	23.00

6.	Physico chemical investigations on self aggregation dynamics and microstructure of surfactant - block copolymer systems. (Under Women Scientist Scheme A WOS-A)	2014	2017	20.46
7.	Supramolecular functionalized of piconjugated molecules with semiconducting nanorods for optoelectronic applications. (INSPIRE Faculty Award Scheme)	2014	2019	46.30
8.	Understanding role of viscoelastic phases in secondary structural features and folding patterns	2014	2017	30.63
9.	C.V.Raman International Fellowship for African Researchers 2013-14 (under Post Doctoral Fellowship) funded by DST-FICCI	2014	2017	2.60
10.	Microbial Enzyme Technology for Industrial Applications (DST INSPIRE Fellowship under INSPIRE Programme for pursuing full-time doctoral (Ph.D) Program.[IF NO:140160]	2014	2019	13.48
11.	Polymer Nanostructure materials for energy storage application (Full time doctoral (Ph.D) Prm under the AORC Scheme of the INSPIRE Program.[IF NO:140179]	2014	2019	13.48

12.	Development and delivery of stress induced microbial siderophore for wound healing (under Women Scientist Scheme A (WOS-A))	2014	2017	19.79
13.	Studies on Quercetin - INP Chitosan folic acid (QT-INP-CF) as a multifunction nano composite in the treatment of prostate cancer-cells (under Women Scientist Scheme A (WOS-A))	2014	2017	28.50
14.	Copper catalysed synthesis and photo physical properties of fluorinone based spiro Heterocyclic Compounds (DST-INSPIRE Fellowship) IF NO:131175	2014	2019	12.52
15.	Development of Polyurethane based Biodegradable soles and process optimization thereof	2015	2017	68.39
16.	Biogeochemical Cycling, microbial diversity and finding novel enzymes from the fire and match works drainage deposit in Sivakasi	2015	2018	46.16
17.	Synthesis and Characterization of Amphiphilic PEG foldamer for mimicking Stimuli-responsive ion pump (Start-up Research Grant (Young Scientists)- Chemical Sciences of SERB)	2015	2018	20.30

18.	Efficient site-specific conjugation of biologically active proteins with non-immunogenic polymers by novel bio-orthogonal chemistry approaches (An India-Belarus Joint Science and Technology Programme)	2015	2017	16.42
19.	Exploring microbial diversity in traditional fermentatins from India and Argentina and its potential for bioethanol production (An Indo-Argentina Programme of Co-operation)	2015	2018	12.45
20.	Development of nano based tools for medical dosimetry and analysis if miRNA expression profile for early detection of radiation induced breast cancer	2015	2018	21.56
21.	Electrospinning of nanofibrous scaffold impregnated with drug loaded layered double hydroxides for tissue engineering application under Women Scientist Scheme A (WOS-A)	2015	2018	18.15
22.	Development of Synthetic methods for the Isatin , Bipyradine and Ferrocen: Synthesis of novel bio-Active and flourescent hetrocyclic molecules	2015	2019	31.64

23.	Understanding the mechanism of biocide resistance development in leather-borne fungi	2015	2018	18.15
24.	Design and Development of Two Dimensional Vander Waals Solids and their Applications	2015	2018	42.66
25.	Approaches towards the synthesis of Biologically	2015	2017	46.16
26.	Immobilization of Macromolecules on surfaces of silicon and Indium Tin Oxide(ITO)	2016	2019	47.15
27.	Dual acting methotrexate conjugated oley 1 chitosan coated iron oxide/gold hybrid nanobiocomposites for lung cancer imaging (MRI and CT) and therapy Under Women Scientist Scheme A (WOS-A)	2016	2019	25.53
28.	Studies on Leather Solid Waste- Polymer Composites for Acoustic Applications	2016	2020	23.03
29.	Fibrin Hydrogel incorporated with graphene oxide functionalised superparamagnetic nano-hydroxyapatite as scaffolds for bone repair-In vitro and In vivo study	2016	2019	29.77
30.	A Novel Strategy for the treatment of Chronic wounds	2016	2018	19.20

31.	Dual functioning Core-shell scaffold for Biomedical Application	2016	2018	19.20
32.	Synthesis of Metal oxides loaded nanoporous carbon fibres leather wastes and their applications for the photocatalytic degradation of Chlorophenols	2016	2019	26.62
33.	Ribosomal Synthesis of Functionalized Congener Bio-nanotubes through expanding the Genetic Code Approach (INSPIRE Fellowship)	2017	2022	19.60
34.	Bioplastic from Tannery Wastes (INSPIRE Fellowship)	2017	2022	19.60
35.	Functionalized Prodigiosin Impregnated Composite for the continuous treatment of Antibiotic Resistant Bacteria without bio film formation	2017	2019	17.20
36.	Metal Complexes based probes for arylamine modified biomolecules	2017	2020	22.86
37.	Use of nanoparticles as protein aggregation modulators for health care and pharmaceutical applications (India-Swedish (DST-VR) Programme of cooperation in Science and Technology)	2017	2020	31.77

38.	Design and Development of Innovative Leather Lifestyle products in combination with ethnic textile material and natural fibres of north eastern part of india for the self-sustainability and socio economic development of rural population in that region (Scheme for young Scientist and technologists)	2017	2020	16.90
39.	Molecular insights into scaffold proteins and their potential application therapeutics	2017	2022	20.50
40.	Efficacy of Biopolymer Based Nanofibrous Scaffold as Promising Skin care patches	2017	2019	19.20
41.	Π - stacking, conjugated, heterocyclic polymer supports carbon nano (SWCNT/GO/C60) composite materials towards solar cell and suoer capacitor applications	2017	2019	19.20
42.	Nitrogen, Sulphur Co-doped CeO ₂ -TiO ₂ as an efficient phoyocatalyst for conversion of Toxic gases into renewable chemicals feedstock's from process Industries	2017	2019	19.20
43.	Resveratrol-Curcumin dual drug-loaded Nanoparticulate combination therapy:A novel approach to target and treat colorectal cancer	2017	2023	103.49

44.	Computational Designing of Novel Heterogeneous Photocatalyst for H ₂ O Electrolysis	2017	2019	19.20
45.	Implications of Rare Earth Metal Nanoparticles on structure and assembly of collagen molecules for imparting tunable angiogenic and stem cell differentiation properties for biomaterial applications. (DST Inspire Fellowship)	2017	2022	24.40
46.	Alkynylated Hybrid Molecules for Near-Infrared and Electroluminescent Applications	2017	2019	38.40
47.	New water-soluble fluorescent probes for the detection of fluoride, ferric and rare earth metal ions	2017	2022	20.50
48.	Treatment of Tannery Effluents: Custom Designed Membrane separation Approach to reduce the pollution and power load	2017	2020	41.62
49.	Design and Development of ultrasound assisted leather processing system for large scale application	2017	2021	54.48
50.	Development of Centrifugal Spun Tissue Engineered Composite Herbal wound Dressing for clinical applications	2017	2019	18.70

51.	Synthesis of functional polymer for mimicking structure and functions of biological ion channels Under Inspire Fellowship IF 150124	2017	2022	21.24
52.	Fabrication of a resorbable biomaterial for ocular wound repair	2018	2022	26.80
53.	Fabrication of Hydrogel Laden with growth factor for Infection related wound healing	2018	2019	19.20
54.	Thermoresponsive N-heterocyclic Carbene (NHC) and related organometallic compounds for catalysis with recyclability	2018	2023	19.60
55.	New Multipolar Chromophores and their applications	2018	2021	40.14
56.	Centre for Sustainable Treatment, Reuse and Management for Efficient, Affordable and Synergistic solutions for Water (WATER-IC for SUTRAM of EASY WATER) Work Package: 3.5- Tannery Wastewater Treatment	2018	2024	46.50
57.	Centre for Sustainable Treatment, Reuse and Management for Efficient, Affordable and Synergistic solutions for Water (WATER-IC for	2018	2024	45.71

	SUTRAM of EASY WATER) Work Package: 2.4.1- A Point of use single probe multianalyte sensor			
58.	Designing an Admittance based experimental tool to evaluate mechanical properties and stability of supported lipid bilayers, liposomes, biological cell membranes	2018	2021	28.81
59.	Fabrication of Biomimetic Interpenetrating Scaffold for enhanced re-epithelialization of burn wounds with minimal scarring Under INSPIRE Scheme	2018	2023	19.60
60.	Engineered Nanomaterials: New Biomimetic and Catalytic Approaches for Biomedical Applications Inspire Faculty	2018	2023	35.00
61.	Development and optimization of Performance and Emission Characteristics of CI, SI and Stirling Engine Using Hydrogen Enriched Bio-CNG produced from Anaerobic Co-Digestion with Food Waste, Tannery waste, Stubble waste and STP sludge	2019	2022	1.66
62.	Preparation and application of hybrid mesoporous particles for biomedical applications	2019	2022	21.58

63.	Ultra-low water pre-tanning and post-tanning technologies for leather making	2019	2022	36.66
64.	Sequential production of bio fuel, glycerol and protein using pre-tanned leather solid waste	2019	2024	77.37
65.	DNA Aptamer Conjugated Nano probes for REACH chemicals recognition.	2019	2023	32.93
66.	Center for waterless Leather Manufacture	2019	2025	70.02
67.	Synthesis of Bile Acid based thiolate ligand templated noble metal nano clusters and their evaluation in sensing applications - TARE Fellowship	2019	2022	6.70
68.	Mechanistic Anti-Tumour Activity of vernodalin isolated from Centrathurum anthelminticum on colorectal cancer cells - TARE Fellowship	2019	2022	18.30
69.	Nanonized polydopamine infused amniotic membrane extract for ocular surface treatment and drug delivery (Women Scientist)	2019	2022	26.38
70.	Nanostructured molecularly imprinted fluorescent polymer for the quantification of catecholamine National Post-Doctoral Fellowship (N-PDF)	2019	2021	26.46

71.	Synthesis, Characterization and potential Application, studies of novel self-assembled systems based on Gemini surfactants and Macrocyclic host Molecules, National Post Doctoral Fellow	2019	2021	19.20
72.	Potential exploration of fish gelatin as a substitute for mammalian gelatin ASEAN-Indian Research and Training Fellowship (AIRTF)	2019	2020	3.40
73.	Design and development of 3D printed prosthetic foot controlled by myoelectric signal, TARE Fellowship	2019	2022	18.30
74.	Making sodium the new Lithium: Stabilizing Oxygen Redox in High-Energy Sodium-ion Batteries through Acceleration Materials Discovery	2020	2024	24.90
75.	Biocementation for the improvement of sloppy regions in India using biopolymers	2020	2023	3.90
76.	Potential application of spent microalgal biomass for eco-friendly reclamation and reuse of chromium in tanning	2020	2023	63.73
77.	Paper-Based Plasmonic Aptamer Linked Immobilized Sorbent Assay (pALISA) for Screening	2020	2021	10.15

78.	Tuning the self-assemble of collagen via interplay of intermolecular forces: Implicating structural organization on functional performance	2020	2023	26.49
79.	Isotope edited Vibrational Circular Dichroism on Amyloid Fibrils	2020	2024	38.12
80.	First principle design and development of multi-functional van der waals and non-van der waals solids	2020	2023	35.85
81.	3D Bioprinting of Electrically conducting Hydrogel with stem cells and Neovasculature Guidance for Functional Cardiac Tissue Regeneration	2020	2025	44.15
82.	Biosynthesis of chromium nanoparticles from tannery effluent by using marine phosphate solubilizing bacteria and their applications on remediation of tannery effluent National Post-Doctoral Fellow (N-PDF)	2020	2022	22.36
83.	Biomimetic 3D Bilayered scaffold: Implications on Cutaneous Wound Healing	2021	2024	24.19
84.	Nanotechnological interventions to convert tannery solid waste into value added nanofibrous membranes.	2021	2023	10.70

85.	Bioinspired Chemistry: Exploring Materials for the Next Generation Self-assembled Metallo-Nanozymes	2021	2026	29.61
86.	Tailor made tunable recombinant silk protein for Biomedical applications	2021	2026	19.60
87.	Artificial Light-driven rotatable molecular binding clips as efficient inhibitor to control amyloid cross- β fibril formation in Alzheimer's disease	2022	2025	34.16
88.	Indigenous Development of Affordable Collagen derived Prosthetics for the Cardiac Surgery	2022	2025	197.08
89.	Development of sunlight assisted self-repairable leathers by Propylene oxide substituted polymeric silica network coating	2022	2024	27.35
90.	Chemical Synthesis of adducts induced by 3 - nitrobenzanthrone and evaluation of the effect of these adducts on natural DNA synthesis	2022	2025	33.62
91.	Valorisation of animal hair using greener methods - Process development and scale up studies	2022	2025	34.16
92.	Discriminating the Mystery of Amyloid Peptide showing Dual Behavior of Toxic Amyloid Fibrils vs	2022	2027	24.60

	Supramolecular Hydrogel Fibrils using Isotope Edited Vibrational Circular Dichroism			
93.	Development of Hierarchical Fibril forming Collagen-like peptides using Supramolecular Chemistry for biomedical applications	2022	2027	24.62
94.	Fabrication of easily biodegradable polymer nanocomposite for footwear application	2022	2027	24.62
95.	Transition Metal Carbides/Carbonitrides (Mxenes) Catalysts for Biomass conversion	2022	2024	22.36
96.	3D Bioprinting Biomimetic Dermo-Epidermal Construct using Engineered Silk Spidroin with Vasculature Guidance for Skin Tissue Regeneration and Organotypic Tissue Model (PROJECT TRANSFERRED TO NIAB)	2022	2022	36.32
97.	A flexible Ferrocene-appended hydrogen-bonded organic frameworks (HOF) as a new class of second-order nonlinear optics towards wearable applications	2022	2024	22.36
98.	Luminescent Organic Molecular thermometers and their applications	2022	2025	18.30

99.	Studies on engineering support-integrated ultrafine metal-based nanocatalysts for sustainable dehydrogenation of amino-boranes and formic acid	2022	2024	24.97
100.	Science Technology and Innovation Hub in Khurkhul Makha, Haorang Sabal Block, Imphal West District, Manipur State	2023	2024	13.62
101.	Lab Scale demonstration of integrated electrochemical technology for achieving near-zero liquid discharge for tanneries	2023	2025	54.05
102.	Fabrication of microporous methacrylated collagen-attapulgit hybrid biomaterial for bone regeneration	2023	2026	24.36
103.	Synthesis of 7-Azaisatin Based Fluorescent and Bioactive 3-Spirocarbo/Heterocyclic 7-Azaindolones via Copper Mediated Coupling and Morita-Baylis-Hillman Reactions	2023	2028	12.06
104.	Anaerobic co-digestion of tannery wastewater with various organic waste using halophilic bacteria for enhanced biogas and fertilizer production	2023	2026	35.93
105.	Functionalization of Collagen,Leather and biodegradable leather like cellulose materials by	2023	2028	29.19

	click reactions using thermoresponsive polymer - based catalyst			
106.	Bio-active peptide-functionalized hydrogel scaffolds combined with antifibrogenic drug: Implications on polytherapy as a regenerative medicine for chronic ulcers	2023	2028	29.19
107.	Design and fabrication of herbal extract loaded nanocapsules for medicinal leather	2024	2027	30.00
108.	Structure, dynamics and transport of synthetic fluorinated anticancer drugs with hybrid lipid-polymer vesicles - A comprehensive NMR approach	2024	2027	35.24
109.	Enhancing the Fading Process and Properties of Vegetable-Alum Tanned leather using Antioxidants and UV-Inhibitors	2024	2024	2.40
110.	Development of functionalized granulated carbon and magnetic carbon materials from solid wastes of leather processing and their application in wastewater treatment and development of Heterogeneous catalyst	2024	2027	37.39

111.	Fabrication of inorganic minerals and their composite as flame retardants to produce functional fabrics for strategic applications	2024	2027	21.41
112.	Next generation nanomaterials-based artificial enzymes addressing selectivity and specificity limitations by pore engineering of MOFs	2024	2027	21.41
113.	Immobilized Enzyme on Metal Organic Framework for Leather Application	2024	2027	21.41
114.	Designing Improved Sodium-rich Cathode Materials for High-Capacity Sodium-ion Batteries Through Electronic Structure Tuning	2024	2029	35.69
115.	Evaluation of wound healing property of Microbial Metabolites Harnessed from Agro waste	2024	2029	29.19
116.	Textile Reinforced Concrete Median Barrier as Cost Effective Life Saving Technology	2015	2017	21.97
117.	Development of a Drive-by-vehicle for Bridge Health Monitoring of a population of Bridges	2021	2024	35.78
118.	Development of multiscale framework for investigating the role of carbon-based nano materials in enhancing the component-level performance of offshore engineering structures	2021	2024	23.78

119.	A Generalized framework for multi-hazard response analysis and fragility assessment of structures using force-based real-time hybrid simulation	2021	2024	23.36
120.	Nano/micro scale investigation for prediction of fracture and visco-elastic properties of sustainable UHSC	2021	2025	26.49
121.	Mentor for “Mix Optimization and design guidelines for fully recycled geopolymer concrete”	2022	2025	10.05
122.	Intelligent Fiber Optic based sensing system for monitoring and predicting structural-disasters in critical infrastructures (I-Sense)	2023	2026	49.32
123.	Development of a novel cost effective and smart building material for indoor thermal comfort and enhanced energy storage	2023	2025	6.90
124.	Mentor for project titled “Geopolymer concrete using scrap steel slag coarse aggregate”	2022	2025	10.05
125.	Development of Value-added Fly ash Composite blocks for Bulk Utilization of Fly ash in Agriculture	2024	2026	9.37
126.	Mass seedling production of <i>Kappaphycus alvarezii</i> through tissue culture technique and	2020	2022	96.40

	supply of tissue cultured seedlings to the farmers of Tamil Nadu coast			
127.	Pre-feasibility studies and establishment of pilot scale farming of the commercially valuable seaweeds in Andaman coast	2021	2023	82.74
128.	Pilot Scale seed production of <i>Kappaphycus alvarezii</i> for promoting extensive farming along Tamil Nadu coast	2021	2022	53.18
129.	Algae-based flue gas CO ₂ sequestration with coproduction of high-value biochemical	2023	2026	178.76
130.	Process development for the production of phytol and lutein from microalgae through valorization of agro-wastes	2020	2023	44.42
131.	Process development for tank-based cultivation technology for edible green seaweed <i>Ulva</i> towards functional food application	2024	2026	21.00
132.	Macroalgal cultivation and bio-processing of feed stock	2023	2026	45.00
133.	Selection of superior strain from unexplored carrageenophytes for carrageenan production and other value added products in a biorefinery mode	2020	2023	21.12

134.	CSIR Integrate Skill Initiative programme	2019	2024	1.75
135.	Studies on the current seaweed diversity and their ecology in islands of Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve	2020	2023	8.23
136.	Farming of Seaweeds in Andhra Pradesh: Pre-feasibility studies and hands on seaweed cultivation	2020	2021	15.16
137.	Electrochemical-based Eco-friendly Recovery of Bioactive Compounds and Polymers from Seaweeds	2024	2026	55.66
138.	Culture-independent and -dependent bacterial cataloging of diseased <i>Kappaphycus alvarezii</i> : an integrated approach to support sea farming economy	2024	2026	24.32
139.	Process for the preparation of fine and leather chemicals (5-methylfurfural, rhamnose, biotanning agents and biocolorants) from seaweed and their applications	2024	2026	79.12
140.	Studies on R-phycoerythrin content in various red edible seaweeds available in the west and south east coast of India with an eye to develop a	2021	2024	26.75

	sustainable method to extract the pigment following a bio-refinery route			
141.	Development of seaweed – Based Larvicide for control of Mosquito vectors of VBDs (Two sites)	2023	2025	20.15
142.	Identification of potential locations across India for seaweed cultivation and their valorization	2021	2024	1582.24
143.	Skilling, Capacity building, and Pre-feasibility assessment of seaweed cultivation in and around Kori Creek, Gulf of Kachchh, Gujarat	2023	2025	53.20
144.	Sustainable Methods for Cultivation and Eco-friendly Recovery of Bioactive Compounds and Polymers from Seaweeds	2024	2026	129.42
145.	Strategies to initiate seaweed cultivation along the coast of Maharashtra	2022	2026	121.13
146.	Enhancement of biomineralization with osteoblast cells on biodegradable mg based amorphous alloy coated metallic/polymeric substrates for orthopedic implants	2015	2018	36.65
147.	Catalytic activation and deactivation mechanisms in electrochemical renewable energy systems	2015	2017	4.28

148.	Fabrication of high efficiency solid state solar cell using perovskite type nanocrystalline sensitizers and solid state electrolyte	2015	2018	19.80
149.	New materials for high performance, low cost, sustainable sodium ion batteries	2015	2017	20.44
150.	Development of double perovskite and pyrochlore based graded thermal barrier coatings and their stability against high temperature fatigue and corrosion	2015	2019	39.18
151.	Efficient poly(ethylene oxide) based electrolytes for lithium-sulfur batteries	2015	2018	37.71
152.	Synthesis of nano-scale architectures: study and evaluation of their photophysical and electronic applications	2015	2018	24.54
153.	Development of high performance carbon nanomaterials for enhancing the cathodic oxygen reduction and performance of anode in microbial fuel cells	2015	2016	2.54
154.	Switching from silicon to organic materials: new vistas for future generation electronics	2015	2020	35.00

155.	Studies on $x\text{VO}_3$ ($x=\text{Bi/Ba/Sr}$) vanadates stabilized with various Pb-free stable perovskite end members for high temperature dielectric applications	2016	2018	24.80
156.	Capture and electrochemical conversion reactions of CO_2 and CO : search for efficient CO_2 reduction catalysts with coupled analysis of reaction products using hyphenated techniques	2016	2018	45.16
157.	Synthesis, characterization, and studies of novel poly thienoindenoindole based low band gap polymers for organic solar cell applications	2016	2019	32.99
158.	Applications of homogeneous gold catalysis and C-H activation reactions for the synthesis of bioactive carbo- and heterocycles	2016	2018	19.43
159.	A supramolecular approach to improve the efficiency of enzyme mimic catalysis	2015	2020	86.27
160.	Investigation of performance of two dimensional nanomaterials towards biomedical application.	2016	2018	19.20
161.	Development of cost-effective methods and self-powered biosensor for the determination of food adulterants and contaminants based on	2016	2022	86.27

	electrodeposited transition metal chalcogenides nanostructures			
162.	Organic-inorganic halide perovskite for high-performance solar cell	2016	2019	35.00
163.	Investigation on high performance electrodes and electrolytes for advanced zinc-bromine redox flow batteries	2016	2019	42.42
164.	Photoelectrochemical activity of metal free quantum dots decorated on the surface of tio2 nanotube arrays	2016	2018	19.20
165.	Nanostructured materials for electrocarboxylation in protic ionic liquid medium	2016	2020	22.92
166.	Investigation on the inhibition of assimilation of TI alloy with bone marrow	2016	2018	4.36
167.	Bio carbon anodes for energy storage device applications	2016	2019	19.82
168.	Sodium ion batteries for efficient and sustainable energy storage	2016	2019	44.38
169.	Preparation of advanced materials based on graphene-transition metal dichalcogenide (tmds)	2016	2021	84.29

	nanostructures: electrochemical studies and application for the detection of biomarkers			
170.	Quantitative assessment on the interface characteristics of polymer electrolyte membrane electrode assemblies	2016	2021	86.27
171.	Towards future energy: metal-air batteries and fuel cells – development of highly active hierarchical and durable air electrode	2016	2021	86.27
172.	Novel porous materials as solid electrolytes for energy devices.	2017	2019	6.30
173.	Morphology tuned nanomaterials through electrochemical method for hemoglobin, creatinine, sweat, lactate and urea biosensing applications	2017	2019	19.20
174.	Erosion and erosion–corrosion performance of electrodeposited copper and its alloys	2017	2020	31.12
175.	Chemical synthesis and characterisation of novel polymelamine and metal coordinated polymemlamine for energy storage and generation application.	2017	2019	19.20

176.	Nanoionics: molecular design principle and charge transport in confined systems for the development of next-generation electrochemical device applications.	2016	2022	86.27
177.	Scanning Tunnelling Microscopy Studies On Metalloporphyrins And Phthalocyanines Decorated On 2d Platforms	2017	2020	40.49
178.	Electrodeposition of silver, gold, brass and some of the refractory metal from ionic liquids and assessment of these deposits in the electrocatalysis and industrial applications	2017	2020	23.06
179.	Redox flow batteries for renewable energy storage applications	2017	2022	105.79
180.	Electrochemical biosensors for the detection of harmful chemicals in the agricultural products	2017	2019	19.20
181.	Metal oxides anchored graphene nanosheets for fabrication of energy storage devices	2017	2021	25.05
182.	Development of electrochemical biosensors for neurotransmitters and clinically important biomolecules	2017	2019	19.20

183.	Wearable screen printed electrochemical devices for health and environmental monitoring, drug delivery, energy storage and energy harvesting applications	2017	2023	86.27
184.	Exploring alternative materials for anode of lithium ion battery by first principles calculations	2017	2021	28.39
185.	Photolabile nanoprobes for light induced delivery, imaging, phototherapy, chemotherapeutics and neurogenic disorders	2017	2022	89.00
186.	Fabrication of symmetric/asymmetric high energy density supercapacitor in non-aqueous electrolytes using bio-derived carbon/carbon nanocomposites	2017	2021	30.52
187.	Novel graphene reinforced conducting polymer-metal oxide nanocomposites for supercapacitor applications	2017	2019	19.20
188.	Heteroatom doped graphene aerogel/lithiated metal derivative composites for supercapacitor and smart electronics	2017	2019	19.20
189.	Development of bio-polymer based $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{hnt}$ nanocomposites for drug delivery applications	2017	2019	19.20

190.	A novel approach to design pectin coated zno/chitosan/hydroxyapatite biomaterials for cytotoxicity and antibacterial orthopedic implant	2017	2019	19.20
191.	Electrochemical immunosensor for handheld rapid detection of dengue virus infection	2017	2022	97.18
192.	Nanomaterials as cathodes for utilization of co2 into value added products	2017	2019	19.20
193.	Synthesis and electrochemical characterization of molecular imprinted polymers electrode for biosensor application	2017	2019	19.20
194.	Development of noble metal-free catalyst for efficient hydrogen evolution from water under visible-light and their practical implementation	2017	2019	19.20
195.	Development Of 2d Ti_3C_2 Mxene Nanosheets Based Hybrid Nanostructures And Aerogels For Electrocatalytic And Energy Storage Applications	2017	2019	19.20
196.	Vertically Grown And Randomly Aligned One-Dimensional (1d) TiO_2 And ZnO Nanowires Decorated With BiVO_4 , $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ And WO_3 For Photo-Electrochemical And Dye Sensitized Solar Cells	2017	2019	14.40

197.	Design and development of biometallic nanomaterials for green and sustainable energy resources:fuel cells	2018	2021	21.25
198.	Industrial waste driven sustainable bioionic liquid crystals based solid electrolytes for energy storage device applications	2018	2022	16.48
199.	Generic smart iot electrochemical platform technology for biomedical applications	2018	2022	2.94
200.	Development and in operando diagnostic of zn/br flow batteries	2018	2023	109.10
201.	Rational design and fabrication of metal nanoparticles decorated titania nanotubes array for photoelectrocatalytic conversion of carbon dioxide into solar fuels	2018	2022	35.95
202.	Degradation mechanisms in lithium-ion batteries with emphasis on corrosion	2018	2022	38.40,
203.	Non-precious electro catalysts for fuel cells and metal-air battery	2018	2022	28.00
204.	Poly(Lactic Acid)/Functionalized Mesoporous Bioactive Glass Based Hierarchical Biomimetic	2017	2023	86.27

	Composite Scaffolds For Bone Tissue Engineering Via Combined 3d Bioprinting And Electrospinning			
205.	Investigation of novel solid state electrochemiluminescence platforms for point-of-care applications	2018	2022	22,.79
206.	Interface modification of lithium garnets for all-solid-state lithium	2018	2021	16.18
207.	Energy efficient electro and photoelectrochemical hydrogen generation by water splitting deploying photo-synthesized non-precious transition metal catalysts	2018	2022	20.52
208.	Manipulation of quantized conductance for multilevel atomic-scale devices using confined redox-phenomenon.	2018	2021	48.00
209.	Development of liquid -liquid interfaces using silica membrane : implications in label-free sensing of neurotransmitters.	2019	2022	25.56
210.	Self-limiting growth based electrodeposition of magnetic nanostructures and their applications.	2019	2022	31.92
211.	Electro catalytic remediation for ammonia production at ambient condition: an efficient	2019	2022	30.38

	carbon-free hydrogen carrier for polymer electrolyte fuel cells			
212.	Induced co-electrodeposition of refractory (mo, re, w) - transition metal (co, fe,ni) alloys from ionic liquids for high performance engineering applications	2019	2022	26.64
213.	Development of microbial electrolysis cell to unravel the mechanism of electrical interplay systems for electromethanogenesis.	2018	2021	10.05
214.	Nanopatterned bioactive functionally graded porous ti spinal fusion device with antibacterial activity and cell compatibility fabricated by 3D metal printer.	2019	2022	40.04
215.	3D Printed Aminosilica Monoliths: A Practically Scalable Technology For Co2 Capture.	2019	2022	42.10
216.	Atomic simulation for investigating electronic structure of aluminium based self-healing alloys and its relationship with self-healing mechanism.	2019	2022	30.04
217.	Covalently functionlized metal-N4 on multi-walled carbon nanotubes for oxygen reduction reaction on hydrogen fuel-cell application	2019	2024	110.00

218.	Development of visible light active functional materials for efficient photocatalytic and photoelectrocatalytic generation of hydrogen	2019	2023	38.52
219.	HF and HCl mixed acid recovery from silicon carbide purification process effluent via diffusion dialysis and bipolar membrane electro-dialysis	2019	2021	28.96
220.	Development of electrochemical biosensor for detection of prostate cancer biomarkers	2019	2022	24.69
221.	Demonstration and validation of hydrogen ecosystem for stationary power backup application for telecommunication towers	2019	2024	211.19
222.	Probing the electrochemical events of organic molecules by interference-free electrochemical surface-enhanced raman spectroscopy (EC-sers).	2019	2021	26.35
223.	Integrated self - powered energy storage system	2019	2023	44.75
224.	2D Transition Metal Layered Double Hydroxides: A Cost - Effective Catalyst For Hydrogen Production By (Photo) Electrochemical Water Splitting	2019	2023	24.84
225.	Self-calibrated and drift-free electrochemical biosensors using dual frequency and dual reporter approach	2019	2022	25.81

226.	Electrical cell - substrate impedance sensing for monitoring anti-oxidant and -inflammatory effect of semisynthetic nanomaterials in cells-on-a-chip	2019	2021	24.24
227.	Design and development of Mxenes enabled carbon nanostructured materials for li-s batteries	2019	2022	62.15
228.	Fabrication of AB03-type oxide pervoskite photoanode based high performance dye-sensitized solar cells: validation of plasmonic effect and charging effect on its photovoltaic parameters	2019	2022	20.25
229.	Tailoring Of 3D Printable Hybrid Polymer Electrolyte With Enhanced Thermal Stability For High Performance Lithium Ion Batteries	2019	2023	42.03
230.	Treatment of municipal wastewater using electrochemical techniques	2020	2023	10.05
231.	Development of bioactive yet antibacterial coatings with enhanced osseointegration and ability to fight infection	2020	2022	24.44
232.	Combinatorial Development Of Multi-Component Alloys By Sputtering Onto 3D Printed Customized Bone Implants	2020	2024	35.35

233.	Kinetics of CO ₂ corrosion in pipeline: influence of fluid flow and corrosion inhibitors.	2021	2024	25.90
234.	Development of sensitive and cost-effective sensor for the determination of food adulterants and food contaminants based on hetero atom doped carbon dots embedded electropolymer thin film of Thiadiazole derivative	2020	2023	10.05
235.	Tuning the performance of fe metal anode for energy storage applications	2020	2023	22.78
236.	Low cost stable lithium sulfur batteries for solar energy storage	2021	2023	15.86
237.	Fabrication of pouch - type hybrid supercapacitor device with Mxenes - based nonocomposite electrodes in redox additive electrolytes	2021	2025	27.83
238.	Nanostructured MOFS as electrocatalysts for desulfurisation of organic sulphides in fossil fuels	2021	2025	22.21
239.	PT free and active sites enriched metal - carbon alloy electro catalysts for polymer electrolyte fuel cells.	2021	2024	28.41
240.	Inducing internal vacancies in transition metal based LDHS via surface engineering as	2022	2025	29.99

	chalcogenides and ions modifications for water electrolysis			
241.	Development of heterostructured materials for an efficient photocatalytic and photoelectrochemical water splitting towards green energy harvesting	2021	2024	10.05
242.	Nanostructured materials for next generation energy conversion and storage devices	2022	2026	16.80
243.	Electrochemical poc device for detection vitamin B12 and vitamin A	2022	2025	40,05
244.	Automation and AI/ML-assisted development of solid state battery	2022	2025	108.99
245.	Lithium salts as leachable corrosion inhibitors and potential replacement for hexavalent chromium in hybrid sol-gel coatings for active corrosion protection of mg alloys.	2022	2025	26.71
246.	Centre for rechargeable energy storage systems for augmenting transportation and electrification (CREATE)	2022	2027	1.42
247.	Vritika - training for expertise in fabrication and testing for photoelectrochemical device for hydrogen production	2022	2022	1.50

248.	Karyashala - high - end workshop on advanced materials for energy conversion and storage	2022	2022	5.00
249.	Design of genosensor system compatible biopolymer material ready for infectious diagnostic kit development	2022	2025	23.57
250.	Understanding the transient potential oscillatory patterns of self-organized systems by time-resolved electrochemical plasmon-enhanced Raman spectroscopy.	2022	2025	30.42
251.	Development of self-powered wearable biosensors based on sweat actuated microfluidic biofuel cells for healthcare monitoring	2022	2024	46.00
252.	Design of novel luminophores for high spatiotemporal resolution of ECL imaging towards multiplexed bioassay.	2023	2026	33.01
253.	Development of miniaturised single - electrode electrochemiluminescence platform for visual and high-throughput sensing of multiplex salivary biomarkers	2023	2026	31.85
254.	Indigenization of the HT-pemfc technology at the raw materials and sub-component level by	2023	2026	143.32

	establishing pre-production scale manufacturing facilities			
255.	Design and development of flow-electrode capacitive deionization module for continuous water desalination	2023	2026	23.91
256.	Uniform coatings of doped silicon carbide on complex metallic shapes through electro-co-polymerisation route	2023	2025	46.67
257.	Electrochemical dating: a non-destructive and inexpensive analysis on metal and alloy based artifacts	2023	2026	39.54
258.	Therapeutic drug monitoring tdm of anticancer drug in human biological fluid graphene – wrapped plasmonic nanostructures as surface – enhanced raman scattering sers substrate	2021	2024	9.10
259.	Long cycle life all-solid-state lithium metal batteries encompassing polymer ceramic composite electrolytes	2023	2026	9.45
260.	Concerted approach to diagnose and manage anemia through development of cost -effective point of care devices.	2023	2024	11.14

261.	On-chip electrochemiluminescence based quantification of extracellular mirna isolated from cancer spheroids.	2022	2025	10.05
262.	Surface - modified porous ti-based implants produced by additive methods for cranio-maxillofacial and dental surgery	2023	2026	53.89
263.	Reinforcement Perflurosulfonic acid and short chain ionomers and sulfophenylated polyphenylenes with radical scavengers and expanded substrate support via self-polymerizations:its impact as composite membrane in polymer electrolyte fuel cells	2024	2027	27.90
264.	Design of electrified liquid-liquid and liquid-organogel interfaces: an active catalytic enironment for CO ₂ reduction	2024	2027	27.70
265.	Development of non-precious solid state redox mediator and bifunctional electrocatalysts based membrane-free decoupled electrolyzer from green hydrogen production	2024	2027	33.10

266.	Design and development of ai based smart battery management system for energy storage and e-mobility applications	2024	2027	120.00
267.	Designed concealed defects enriched metal dichalcogenide decorated porous carbon nanostructures as sustainable electrocatalysts for green hydrogen generation	2024	2027	27.34
268.	Development of oxidation resistant iridium-rhenium (IR-RE) coatings for satellite thrusters	2024	2026	42.74
269.	Selective laser melted low modulus β titanium alloy (TI-NB) bone implant with surface bio functionalization	2024	2027	36.32
270.	Design and development of lithium-ion batteries and demonstration of 1.5 kwh battery pack for electric vehicle application	2024	2027	185.18
271.	Soft-organic thermoelectrics: emerging green energy materials for body heat harvesting and temperature control	2024	2029	112.40

PROJECTS APPROVED UNDER INDIAAI MISSION**2177. DR. C. M. RAMESH:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is prepared to take on ChatGPT, Deepseek, etc. in view of the fact that we are having the most affordable compute facility and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the extent to which IndiaAI Mission has helped or helps to develop compute facility in the country; and
- (c) the details of projects approved under IndiaAI Mission?

**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 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.

Union Cabinet led by Hon'ble Prime Minister has approved the IndiaAI Mission on 7th March 2024, a strategic initiative to establish a robust and inclusive AI ecosystem that aligns with the country's development goals. The mission is driven by a vision to position India as a global leader in artificial intelligence by focusing on seven foundational pillars.

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 empaneled.

Against the target of 10,000 GPUs outlined in the IndiaAI compute pillar, **empaneled bidders have offered 14,517 GPUs at L1 rates.** Further, an IndiaAI Compute Portal has been developed for accessing and leveraging the empaneled AI services on cloud at **an average rate of Rs. 115 per GPU hour with Government providing support of upto 40%.**

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 February 15** aimed at building India's foundation models, with contributions from both established startups and new teams of researchers and academia. 22 are focused on Large Language Models (LLMs) and 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.

(c) 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 as 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.

The IndiaAI Mission **in collaboration with Station F (Paris, France) and HEC Paris**, announced an **ambitious acceleration program for Indian AI startups**. This program aims to **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.

Under IndiaAI Futureskills Pillar, IndiaAI has established IndiaAI Data Lab in **National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT's) Delhi centre and 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 given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

Under IndiaAI Application Development Initiative, 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 shortlisted AI solutions are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

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 the enclosed **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

List of Data and AI labs planned by IndiaAI in collaboration with NIELIT in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities across the country:

S.No	NIELIT Centre	State/UT
1	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh
2	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
3	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
4	Aurangabad	Maharashtra
5	Patna	Bihar
6	Buxar	Bihar
7	Muzaffarpur	Bihar
8	Kurukshetra	Haryana
9	Ropar	Punjab
10	Haridwar	Uttarakhand
11	Bikaner	Rajasthan
12	Tezpur	Assam
13	Bhubaneswar	Odisha
14	Calicut	Kerala
15	Guwahati	Assam
16	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
17	Srinagar	JandK
18	Jammu	JandK
19	Ranchi	Jharkhand
20	Imphal	Manipur
21	Gangtok	Sikkim

22	Agartala	Tripura
23	Aizawl	Mizoram
24	Shillong	Meghalaya
25	Kohima	Nagaland
26	Leh	Ladakh
27	Silchar	Assam

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.	Existing 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	Existing Solution	Samagra Development Associates Pvt. Ltd	Agriculture
3	Kadalcompass - We Amplify the voice of water using Hydro-AI, Underwatercom, IoUT with Sensor Network	5G-enabled device that transforms fishing practices using AI, IoUT, and advanced communication technologies	Existing 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.	Existing Solution	Titodi Infotech Pvt Ltd	Agriculture
5	Rapid, chemical-free soil testing solution using NIR Spectroscopy and AI/ML models	End-to-end soil testing approach leverages an offline app, AI-powered spectral device, and ML models to deliver timely, chemical-free soil analysis.	Existing Solution	Neoperk Technologies	Agriculture
6	AI deep-tech driven quality assessment of Maize	SAAS platform to provide objective quality assessment of maize including price estimation and sales pipelining.	Existing Solution	RootsGoods (OPC) Pvt. Ltd.	Agriculture
7	AI-Driven Live Fish Logistics and Mortality Reduction in Aquaculture	AI-driven solution that optimizes aquaculture operations	Existing 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 Developed	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	Conceptual 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 Developed	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 Developed	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 Developed	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	Existing Solution	Endimension Technology Pvt. Ltd.	Healthcare
14	NIDAAN (iNtegrated lung health screening and tuberculosis Detection through Ai At National scale)	qXR, an advanced AI tool for interpreting chest X-rays (CXR), detects and localizes 30+ findings.	Existing 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	Existing Solution	Artelus	Healthcare

16	AI Powered Wearable Technology for Detection and Diagnosis of Musculoskeletal Joint Health Pain.	AI Enabled Hardware Platform for Joint Pain Diagnostics and Rehabilitation Segments of Healthcare	Existing Solution	Startoon Labs Private Limited	Healthcare
17	VoxelBox	Neuro-informatics platform that allows to map the functional maps / connectomics of the human brain	Prototype Developed	BrainSight Technology Pvt Ltd	Healthcare
18	Development of Ocellux: An AI-Based Solution for Enhanced Early Diabetic Eye Screening in INDIA.	Portable, affordable and highly accessible retina imaging device powered by AI for early detection of eye diseases like Diabetic Retinopathy, AMD and Glaucoma	Prototype Developed	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,	Prototype Developed	Jivi Health Pvt. Ltd.	Healthcare

		monitor their 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 Developed	SIAMAF Healthcare	Healthcare
21	Readabled (Online Dyslexia Training)	web-based application designed to help children with dyslexia improve phonetic awareness through interactive exercises.	Existing Solution	Hermit Labs Pvt. Ltd.	Learning disabilities
22	Voice fusion AI	AI application to provide assistive support to	Prototype Developed	PerpetualBlock Technologies Private Limited	Learning disabilities

		individuals with SLDs in multiple Indian languages			
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 Solution	Kidaura Innovations Pvt Ltd	Learning disabilities
24	Jiveesha	AI-powered diagnostic platform for early detection of SLDs	Conceptual 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 Developed	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.	Conceptual 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.	Existing 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	Existing 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	Prototype Developed	Legsys.AI Technology Foundation	Governance

		management, and WhatsApp chatbots to streamline courtroom operations			
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	Existing Solution	Civic Innovation Foundation	Governance

STATEMENT-III

The details of the selected projects under “Safe and Trusted AI” Pillar are as under:

NAME OF THE THEME	SELECTED APPLICANT	TITLE OF THE PROJECT
Machine Unlearning	IIT Jodhpur	Machine Unlearning in Generative Foundation Models
Synthetic Data Generation	IIT Roorkee	Design and Development of Method for Generating Synthetic Data for Mitigating Bias in Datasets; and Framework for Mitigating Bias in Machine Learning Pipeline for Responsible AI
AI Bias Mitigation Strategy	National Institute of Technology Raipur	Development of Responsible Artificial Intelligence for Bias Mitigation in Health Care Systems
Explainable AI Framework	DIAT Pune and Mindgraph Technology Pvt. Ltd.	Enabling Explainable and Privacy Preserving AI for Security
Privacy Enhancing Strategy	IIT Delhi, IIIT Delhi, IIT Dharwad and Telecommunication Engineering Center (TEC)	Robust Privacy-Preserving Machine Learning Models
AI Ethical Certification Framework	IIIT Delhi and Telecommunication Engineering Center (TEC)	Tools for assessing fairness of AI model
AI Algorithm Auditing Tool	Civic Data Labs	ParakhAI - An open-source framework and toolkit for Participatory Algorithmic Auditing
AI Governance Testing Framework	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham and Telecommunication Engineering Center (TEC)	Track-LLM, Transparency, Risk Assessment, Context and Knowledge for Large Language Models

शाहजहांपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत हुलास-नगला क्रॉसिंग पर रेलवे उपरिपुल का निर्माण

2178. श्री अरुण कुमार सागर:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के शाहजहांपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत बरेली-शाहजहांपुर-सीतापुर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-24 पर स्थित हुलास-नगला रेलवे क्रॉसिंग पर भारी यातायात की स्थिति को देखते हुए वहां पर रेलवे उपरिपुल के निर्माण के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाने का विचार है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) आज की तिथि के अनुसार हुलास-नगला रेलवे क्रॉसिंग पर उपरिपुल के निर्माण की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है?

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

- (क) से (ग) बरेली-शाहजहांपुर-सीतापुर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-24 पर समपार संख्या 343/स्पेशल (हुलास नगला रेलवे क्रॉसिंग) पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है और जून, 2022 में चालू कर दिया गया है तथा समपार को बंद कर दिया गया है।

राजस्थान में रेल विकास

2179. श्री अमरा राम:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) राजस्थान में स्वीकृत रेल विकास कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनमें कितनी प्रगति हुई है और उक्त कार्य कब तक पूरे होने की संभावना है; और
- (ख) सीकर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में उन स्वीकृत कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है, जो अभी तक पूरे नहीं हुए हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) रेलवे परियोजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण/स्वीकृति/निष्पादन राज्य-वार/संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार नहीं बल्कि क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार किया जाता है, क्योंकि रेल परियोजनाएँ राज्य की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैली हो सकती हैं। रेल परियोजनाओं को लाभप्रदता, अंतिम स्थान तक संपर्क, अनुपलब्ध कड़ियों एवं वैकल्पिक मार्गों, भीड़/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 शुरू किया जाता है जो चालू परियोजनाओं की देयताओं व धन की समग्र उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है।

राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/आंशिक रूप से पड़ने वाली रेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं भारतीय रेल के उत्तर पश्चिम रेलवे, उत्तर रेलवे, उत्तर मध्य रेलवे, पश्चिम मध्य रेलवे और पश्चिम रेलवे जोनों के अंतर्गत आती हैं। रेल परियोजनाओं की लागत, व्यय और परिव्यय सहित क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार विवरण, भारतीय रेल की वेबसाइट पर सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध कराया गया है।

01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, सीकर सहित राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 51,814 करोड़ रुपए की लागत वाली कुल 4,191 किलोमीटर लंबाई की 32 रेल परियोजनाएं (15 नई लाइनें, 05 आमान परिवर्तन और 12 दोहरीकरण) हैं, जो योजना/अनुमोदन/निष्पादन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं, जिनमें से 1,183 किलोमीटर लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च 2024 तक 14,785 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय किया जा चुका है। कार्य की स्थिति संक्षेप में निम्नानुसार है:-

श्रेणी	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (किमी. में)	कमीशन की गई लंबाई (किमी. में)	मार्च 2024 तक व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
नई लाइन	15	1230	134	3593
आमान परिवर्तन	5	1252	759	5398
दोहरीकरण/मल्टीट्रैकिंग	12	1709	290	5794
कुल	32	4,191	1,183	14,785

राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/आंशिक रूप से पड़ने वाली अवसंरचनात्मक और संरक्षा कार्यों हेतु वार्षिक बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	682 करोड़ रु. प्रति वर्ष
2024-25	9,959 करोड़ रु. (लगभग 15 गुना)

वर्ष 2009-14 और 2014-24 के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/आंशिक रूप से पड़ने वाले नए ट्रैक के 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/वर्ष
2014-24	3,742 किलोमीटर	374.2 किलोमीटर/वर्ष (2 गुना से अधिक)

राजस्थान के सीकर क्षेत्र में 254.06 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से रींगस-खाटूश्यामजी (17.49 कि.मी.) नई लाइन कार्य को मंजूरी दी गई है। इसके अलावा, खाटूश्यामजी-सालासरजी-सुजानगढ़ नई लाइन (45 कि.मी.) और रींगस-सीकर-लोहारू दोहरीकरण (172 कि.मी.) के लिए अंतिम स्थान सर्वेक्षण को मंजूरी दी गई।

किसी भी परियोजना का पूरा होना राज्य सरकार द्वारा शीघ्र भूमि अधिग्रहण, वन विभाग के प्राधिकारियों द्वारा वन संबंधी मंजूरी, लागत में हिस्सेदारी वाली परियोजनाओं में राज्य सरकार द्वारा लागत हिस्से की राशि को जमा करना, परियोजनाओं की प्राथमिकता, बाधक जनोपयोगी सेवाओं का स्थानांतरण, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां, क्षेत्र की भौगोलिक और स्थलाकृतिक स्थिति, परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थिति, जलवायु स्थिति के कारण परियोजना विशेष के स्थान के लिए वर्ष में कार्य के महीनों की संख्या, आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है।

TRAIN SERVICES TO TIRUCHIRAPPALLI AND PUDUKOTTAI**2180. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:**

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

- (a) the details of train services introduced and service extensions given to cater to the needs of passengers of the Tiruchirappalli and Pudukottai districts in the State of Tamil Nadu during each of the last five years;
- (b) whether the trains passing through Pudukottai Railway Station have scheduled stoppage at the same, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of the proposals pending/under examination, for increasing the number of train stoppages at stations within Tiruchirappalli and Pudukottai districts?

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

(a) to (c) As the Railway network straddles across state/district boundaries, trains are introduced, as per network requirement, across such boundaries. However, during the period 2020-2021 to 2024-2025 (upto February, 2025), 08 new train services have been introduced and 06 train services have been extended serving Tiruchchirappalli while 04 new train services have been introduced serving Pudukkottai station. Accordingly, Tiruchchirappalli and Pudukkottai stations are presently being served by 157 trains and 25 trains respectively. Besides, receipt of proposals *inter alia*, for introduction of new trains, extension of train service and

provision of stoppages of train services, their examination and decision(s) thereon are ongoing processes.

WASTAGE OF FOOD

2181. SHRI SHYAMKUMAR DAULAT BARVE:

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

DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the State Food Safety Index 2022-23 has been released by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether 19 out of 20 large Indian States during the last five years experienced a decline in their 2022-23 SFSI scores compared to 2019 and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the United Nations Environment Programme has stated in Food Waste Index Report that 68.7 million tonnes of food is wasted annually in Indian homes and it stands 2nd worldwide in terms of household wastage of food; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken or being taken by the Government to restrict food wastage in the country?

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) Yes Sir. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) releases the State Food Safety Index (SFSI) annually for each financial year, that reflects the overall performance of the States/ UTs on various parameters of food safety. The

Ranks and Scores of States/UTs in the State Food Safety Index 2022-23 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) The scores allocated to States/UTs in various SFSIs may not be compared to analyse and capture the issues and progress made by States/UTs in various parameters of Food Safety as parameters are not constant and are updated from time to time.

(c) As per [UNEP Food Waste Index Report 2024, the](#) estimated food wastage in India in 2022 is 55 kg/capita/year in India which is significantly lower than the global average of 79 kg/capita/year.

(d) States/UTs are advised from time to time by the Central Government to include a chapter on prevention of food wastage in the school syllabi in order to inculcate awareness among young students and sensitize them on prevention of food waste.

FSSAI has taken the following proactive steps to reduce food wastage:

- i. "Save Food Share Food" Initiative to promote surplus food donation to prevent food waste in the food industry including food caterers.
- ii. In order to combat the problem of minimal outreach of surplus food distribution agencies, a pan India network of surplus food distribution agencies has been created as Indian Food Sharing Alliance (IFSA). 82 agencies have been registered under IFSA reaching out to 90+ cities. There is a dedicated website for Share Food which provides a city wise list of IFSA members, information on prevention of food waste, etc.

- iii. FSSAI also actively promotes initiatives at various platforms to sensitize citizens and food businesses including caterers about the prevention of food waste and donation of surplus food.

STATEMENT

Table 1: Index Rankings for Large States

Table 1: Index Rankings for Large States								
S.No.	Large States	Human Resources and Institutional Data	Compliance	Food Testing-Infrastructure and Surveillance	Training and Capacity Building	Consumer Empowerment	Improvement in SFSI Rank	TOTAL
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.5	10	1	4.5	4	0	24
2	Assam	2.5	5	6	2.5	6	0	22
3	Bihar	3	8	5	3.5	1	0	20.5
4	Chhattisgarh	3.5	10	6	5.5	2	0	27
5	Gujarat	10	12	13.5	4	9	0	48.5
6	Haryana	5.5	12	7.5	3	5	0	33
7	Himachal Pradesh	6.5	18	7	6.5	3	0	41
8	Jharkhand	5	4	5	4	2	0	20
9	Karnataka	7.5	11	5.5	6	7	0	37
10	Kerala	8.5	15	13.5	8	16	2	63
11	Madhya Pradesh	8.5	11	8	7.5	16	5	56
12	Maharashtra	10	11	4	5	15	0	45
13	Orissa	5.5	10	6.5	4	3	0	29

14	Punjab	10.5	18	7	7	13	2	57.5
15	Rajasthan	11.5	12	8.5	3	8	2	45
16	Tamil Nadu	10.5	12	9	8	17	0	56.5
17	Telangana	7	7	7.5	4.5	4	2	32
18	Uttar Pradesh	9.5	16	6	4	15	2	52.5
19	Uttarakhand	7.5	13	7	5.5	6	0	39
20	West Bengal	12	11	9	5	11	0	48

Table 2: Index Rankings for Small States

Table 2: Index Rankings for Small States								
S.No.	Small States	Human Resource s and Institution al Data	Compli ance	Food Testing- Infrastructur e and Surveillance	Training and Capacity Building	Consumer Empowerm ent	Improve ment in SFSI Rank	TOTAL
1	Arunachal Pradesh	4	14	1.5	3	1	2	25.5
2	Goa	7.5	9	8.5	5	13	8	51
3	Manipur	4	14	6.5	1.5	11	3	40
4	Meghalaya	6.5	4	8	4	6	2	30.5
5	Mizoram	3	9	0.5	1	1	0	14.5
6	Nagaland	4	5	7	3	8	2	29
7	Sikkim	8	11	2.5	5	10	3	39.5
8	Tripura	4	7	7	2.5	4	0	24.5

Table 3: Index Rankings for Union Territories (UTs)

Table 3: Index Rankings for Union Territories (UT)								
S.No.	Union Territories (UT)	Human Resource s and Institution al Data	Compliance	Food Testing- Infrastructure and Surveillance	Training and Capacity Building	Consumer Empowerment	Improvement in SFSI Rank	TOTAL

1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	6	14	1.5	5	4	0	30.5
2	Chandigarh	5.5	14	2	5.5	15	3	45
3	Dadra NH and DC	3	11	1.5	3	5	2	25.5
4	Delhi	6.5	14	6	6	14	3	49.5
5	Jammu and Kashmir	10.5	16	8	5	12	8	59.5
6	Ladakh	11.5	14	0.5	4	9	2	41
7	Lakshadweep	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
8	Puducherry	3	4	2.5	0.5	2	0	12

रेलगाड़ियों में महिलाओं हेतु कोच

2182. श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या देश के महत्वपूर्ण मार्गों पर चलने वाली विभिन्न रेलगाड़ियों में महिलाओं हेतु अतिरिक्त डिब्बों की संख्या काफी कम है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का महिला यात्रियों की पर्याप्त सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए रेलगाड़ियों में महिलाओं हेतु डिब्बों/कोचों की संख्या बढ़ाने का विचार है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान महिलाओं के साथ छेड़छाड़ और मारपीट के संबंध में आरपीएफ और जीआरपीएफ द्वारा क्षेत्र जोन-वार कितने मामले दर्ज किए गए हैं; और
- (च) सरकार द्वारा महिला यात्रियों की सुरक्षित और आरामदायक यात्रा हेतु अन्य क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) से (च) रेल अधिनियम, 1989 की धारा 58 में रेलगाड़ियों में महिला यात्रियों के लिए स्थान निर्धारित करने का प्रावधान है। तदनुसार, यात्री रेलगाड़ियों में, भारतीय रेल ने महिला यात्रियों के लिए निम्नलिखित स्थान निर्धारित किए हैं:

- i. अकेले या महिला यात्रियों के समूह में यात्रा करने वाली महिला यात्रियों के लिए, भले उनकी आयु कुछ भी हो, लंबी दूरी की मेल/एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियों में शयनयान श्रेणी में छह शायिकाओं का आरक्षण कोटा और गरीब रथ/राजधानी/दूरान्तो/पूर्णतया वातानुकूल एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियों की तृतीय वातानुकूल श्रेणी में छह शायिकाओं का आरक्षण कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है।
- ii. वरिष्ठ नागरिकों, 45 वर्ष एवं इससे अधिक आयु की महिला यात्रियों और गर्भवती महिलाओं के लिए शयनयान श्रेणी में छह से सात निचली शायिकाएं प्रति सवारी डिब्बा, वातानुकूल 3 टियर श्रेणी में चार से पांच निचली शायिकाएं प्रति सवारी डिब्बा और वातानुकूल 2 टियर श्रेणी में तीन से चार निचली शायिकाएं प्रति सवारी डिब्बा (रेलगाड़ी में उस श्रेणी के डिब्बों की संख्या के आधार पर) का एक संयुक्त आरक्षण कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है।
- iii. लंबी दूरी की अधिकांश मेल/एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियों में द्वितीय श्रेणी-सह-सामान-सह गार्ड कोच (एसएलआर) में महिलाओं के लिए द्वितीय श्रेणी स्थान निर्धारित है।
- iv. मांग के पैटर्न के साथ-साथ गाड़ी में स्थान की उपलब्धता के आधार पर इलेक्ट्रिकल मल्टीपल यूनिटों/डीजल मल्टीपल यूनिटों/मल्टी मोडाल परिवहन प्रणाली रेलगाड़ियों और लोकल पैसेंजर गाड़ियों में महिला यात्रियों के लिए अनन्य अनारक्षित सवारी डिब्बे/कूपे होते हैं।
- v. मुंबई, कोलकाता, सिकंदराबाद और चेन्नई के उपनगरीय रेलखंडों के साथ-साथ दिल्ली-राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र के रेलखंडों पर महिला स्पेशल ईएमयू/मेमू/एमएमटीएस सेवाएं चलाई जाती हैं।

रेलगाड़ियों में महिला यात्रियों के लिए स्थान निर्धारित करना, मांग पैटर्न के आधार पर इसकी समीक्षा करना तथा उनकी सुरक्षित और आरामदायक यात्रा के लिए अन्य सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना

एक सतत और जारी रहने वाली प्रक्रिया है। बहरहाल, उपरोक्त के अनुसार, महिला यात्रियों के लिए निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा, महिला यात्रियों की सुरक्षित व आरामदायक यात्रा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राजकीय रेल पुलिस के समन्वय से भारतीय रेल द्वारा निम्नलिखित अन्य प्रमुख कदम उठाए गए हैं:-

1. भेद्य और अभिनिर्धारित मार्गों/रेल खंडों पर, विभिन्न राज्यों की राजकीय रेल पुलिस द्वारा मार्गरक्षित रेलगाड़ियों के अलावा रेल सुरक्षा बल द्वारा रेलगाड़ियों का मार्गरक्षण किया जाता है।
2. तत्काल सहायता के लिए यात्री सीधे रेल मदद पोर्टल पर या हेल्पलाइन नंबर 139 (राष्ट्रीय आपातकालीन नंबर 112 के साथ एकीकृत) के माध्यम से शिकायत कर सकते हैं।
3. रेलवे विभिन्न सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म जैसे ट्विटर, फेसबुक आदि के द्वारा यात्रियों के साथ नियमित संपर्क में रहती है ताकि यात्रियों की सुरक्षा बढ़ाई जा सके और उनकी सुरक्षा संबंधी चिंताओं का निवारण किया जा सके।
4. यात्रियों को चोरी, झपटमारी, जहरखुरानी आदि के प्रति सावधानी बरतने के लिए जागरूक करने हेतु जन उद्घोषणा प्रणाली द्वारा बार-बार घोषणाएं की जाती हैं।
5. यात्रियों की सुरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए सवारी डिब्बों में और रेलवे स्टेशनों पर क्लोज्ड सर्किट टेलीविजन कैमरे लगाए गए हैं।
6. 'मेरी सहेली' पहल के अंतर्गत, लंबी दूरी की रेलगाड़ियों में अकेले यात्रा करने वाली महिला यात्रियों की संपूर्ण यात्रा अर्थात् प्रारंभिक स्टेशन से गंतव्य स्टेशन तक यात्रा के दौरान महिला यात्रियों की संरक्षा एवं सुरक्षा पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है।
7. क्षेत्रीय रेलों को रेलगाड़ी मार्गरक्षी दलों में पुरुष और महिला रेल सुरक्षा बल/रेल सुरक्षा विशेष बल कर्मियों की यथासंभव उपयुक्त संयुक्त संख्या तैनात करने के अनुदेश दिए गए हैं।
8. रेलों की सुरक्षा व्यवस्था की नियमित निगरानी एवं समीक्षा करने के लिए राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के संबंधित पुलिस महानिदेशक/आयुक्त की अध्यक्षता में सभी राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के लिए रेलवे की राज्य स्तरीय सुरक्षा समिति का गठन किया गया है।

भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के अंतर्गत 'पुलिस' और 'सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था' राज्य सरकार के विषय हैं और इसलिए राज्य सरकारें अपनी कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों अर्थात् राजकीय रेल पुलिस/ज़िला पुलिस के माध्यम से रेलों में अपराध की रोकथाम, पता लगाने, दर्ज और जांच-पड़ताल करने और कानून एवं व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं। बहरहाल, रेल सुरक्षा बल यात्री क्षेत्र और यात्रियों के लिए बेहतर रक्षा और सुरक्षा सुलभ कराने और तत्संबंधी मामलों के लिए राजकीय रेल पुलिस/ज़िला पुलिस के प्रयासों में सहयोग करता है।

भारतीय रेल में महिलाओं के साथ छेड़छाड़ और हमले से संबंधित आंकड़े राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो द्वारा अपने प्रकाशन “भारत में अपराध” में प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं, जो उनकी आधिकारिक वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध है।

IMPORT OF COAL

2183. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:

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

- (a) the total quantity of coal imported during the current year and the reasons for the 7.7 percent increase in import compared to the previous year;
- (b) the projected demand for coking coal in the year 2025 and its correlation with the anticipated growth in steel production capacity;
- (c) the steps being taken to reduce dependence on imported coking coal and enhance domestic production to meet future demand; and
- (d) the initiatives taken to support the steel industry's growing requirement for coal while promoting sustainable practices?

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

(a) The total import of coal during the current year i.e. April 24 – December 24 was 183.42 Million Tonnes (MT) against 200.19 MT during the corresponding period of last financial year showing negative growth of 8.4%.

(b) An Inter - Ministerial Committee (IMC) has been constituted in the Ministry of Coal on 07/03/2024 for the purpose of coal demand assessment in the country. The projected demand of coking coal for steel sector was kept as 111.00 MT for the Financial Year 2024-25. The anticipated growth in steel production during the current year is given below: -

Item	April-February 2024-25 (Prov.) (in Million Tonnes)	April-February 2023- 24 (in Million Tonnes)	% Change (Prov.)
Crude Steel Production	137.958	131.407	5.0
Pig Iron Production	7.661	6.727	13.9
Hot Metal Production	83.174	79.371	4.8

FINISHED SHEET			
Item	April-February 2024-25 (Prov.) (in Million Tonnes)	April-February 2023- 24 (in Million Tonnes)	% Change (Prov.)
Production	132.572	126.567	4.7
Import	8.976	7.749	15.8
Export	4.404	6.645	-33.7
Consumption	137.848	123.805	11.5

(c) The Ministry of Coal has launched "Mission Coking Coal" to enhance domestic coking coal production and reduce import of coking coal, with an objective to

prepare roadmap to augment domestic coking coal production. The Government has formulated the following strategies under Mission Coking Coal to reduce import of coking coal in country-

- **Increase in domestic coking coal blending for steel making from present 10% to 30%.**
- **Enhancement of coking coal production to 140 MT by FY2030.**
- **Revenue Sharing Model:** CIL has offered eleven discontinued coking coal mines on an innovative model of revenue sharing to the private sector.
- **Auction of Coking Coal Blocks:** Ministry of Coal has auctioned 16 coking coal blocks during the last four years.
- **Enhance coking coal washing capacity by FY2030:** Coal India Limited has commissioned 3 washeries based on new technology in last 7 years and planned to set up 8 washeries by FY2030.
- To enhance utilisation of indigenous coking coal, some steel companies are considering installation of stamp charged coke oven batteries.

ii. Supply of coal to Steel Sector through NRS Linkage Auction route: The tenure of coking coal linkages in the NRS linkage auction has been revised for a period up to 30 years.

iii. A new sub-sector 'Steel using Coking coal through WDO route' has been created in March, 2024 under the NRS linkage auctions for increasing the availability of washed coking coal in the country.

(d) Government has taken initiatives to support the steel industry's growing requirement for coal through promoting sustainable practices like adopting advanced clean coal technologies for the beneficiation of coking coal.

In respect of Coal India Ltd. (CIL) all the newly commissioned and planned washeries of CIL are/ shall be equipped with state-of-the-art beneficiation technologies like Heavy Media Cyclone, Teeter bed Separator, Spiral Concentrator, Froth Floatation technology etc. to increase the efficiency of washing with an objective to optimize indigenous supply of washed coking coal to steel sector.

All the new washeries are/shall be closed circuit washeries, designed to produce Zero Effluent Discharge to the surroundings.

Additionally, the modernization and renovation of existing aging washeries of Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) and Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) are underway to enhance operational efficiency and reduce environmental impact.

REGULATION OF MINING ACTIVITIES IN ODISHA

2184. SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:

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

- (a) the details of the steps undertaken by the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) to monitor and regulate mining operations in view of the significant mining activities in Odisha to ensure compliance with environmental standards and sustainable extraction practices;

- (b) the details of specific actions taken by IBM, such as inspections, audits or collaborations with local authorities or the State Government to address environmental and regulatory concerns in Odisha's mining sector;
- (c) the details of measurable outcomes or improvements that have been observed in the mining sector in Odisha as a result of these actions; and
- (d) whether the IBM has conducted any recent assessments or audits to evaluate the effectiveness of its regulations and the state of environmental protection in Odisha's mining areas and if so, the key findings thereof along with the steps taken to address the issues identified?

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

(a) to (d) As per the provisions of Section 18 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the Central Government is empowered to make rules *inter-alia* for the conservation and systematic development of minerals in India. Accordingly, the Central Government has framed the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 2017 (MCDR 2017). Under the provisions of MCDR 2017, IBM is authorized to monitor and regulate mining activities in lease areas through inspections.

The details of inspections undertaken by Indian Bureau of Mines in the last two years in the State of Odisha is given below:

S No	Year	No. of inspections carried out
1	2022-23	132
2	2023-24	145

The standards and permissible limits of all pollutants, toxins and noise are notified by the concerned authorities under the provisions of the relevant laws for the time being in force. The lease holders are mandated to comply with the prescribed norms notified by relevant authorities.

As part of grant of Environmental Clearance, the prospective lessees carry out Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) and submit the Environment Management Plan (EMP) based on scientific study by taking into consideration of likely the impact of project activity on the baseline environment. The mining lease holders are also required to implement the environmental mitigation measures as approved during grant of Environmental Clearance. The compliance of the various environmental parameters by the lease holders is monitored and enforced by the respective State Pollution Control Boards.

The details of the violations of the provisions of the MCDR pointed out by IBM and the status of compliance thereof during the last two years in Odisha is given below:

S No	Year	No. of mines where violations were pointed out	No. of mines which complied with violations	No. of mines where show cause notice was issued	No. of mines where violations where complied with after show cause notice
1	2022-23	64	54	10	10
2	2023-24	70*	51	18	18

* One mining lease was suspended and revoked.

Due to the effective monitoring by IBM, all the violations of the provisions of MCDR 2017 during 2022-23 and 2023-24 were resolved.

सौर पंपों की स्थापना के लिए मानदंड

2185. श्री राजकुमार रोतः

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

- (क) प्रधानमंत्री किसान ऊर्जा सुरक्षा एवं उत्थान महाभियान (पीएम-कुसुम) के अंतर्गत किसानों के खेतों और बंजर भूमि पर सौर पंप लगाने के लिए क्या मापदंड हैं;
- (ख) केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा पीएम-कुसुम के अंतर्गत प्रदान की गई राजसहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) राजस्थान में पीएम-कुसुम के अंतर्गत कितने किसानों के खेतों और बंजर भूमि पर सौर पंप लगाए गए हैं और उनका जिला-वार तथा विशेष रूप से बांसवाड़ा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) पीएम-कुसुम एक मांग आधारित योजना है और इसलिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त मांगों के आधार पर पीएम कुसुम योजना के अंतर्गत क्षमताएं आवंटित की जाती हैं। योजना के घटक-ख के अंतर्गत, व्यक्तिगत किसान, क्लस्टर सिंचाई प्रणालियां, जल उपयोगकर्ता संघ (डब्ल्यूयूए), किसान उत्पादक संघ (एफपीओ), प्राथमिक कृषि सहकारी ऋण समितियां (पीसीएएस) स्टैंडअलोन सौर पंप स्थापित कर सकती हैं। लाभार्थी के चयन और कार्यान्वयन की जिम्मेवारी राज्य कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों (एसआईए) की है।

पीएम कुसुम योजना के अंतर्गत प्रदान किए गए सीएफए का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -I** में दिया गया है।

(ग) एसआईए द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई सूचना के अनुसार, दिनांक 28.03.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, पीएम कुसुम के अंतर्गत राजस्थान राज्य में किसानों के खेतों में 96,731 सौर पंप स्थापित किए गए हैं।

बांसवाड़ा संसदीय क्षेत्र सहित, जिला-वार का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

पीएम-कुसुम योजना के अंतर्गत सीएफए का ब्यौरा

घटकलक्ष्य और मानदंड ,	उपलब्ध वित्तीय सहायता
घटक-क	डिस्कॉमों को पांच वर्षों के लिए 40 पैसे/किलोवाट घंटे या 6.60 लाख रु./मेगावाट/वर्ष, जो भी कम हो, की दर से खरीद आधारित प्रोत्साहन (पीबीआई) प्रदान किया जाता है। इस घटक के तहत कोई सीएफए नहीं है।
घटक-ख	एमएआरई द्वारा जारी बेंचमार्क लागत का 30% या निविदा से प्राप्त प्रणालियों का मूल्य, जो भी कम हो, सीएफए प्रदान किया जाता है।
घटक-ग (व्यक्तिगत पंप सौरीकरण)	- तथापि, सिक्किम सहित पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में, जम्मू एवं कश्मीर, लद्दाख, हिमाचल प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड, लक्षद्वीप और अंडमान एवं नीकोबार द्वीपसमूहों में एमएनआरई द्वारा जारी बेंचमार्क लागत का 50% या निविदा से प्राप्त प्रणालियों का मूल्य, जो भी कम हो, सीएफए प्रदान किया जाता है। - इसके अतिरिक्त, संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को कम से कम 30% वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करनी होती है। लाभार्थियों द्वारा शेष लागत का वहन करना होता है।
घटक-ग (फीडर स्तरीय सौरीकरण)	कृषि फीडर सौरीकरण के लिए, 1.05 करोड़ रु. प्रति मेगावाट का सीएफए प्रदान किया जाता है। भाग लेने वाले राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से वित्तीय सहायता की अनिवार्य आवश्यकता नहीं है। फीडर सौरीकरण कैपेक्स या रेस्कॉ मोड में कार्यान्वित किया जा सकता है।

विवरण-II

क. राजस्थान में पीएम कुसुम के अंतर्गत जिला-वार स्थापित सौर पंप सेट (दिनांक 28.02.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार)

क्र.सं.	जिले का नाम	स्थापित सौर पंप
1	अजमेर	2953
2	अलवर	1174
3	बालोतरा	78
4	बांसवाड़ा	901
5	बारां	449
6	बाड़मेर	1227
7	ब्यावर	221
8	भरतपुर	361
9	भीलवाड़ा	3926
10	बीकानेर	6534
11	बूंदी	2827
12	चित्तौड़गढ़	1971
13	चुरू	9588
14	दौसा	862
15	डीडवाना-कुचामन	38
16	डीग	70
17	धौलपुर	336
18	डूंगरपुर	639
19	हनुमानगढ़	4375
20	जयपुर	12794
21	जैसलमेर	4794
22	जालौर	4281
23	झालावाड़	206
24	झुंझुनूं	2466
25	जोधपुर	321
26	करोली	391
27	खैरथल-तिजारा	21
28	कोटा	259

29	कोटपूतली-बहरोड़	111
30	नागौर	1943
31	पाली	1141
32	फलोदी	62
33	प्रतापगढ़	893
34	राजसमंद	963
35	सलूमबर	1274
36	सवाई माधोपुर	1896
37	सीकर	3879
38	सिरोही	2724
39	श्रीगंगानगर	10403
40	टोंक	4951
41	उदयपुर	2428
	कुल	96731

ख. बांसवाड़ा-डूंगरपुर संसदीय क्षेत्र में स्थापित सौर पंप (ब्लॉक-वार) (दिनांक 28.02.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार)

संसदीय क्षेत्र का नाम	जिला	ब्लॉक	स्थापित सौर पंप
बांसवाड़ा - डूंगरपुर	बांसवाड़ा	बांसवाड़ा	62
		गढ़ी	37
		अर्थुना	43
		तलवाड़ा	44
		घाटोल	206
		आनंदपुरी	43
		छोटी सरवन	21
		बागीदौरा	108
		गंगाड़ तलाई	85
		कुशलगढ़	61
		सज्जनगढ़	191
	जिले का कुल		901
	डूंगरपुर	डूंगरपुर	41

		बिछिवाड़ा	24
		झोथरी	35
		सीमलवाड़ा	38
		चिखली	292
		गेलियाकोट	40
		सागवाड़ा	22
		आसपुर	27
		सबला	39
		दोवड़ा	81
	जिले का कुल		639
	प्रतापगढ़	पीपलखुट	106
स्थापित पंपों की कुल संख्या			1646

MERGER OF RAILWAY PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

2186. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

- whether the Government is contemplating to merge the RVNL, IRCON, RailTel and IRCTC as a one entity and if so, the details thereof;
- the challenges associated with the implementation of reforms and merger and the manner in which these are likely to be mitigated;
- whether the merger will impact the workforce and management structure of these PSUs and if so, the details thereof;
- the measures to be taken to address the potential redundancies and job losses in the PSUs; and
- whether the railway reforms will address the long-standing issues of inefficiency corruption and lack of accountability in these PSUs?

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

(a) to (e) Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd (RVNL), IRCON International Ltd. (IRCON), RailTel Corporation of India Ltd (RCIL) and Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Ltd. (IRCTC) are Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under the administrative control of the Ministry of Railways and these are listed on Stock Exchanges. Any move of their merger is based on the synergies, market forces and likely effect on market capitalization. Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM) under the Ministry of Finance is mandated for any such move.

Presently, no proposal for merger of these CPSEs is under consideration.

AWARENESS ABOUT VIGYAN DHARA SCHEME

2187. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

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

- (a) steps taken by the ministry to raise awareness regarding the Vigyan Dhara scheme among educational institutes, research organisations and the general public;
- (b) whether the ministry maintains a record of the number of beneficiaries, both individual and institutional, who have availed of the scheme since its inception, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the budget allocated and utilised under the said scheme since its inception, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the details regarding the number of beneficiaries and research projects supported under the scheme in Telangana along with the funds allocated and utilized?

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 Vigyan Dhara scheme came into force with effect from 16.01.2025 after the merger of three umbrella schemes namely (1) Science and Technology Institutional and Human Capacity Building, (2) Research and Development and (3) Innovation, Technology Development and Deployment of the Department of Science and Technology (DST). The department has undertaken several proactive measures to raise awareness regarding the Vigyan Dhara scheme among educational institutions, research organization, and the general public. Adequate media coverage of the scheme was made through print, social and digital communication platforms. Detailed information about the various programmes under this scheme, have been made publicly accessible through official web portal. The officials of the department have also engaged themselves in interacting with the stakeholders to spread awareness about various programs/schemes of Vigyan Dhara.

(b) The department maintains record of the number of beneficiaries who have availed benefits of the scheme. As per the record, 57,869 individual beneficiaries have availed the scheme, so far. The beneficiaries include young students in the age group of 10-15 years and studying in class VI to X availing the benefits under INSPIRE-MANAK (Million Minds Augmenting National Aspiration and Knowledge) scheme that aims to attract young students to study science and pursue research career and also promote creative thinking and foster a culture of innovation among them.

(c) Vigyan Dhara scheme is a central sector scheme and is being implemented at pan India level. The details of budget allocated and utilized since its inception are as follows:

Year	Allocated (Rs. In crore)	Utilized as on 10.03.2025 (Rs. crore)
2024-25	330.75	89.10
2025-26	1425.00	-

(d) In the state of Telengana, a total of 4002 beneficiaries have availed of the scheme and a total budget of Rs. 3.3 Crore has been utilized as an 10.03.2025.

ROBs AND RUBs IN TIRUPATI PARLIAMENT SEGMENT

2188. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

- (a) the details of all pending Road Over Bridges (ROBs) and Road Under Bridges (RUBs) projects in Tirupati Parliament Segment;
- (b) the reasons for the pendency of these projects;

- (c) whether the Government has taken any steps to expedite their completion;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the Government proposes any new ROB and RUB projects in the Tirupati Parliament Segment; and
- (f) 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 (f) Sanctioning of works of Road over Bridge (ROB) / Road under Bridge (RUB) in lieu of Level crossings (LCs) is a continuous and dynamic process of Indian Railway. Such works are taken up on the basis of its impact on safety in train operations, mobility of trains and impact for road users and feasibility etc.

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

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

As on 01.02. 2025, 4344 Nos. ROB/RUBs are sanctioned at the cost of ₹ 97,422 crore on Indian Railways including 282 Nos. of Road Over Bridge (ROB)/Road Under Bridge (RUB) works at cost of ₹ 9455 crore in the state of Andhra Pradesh, which are at various stage of planning and execution. During 2014-24, total 743 Nos. of ROB/RUBs were constructed in the state of Andhra Pradesh including 08 Nos. ROB/RUBs in Tirupati Parliamentary constituency.

During 2024-25 (upto Jan'25), 827 Nos. of ROB/RUBs have been constructed on Indian Railways including 29 Nos. of ROB/RUBs in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

11 Nos. ROB/ RUBs are sanctioned in Tirupati Parliamentary constituency, which are at various stages of planning and execution etc.

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

Railways have taken following measures to expedite the progress of ROB/RUB works:

- (i) Joint survey with concerned State Govt./Road Owning Authority is done before finalizing the General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) to ensure smooth execution.
- (ii) Periodic meetings of Railway and State Government officials are done to resolve various issues related to ROB/RUB works.
- (iii) Standardization of superstructure drawings for various combinations of span, skewness and width of road on Railway portion has been done to avoid delays during the design approval. This has been issued in the form of compendium, which

can be directly adopted for Road Over Bridge across Railway lines for expeditious planning.

(iv) ROB/RUB works are planned to be executed on a single entity basis by Railway wherever possible. In case any Road Owning authority/State Govt. wants, then Railway may permit them to execute the work on a single entity basis.

IMPLICATIONS OF GREAT NICOBAR ISLAND PROJECTS

2189. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

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

- (a) the timeline for completion of the Rs.72,000 crore Great Nicobar Island mega-infrastructure project including the international container transshipment port, cruise terminal, airport and tourism facilities;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted an assessment of the project's efficacy in achieving strategic, economic and tourism goals, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the reasons for denial of RTI requests by the Government regarding environmental clearances on the grounds of strategic and security concerns;
- (d) the details of measures being taken to protect the rights, culture and welfare of the indigenous tribes of Great Nicobar Island amidst large-scale development activities; and
- (e) whether the Government has sought consultations or approvals from experts or stakeholders regarding the potential environmental and social impacts, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e)

- i. The “in-principle” approval for this project has been received from the Department of Expenditure (DoE) on 08.08.2023 for the project meant for Holistic Development of Great Nicobar Island with the tentative cost of Rs 81,000 Crores over a span of 30 years.
- ii. The decision on the proposal involving development of Great Nicobar Island project has been taken after due consideration of potential environmental and social impacts and also taking into account the significant strategic, defence and national importance of these developmental projects. The environmental clearance has been granted by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFandCC) for development of International Airport on 04.11.2022 and for International Container Transshipment Port (ICTP), Township and Power Plant on 11.11.2022. The process of prior environmental clearance involves an examination of the project for assessment of impacts and preparation of an environmental management plan (EMP) through different stages such as screening, scoping, public consultation, and appraisal.
- iii. Several studies were conducted to carry out the environmental impact assessment (EIA) and studies regarding their consequent mitigation

measures were undertaken by the top statutory and non-statutory bodies. A detailed scrutiny of the EIA/EMP report took place during the appraisal of the project by an independent Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) having experts from the field of science and engineering.

- iv. Additionally, three independent Monitoring Committees viz Committee to oversee pollution related matters; Committee to oversee biodiversity related matters; Committee to oversee welfare and issues related to Shompen and Nicobarese; as prescribed in the Environmental Clearance to oversee the implementation of EMP have already been constituted and regular meetings of these Committees are being held.
- v. It is also stated that the subject matter of Environmental Clearance and welfare of tribal communities in the Great Nicobar Island is sub-judice in the Hon'ble High Court of Kolkata bearing WP (P) No. 12 of 2024 titled Meena Gupta vs Union of India and Ors and in National Green Tribunal vide Application No 93/2024/EZ filed by Ashish Kothari before the National Green Tribunal, Eastern Zone Bench, Kolkata.

DOUBLE WAY FLYOVER AT KOKKARAYANPETTAI STATION

2190. SHRI MATHESWARAN V. S. :

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

- (a) whether proposal for double way fly over for railway gate LC-5 in Kokkarayanpettai under Salem Railway Division is pending with the Railways;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government considers to accept the said proposal in view of the difficulties faced by people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) As on 01.02.2025, 250 Nos. Road Over Bridge (ROB)/Road Under Bridge (RUB) works are sanctioned at cost of ₹ 4769 Cr in the state of Tamil Nadu. Out of which, 88 Nos. works are held up due to delay in land acquisition and consent for closure etc. by the State Govt.

The work for construction of two lanes Road Over Bridge (ROB) in lieu of Level Crossing (LC) No. 5 at Km 5/400-500 (Kokkarayanpettai) between Erode and Chavadipalaiyam Stations on Erode- Tiruchchirappalli section of Salem Division was sanctioned in the year 2020-21. This work is being executed on dual entity basis i.e. railway portion by Railway and approaches by State Govt. Subsequently in March'2023, the Highways Department of the Tamil Nadu state government requested for the additional two lanes on deposit terms. Accordingly, General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) for four lanes ROB has been approved by the Railway.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN THE SPACE SECTOR

2191. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

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

- (f) whether the Government has revised Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) limits in the space sector and if so, the details and expected benefits thereof along with the rationale therefor;
- (g) the status of India's human spaceflight Gaganyaan mission including delays and cost escalations;
- (h) whether the Government has established a mechanism to ensure technology transfer from ISRO to private space start-ups and if so, the details thereof;
- (i) the steps being taken to develop indigenous satellite manufacturing capabilities and reduce dependency on foreign suppliers; and
- (j) whether the Government plans to set up a dedicated spaceport for private satellite launches and if so, the details thereof along with the expected timeline for its operationalization?

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

(a) The union cabinet in its meeting held on 21.02.2024 has approved the amendment in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the space sector. Consequent to amended FDI policy in space sector, Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Ministry of Finance issued the gazette notification No. CG-DL-E-16042024-253724 dated 16.04.2024 for amending the Foreign Exchange Management (Non-Debt

Instruments) Rules, 2019, in Schedule I, in the table for Sl. No.12 following has been substituted, namely:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
12	Space Sector		
12.1	(a) Satellites-Manufacturing and Operation (b) Satellite Data Products (c) Ground Segment and User Segment	100%	Automatic up to 74% Government route beyond 74%
12.2	(a) Launch Vehicles and associated systems or sub-systems (b) Creation of spaceports for launching and receiving spacecraft	100%	Automatic up to 49% Government route beyond 49%
12.3	Manufacturing of components and systems or sub-systems for satellite, ground segment and user segment	100%	Automatic

(b) The following is the status, reasons for delay and revision in cost for the Gaganyaan Programme:

The status of the progress of Gaganyaan programme is as follows:

- ❖ Human Rated Launch Vehicle :Ground testing of propulsion systems stages, including solid, liquid and cryogenic engine, towards human rating of the launch vehicle have been completed.
- ❖ Crew Module Escape System: Design and realization of five types of Crew Escape system solid motors completed. Static testing of all five types of solid motors completed. First Test Vehicle mission (TV-D1) for the performance validation of crew escape system (CES) and parachute deployment has been successfully accomplished.
- ❖ Orbital Module Systems: Design and realisation of Crew Module and Service Module structure has been completed .Various Parachute Systems have been tested through Integrated Main parachute Air drop Test and Rail Track Rocket Sledge Tests .Ground test programme towards human rating of Crew Module and Service module Propulsion System have been completed. Characterization of Thermal Protection System has been completed.
- ❖ Gaganyatri Training: Two out of three semesters of the training programme completed .Independent Training Simulator and Static Mockup Simulators realized.
- ❖ Major Ground Infrastructure: Orbital Module Preparation Facility, Gaganyaan Control Centre at ISTRAC, Gaganyaan Control facility at SDSC SHAR, Crew training facility and modifications of Second Launch pad have been completed.

- ❖ Gaganyaan First Uncrewed mission :Launch campaign for first uncrewed mission has commenced on December 18, 2024 and assembly of one of two solid motor has been completed. Liquid Propulsion Stages and Cryogenic stage are ready .Crew Module and Service Module structure realization completed .Flight integration activities are in progress.

Major reasons for the delay:

- ❖ Avionics components production was severely affected due to COVID-19 pandemic. Supply chain disruption resulted in irregular supply of raw materials and consequent delay in realisation of hardware. The deliveries were shifted/re-scheduled delaying the programme.
- ❖ Global shortage in the supply of space grade and EEE components.
- ❖ Major design revision in orbital module to contain overall mass within HLVM3 capability.
- ❖ Longer cycle time for the indigenous development of life support system being new technology, since procurement through external route couldn't materialise.

The total funding for Gaganyaan Programme has been enhanced to ₹20,193 Crore to address the programmatic requirements as per the revised scope which includes new developments for Bharatiya Antariksh Station and precursor missions, and additional requirements to meet the ongoing Gaganyaan Programme.

(c) Yes sir, IN-SPACe has instituted a mechanism for transfer of ISRO's technology to Indian industries, wherein, a list of technologies available for transfer to Industry has been listed in the IN-SPACe portal. The technologies are also broadcasted to about 500 industries registered with IN-SPACe. As on 31 December 2024, about 75 technology transfer agreements have been signed.

(d) The Department has a mechanism to identify and enable the indigenisation of various components that are required for satellites. This mechanism has resulted in the indigenisation of systems such as Travelling Wave Tube Amplifier, Atomic clocks and other components used for various sub systems such as relays, connectors, heaters, thermistors, crystal oscillators etc.

(e) No Sir. However, Non-Governmental Entities (NGEs) are encouraged to utilise the facilities built by DoS/ISRO as per the Indian Space Policy -2023.

SPIKE IN EDIBLE OIL PRICES

2192. SHRI P V MIDHUN REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has recognized the factors that have led to the spike in edible oil prices recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of measures taken by the Government to ease the burden on small-scale food businesses as household consumers?

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

(a) Yes Sir. (Details are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**)

(b) The increase in domestic prices are due to following factors:

(i) Domestic production of edible oils is unable to meet domestic demand. The short fall which is around **57%** is met through imports. The Domestic prices are largely governed by International prices

(ii) The Government had increased the Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on various edible oils to support domestic oilseed farmers and oilseed prices. The Basic Customs Duty on Crude Soybean Oil, Crude Palm Oil, and Crude Sunflower Oil was raised from 0% to 20%, making the effective duty on crude oils to 27.5%. Additionally, the BCD on Refined Palm Oil, Refined Sunflower Oil, and Refined Soybean Oil was increased from 12.5% to 32.5% making the effective duty on Refined oils as 35.75% w.e.f. 14th September 2024.

(iii) There was simultaneously significant increase in the international prices of imported edible oils resulting in higher landed cost, in addition to the increase due to duty hike. (Details are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**).

(c) To control the domestic prices, Government had issued advisory to leading Edible Oil Associations to maintain MRP of edible oils. Further, the Government closely monitors the international and domestic prices of Edible Oils and keeping in mind the interest of the consumers, domestic farmers and edible oil industry, the Government makes necessary policy interventions to keep the prices affordable.

STATEMENT-I

Edible Oil Prices					
Commodities	Retail Price (Rs./Ltr.)				
	Date	ONE MONTH	ONE YEAR		
	06-03-2025	06-02-2025	06-03-2024	1 Month	1 Year
Groundnut Oil	174.9	175.8	172.0	-0.51%	1.67%
Mustard Oil	153.1	153.6	122.9	-0.29%	24.56%
Soyabean Oil	132.3	131.2	111.6	0.83%	18.50%
Sunflower Oil	143.6	140.9	111.7	1.93%	28.56%
RBD Palmolein	125.3	123.3	89.8	1.69%	39.54%
Commodities	Wholesale Price (Rs./Ltr.)				
	Date	ONE MONTH	ONE YEAR		
	06-03-2025	06-02-2025	06-03-2024	1 Month	1 Year
Groundnut Oil	164.9	165.0	159.9	-0.05%	3.09%
Mustard Oil	144.3	144.4	114.8	-0.06%	25.73%
Soyabean Oil	123.9	122.2	103.1	1.43%	20.18%
Sunflower Oil	136.4	133.1	104.1	2.44%	31.00%
RBD Palmolein	118.6	116.1	83.1	2.13%	42.76%
Source- DoCA					

STATEMENT-II

International Prices (USD/MT)					
Commodities	Date	ONE MONTH	ONE YEAR		
	06-03-2025	06-02-2025	06-03-2024	1 Month	1 Year
Crude Soyabean Oil	1040	1020	875	1.96%	18.86%
Crude Sunflower Oil	1130	1100	855	2.73%	32.16%

Crude Palm Oil	1150	1120	935	2.68%	22.99%
RBD Palmolein	1100	1070	895	2.80%	22.91%
Source: SEAI					

CONNECTION OF SMART PHONES WITH AADHAAR CARDS

2193. SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

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

- (a) the details of the total Aadhaar numbers issued in the country so far along with their status, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government outsourced help from private players for the issuance of Aadhaar cards;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government has made it compulsory for all mobile phone users to connect the mobile sim card to Aadhaar card number;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (f) whether the Government is aware of the multiple cases of poor beneficiaries being bereft of the various scheme benefits owing to the non-availability of smartphones that can be linked to Aadhaar; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

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

(a) to (c) Aadhaar is the world's largest biometric identity system comprising more than 133 crore individuals. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement**. Enrolment and update of information of an Aadhaar number is done through a network of Registrars and enrolment agencies, consisting of departments of the Central Government and State Governments, public sector enterprises, Scheduled banks and regulated entities including private players, and CSC e-Governance Services India Limited and other special purpose vehicles created by the Central Government or State Governments.

(d) to (g) The use of Aadhaar for issuance of mobile sim is not compulsory. Further, there is also no requirement that a smartphone be linked to Aadhaar. All eligible beneficiaries can avail various Government scheme benefits without linking sim with Aadhaar.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of the total Aadhaar numbers issued in the country so far along with their status

S.No	State/Union territory	Estimated numbers of Aadhaar assigned (Live)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,85,944
2	Andhra Pradesh	5,27,37,409
3	Arunachal Pradesh	12,41,440
4	Assam	3,30,45,530
5	Bihar	11,40,44,083
6	Chandigarh	11,78,282
7	Chhattisgarh	2,89,96,954

8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	5,98,907
9	Delhi	2,29,67,482
10	Goa	16,36,210
11	Gujarat	6,61,50,548
12	Haryana	3,09,28,038
13	Himachal Pradesh	78,48,089
14	Jammu Kashmir	1,19,45,371
15	Jharkhand	3,63,10,493
16	Karnataka	6,63,63,318
17	Kerala	3,78,10,093
18	Ladakh	2,48,997
19	Lakshadweep	75,387
20	Madhya Pradesh	8,02,58,761
21	Maharashtra	12,06,34,153
22	Manipur	26,65,848
23	Meghalaya	26,95,031
24	Mizoram	12,20,530
25	Nagaland	13,95,202
26	Odisha	4,45,37,382
27	Puducherry	13,00,764
28	Punjab	3,15,58,009
29	Rajasthan	7,72,96,870
30	Sikkim	5,83,243
31	Tamil Nadu	7,53,04,874
32	Telangana	3,97,24,265
33	Tripura	38,93,159
34	Uttar Pradesh	22,36,28,656
35	Uttarakhand	1,17,38,904
36	West Bengal	9,94,76,901
TOTAL		1,33,24,25,128

Notes:

1. The **Aadhaar number figures** are adjusted for estimated deaths.
2. The **Aadhaar number figures** are based on enrolments done in the States based on address recorded in Aadhaar. The figures do not take into account post-enrolment migration.
3. The **Aadhaar number figures** also include the figures for NRIs and resident foreign nationals enrolled.

पीएसएफ के अंतर्गत निधि का आवंटन

2194. श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी देवी:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार को देश में खुदरा मुद्रास्फीति और खाद्य मुद्रास्फीति में भारी वृद्धि की जानकारी है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) सरकार द्वारा पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान खाद्य वस्तुओं की कीमतों में निरंतर वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय अपनाए गए हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने दाल, प्याज, फल, सब्जियां और आलू जैसी आवश्यक कृषि-बागवानी वस्तुओं की कीमतों में उतार-चढ़ाव को नियंत्रित करने के लिए मूल्य स्थिरीकरण कोष (पीएसएफ) के अंतर्गत पर्याप्त धनराशि आवंटित की है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान पीएसएफ के अंतर्गत कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा):

- (क) और (ख) सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (सीपीआई) और उपभोक्ता खाद्य मूल्य सूचकांक (सीएफपीआई) में वर्ष-दर-वर्ष प्रतिशत भिन्नता द्वारा मापी गई खुदरा मुद्रास्फीति और खाद्य मुद्रास्फीति, अक्टूबर 2024 में 6.21% और 10.87% से घटकर जनवरी 2025 में क्रमशः 4.31% और 6.02% हो गई है।

सरकार अंतर-मंत्रालयी समिति (आईएमसी) द्वारा नियमित समीक्षा के माध्यम से आवश्यक खाद्य वस्तुओं के उत्पादन और उपलब्धता पर कड़ी नज़र रखती है। यह समिति नियमित आधार पर आवश्यक कृषि-बागवानी वस्तुओं की कीमतों और मूल्य रुझानों की स्थिति की समीक्षा करती है और घरेलू उत्पादन में वृद्धि और आयात के माध्यम से उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के उपाय सुझाती 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 बफर से प्याज को अंशांकित और लक्षित तरीके से सितंबर से दिसंबर, 2024 के दौरान 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।

(ग) और (घ) मूल्य स्थिरीकरण कोष (पीएसएफ) स्कीम के तहत मूल्य हस्तक्षेप के लिए धनराशि वार्षिक बजटीय सहायता और कॉर्पस फंड में बिक्री आय के संचय के माध्यम से उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है। आवश्यक कृषि-बागवानी वस्तुओं की कीमतों में अस्थिरता को स्थिर करने के लिए हस्तक्षेप के लिए सरकार द्वारा पीएसएफ के तहत पर्याप्त धनराशि उपलब्ध कराई जाती है। पिछले तीन वर्षों में पीएसएफ के लिए आवंटित धनराशि का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:

2021-22 से 2024-25 तक मूल्य स्थिरीकरण कोष के अंतर्गत आवंटित धनराशि

(करोड़ रुपये में)

वर्ष	वार्षिक बजटीय सहायता	बिक्री शुरू	कुल धनराशि
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

* 2024-25 के लिए बिक्री आय 5.3.2025 तक है।

INTERNET SHUTDOWNS

2195. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO:

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

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

- (a) the number and the details of internet shutdown orders issued under the Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency or Public Safety) Rules, 2017 between January 2023 and January 2025, month and district-wise;
- (b) whether there is any assessment of the economic and social impact of internet shutdowns in the country;
- (c) whether orders to suspend services or block internet access have been published as per the judgment of the Supreme Court dated 10 January 2020 in WP(C) No.1031 of 2019 and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the number and findings of the meetings held by the Review Committee formed by the Union Government under Rule 5 of the said Rules; and

(e) whether such orders have been published as per the order of the Supreme Court dated 23 February 2024 in MA No.1086/2020 and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide its order dated 10.01.2020 in WP(C) No.1031 of 2019, has mandated the publication of suspension orders in public domain; and all orders for suspension of Telecom Services must adhere to the principle of proportionality and must not extend beyond the necessary duration. The said directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court have been communicated to all Chief Secretaries/ Administrators of States/ Union Territories (UTs) on 10.11.2020.

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).

No assessment of the economic and social impact of internet shutdowns in the country has been conducted by the DoT.

The Review Committee constituted by the Union Government under Rule 5 of the Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency or Public Safety) Rules, 2017 has held 10 meetings. The permissions granted by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) for temporary suspension of telecom services are available on MHA website.

सुदूर/ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में संचार सुविधाएं

2196. श्रीमती महिमा कुमारी मेवाड़:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का राजस्थान सहित देश भर में दूर दराज के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को आधुनिक संचार सुविधाओं से पूर्णतया संतृप्त करने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना प्रस्तावित है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) सरकार द्वारा कॉल ड्रॉप को रोकने तथा दूर दराज के क्षेत्रों में निर्बाध संचार सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) डिजिटल भारत निधि (डीबीएन) राजस्थान सहित देश के सुदूरवर्ती और दूरस्थ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के सेवा से वंचित गांवों में मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए निम्नलिखित विशिष्ट स्कीमों को वित्तपोषित करती है:

क्र. सं.	स्कीम
1	4जी सैचुरेशन
2	आकांक्षी जिलों के सेवा से वंचित 7287 गांव
3	वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्र चरण-II
4	वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्र चरण-I उन्नयन
5	अरुणाचल प्रदेश और असम के 2 जिलों के सेवा से वंचित गांव
6	मेघालय और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) पर स्थित सेवा से वंचित गांव
7	आकांक्षी जिलों के सेवा से वंचित 502गांव
8	सेवा से वंचित 354 गांवों के लिए स्कीम
9	लक्षद्वीप द्वीप समूह में मोबाइल सेवाएं
10	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह तथा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-4 (एनएच) पर स्थित सेवा से वंचित गांव

(ग) सरकार द्वारा देश में नेटवर्क संबंधी समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं को सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं –

- i. भारतीय दूरसंचार विनियामक प्राधिकरण (ट्राई) द्वारा हाल ही में दूरसंचार सेवाओं की बेहतर गुणवत्ता को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु विभिन्न मापदंडों के लिए सेवा की गुणवत्ता (क्यूओएस) के मानकों को संशोधित किया गया है। ट्राई नियमित रूप से विभिन्न सेवा की गुणवत्ता के मानदंडों के लिए मानकों के अनुरूप सेवा प्रदाताओं के कार्य-निष्पादन की निगरानी करता है।
- ii. मोबाइल सेवाओं के लिए नीलामी के माध्यम से पर्याप्त स्पेक्ट्रम का आवंटन।
- iii. स्पेक्ट्रम के कुशल उपयोग के लिए स्पेक्ट्रम शेयरिंग, ट्रेडिंग और सरेंडर की अनुमति दी गई है।
- iv. एसएसीएफए (रेडियो फ्रीक्वेंसी आवंटन संबंधी स्थायी सलाहकार समिति) की मंजूरी के लिए प्रक्रिया का सरलीकरण।
- v. दूरसंचार मार्ग के अधिकार (आरओडब्ल्यू) नियमों की अधिसूचना और पीएम गतिशक्ति संचार पोर्टल के शुभारंभ के परिणामस्वरूप आरओडब्ल्यू अनुमतियों को सुव्यवस्थित किया गया है और दूरसंचार अवसंरचना की संस्थापना के लिए मंजूरी में तेजी आई है।
- vi. स्मॉल सेल और दूरसंचार लाइन की संस्थापना के लिए स्ट्रीट फर्नीचर के उपयोग हेतु समयबद्ध अनुमति के लिए आरओडब्ल्यू नियमों में प्रावधान किया गया है।

EXPANSION OF NCH

2197. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:

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

- (a) the details of the sectors and types of companies that have become convergence partners of the National Consumer Helpline (NCH) as of January 2025;

- (b) the State-wise data of grievances reported, resolved and pending through the NCH particularly in Gujarat over the last two years;
- (c) the measures adopted to ensure accountability and timely resolution of consumer complaints by these convergence partners;
- (d) whether the Government has any plans to expand the NCH to accommodate more companies or sectors and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to raise consumer awareness about the NCH and its convergence partners?

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) The Department has revamped, the National Consumer Helpline (NCH), which has emerged as a single point of access to consumers across the country for grievance redressal at the pre-litigation stage. The helpline is available in 17 languages, including Hindi, English, Kashmiri, Punjabi, Nepali, Gujarati, Marathi, Kannada, Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, Maithili, Santhali, Bengali, Odia, Assamese, and Manipuri, allowing consumers from all regions to register their grievances via the toll-free number 1915. These grievances can be submitted via the Integrated Grievance Redressal Mechanism (INGRAM), an omni-channel, IT-enabled central portal, through various channels: WhatsApp (8800001915), SMS (8800001915), email (nch-ca@gov.in), the NCH app, the web portal (consumerhelpline.gov.in), and the UMANG app, offering convenience and flexibility to consumers.

The helpline operates in a dedicated manner from 8 AM to 8 PM on all seven days of the week, except on national holidays. To enhance accessibility further, a call-back facility is available. An exclusive call center has been established to ensure prompt service.

NCH proactively partners with companies who want to join the programme on a voluntary basis to offer efficient consumer complaint resolution. This initiative gives the company an opportunity for better corporate governance and social responsibility by redressing consumer disputes at pre-litigation stage. The number of convergence partners has steadily increased from 263 companies in 2017 to 1049 companies till now spanning across the sectors such as E-commerce, Banking, General Insurance, Life Insurance, NBFCs, Travel and Tourism, Food, Consumer Durables, Electronics Products, Broadband and Internet, Direct Selling, Retail Outlets, Digital Payment Modes, Agency Services and Others.

The technological transformation of the NCH has significantly boosted its call-handling capacity. The number of calls received by NCH has grown more than tenfold, from 12,553 in December 2015 to 1,55,138 in December 2024. This exponential growth reflects the rising confidence of consumers in the helpline. Similarly, the average number of complaints registered per month has surged from 37,062 in 2017 to 1,11,951 in 2024. Additionally, grievance registration via WhatsApp has gained momentum, with the percentage of complaints filed through the platform increasing from 3% in March 2023 to 18% in December 2024, demonstrating a growing preference for digital communication channels.

In a significant move to further enhance grievance redressal, NCH has introduced AI-based Speech Recognition, a Translation System, and an AI enabled Chatbot as part of the NCH 2.0 initiative. These technological advancements aim to make the grievance filing process more seamless, efficient, and inclusive. The AI-powered Speech Recognition and Translation System enables consumers to file complaints through voice input, reducing manual intervention. The AI enabled Chatbot provides real-time assistance, streamlining complaint-handling processes, and improving the overall user experience. These upgrades ensure that consumers from diverse linguistic backgrounds have equal access to the grievance redressal system.

The website of the National Consumer Helpline (NCH) has also been upgraded to serve as the central point of access for consumers across India seeking grievance redressal at the pre-litigation stage. This website includes enhanced functionality, modern features, and improved navigation with a user-centric design. It incorporates advanced features, offering faster grievance resolution and a more efficient user experience.

The state-wise data of grievances received, disposed, and at the appraisal stage through the NCH, particularly in Gujarat, over the last two years, is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The Department regularly monitors grievance data and identifies non-convergence companies. NCH partners with companies who have a proactive approach to efficient consumer complaint resolution, and want to join the programme on a voluntary basis. It shares with them the data of the complainants

along with the complaints received at NCH related to their company, to facilitate free, fair and fast redressal through participative cooperation providing win-win situation for both consumers and companies.

In this endeavour, NCH ensures accountability and timely resolution of consumer complaints by forwarding grievances to the convergence partners on a real-time basis. Once these companies are onboarded as convergence partners, they are required to prioritize the swift and effective resolution of complaints in collaboration with the NCH. This partnership helps to ensure better accountability and a quicker redressal of consumer complaints, ultimately benefiting consumers across the country. NCH has also simplified the process of registering the companies as convergence partners making it online, hassle-free and transparent.

The Department is implementing an exclusive scheme namely “Consumer Awareness” to generate consumer awareness and empower the consumers under the aegis of “Jago Grahak Jago” campaign through various media including electronic, outdoor and social media. The Department, in 2022-23, has launched “Jagriti”, a mascot for empowering consumers and generating awareness of their rights. The Department participates in prominent fairs/festivals/events where a large number of people may congregate. The Department also provides grant-in-aid to various States/UTs for generating awareness at local level.

STATEMENT**Details of grievances registered on the National Consumer Helpline**

S. No.	State	FY 2022-23			FY 2023-24		
		Received	Disposed	Pending	Received	Disposed	Pending
1	Andaman Nicobar	698	698	0	936	936	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	31967	31967	0	41113	41113	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1603	1603	0	3734	3734	0
4	Assam	10849	10849	0	13808	13808	0
5	Bihar	60270	60270	0	70069	70069	0
6	Chandigarh	3677	3677	0	3700	3700	0
7	Chhattisgarh	10870	10870	0	13734	13734	0
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	253	253	0	389	389	0
9	Daman and Diu	203	203	0	293	293	0
10	Delhi	85672	85672	0	96709	96709	0
11	Goa	2284	2284	0	3161	3161	0
12	Gujarat	48391	48391	0	63997	63997	0
13	Haryana	47737	47737	0	54056	54056	0

14	Himachal Pradesh	5250	5250	0	6658	6658	0
15	Jammu and Kashmir	6979	6979	0	8443	8443	0
16	Jharkhand	18159	18159	0	21061	21061	0
17	Karnataka	60032	60032	0	76867	76867	0
18	Kerala	21128	21128	0	33635	33635	0
19	Ladakh	126	126	0	145	145	0
20	Lakshadweep	25	25	0	266	266	0
21	Madhya Pradesh	53542	53542	0	65396	65396	0
22	Maharashtra	106975	106975	0	134133	134133	0
23	Manipur	354	354	0	368	368	0
24	Meghalaya	552	552	0	711	711	0
25	Mizoram	93	93	0	130	130	0
26	Nagaland	249	249	0	322	322	0
27	Odisha	21107	21107	0	27220	27220	0
28	Puducherry	612	612	0	962	962	0
29	Punjab	21910	21910	0	24984	24984	0
30	Rajasthan	81273	81273	0	81532	81532	0
31	Sikkim	352	352	0	531	531	0
32	Tamil Nadu	31489	31489	0	49939	49939	0
33	Telangana	43472	43472	0	53432	53432	0

34	Tripura	1786	1786	0	2233	2233	0
35	Uttar Pradesh	146655	146655	0	186576	186576	0
36	Uttarakhand	11934	11934	0	14611	14611	0
37	West Bengal	67457	67457	0	79856	79856	0
TOTAL		1005985	1005985	0	1235710	1235710	0

RAILWAYS BOOST RECRUITMENT

2198. SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

DR. K. SUDHAKAR:

SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

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

- (a) the details of total vacancies along with their current status in Indian Railways in the country including Maharashtra undertakings zone-wise and the timeline for filling these vacancies;
- (b) the manner in which the introduction of the annual recruitment calendar is to address delays and uncertainties in the recruitment process;
- (c) the steps being taken to ensure fair regional representation in railway recruitment particularly for States like Maharashtra with lower selection rates;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to introduce specialized training programmes for new recruits to enhance their technical competencies before deployment and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to enhance passenger safety in Railways?

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

(a) to (e) Occurrence and filling up of vacancies 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.

Recruitment done in Indian Railways during 2004-2005 to 2013-2014 vis-à-vis during 2014-2015 to 2023-2024 is given as under: -

Period	Recruitments
2004-2005 to 2013-2014	4.11 lakhs
2014-2015 to 2023-2024	5.02 lakhs

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

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

Accordingly, ten Centralized Employment Notifications (CENs) for 92,116 vacancies have been notified during January to December 2024 for filling up of posts of Assistant Loco Pilots, Technicians, Sub-Inspectors, Constables in Railway Protection Force (RPF), Junior Engineers (JEs)/ Depot Material Superintendent (DMS)/ Chemical and Metallurgical Assistant (CMA), Paramedical Categories, Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate), Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under-Graduate), Ministerial and Isolated Categories and Level-1 posts. 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 (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.

Railways, being a Central Government organization conduct recruitment on all India basis. This is in line with Constitutional provision of right to equality in matters of public employment and as per the guidelines of DOPT, the nodal department of Government of India in such matters. Every candidate irrespective of gender, language, place of birth/region etc. fulfilling eligibility criteria is free to apply. All those who apply in response to Centralised Employment Notifications (CENS), including local candidates are considered for recruitment on the Railways, on equal footing. No preference is given to candidates belonging to any State or Region nor is the recruitment restricted to any State or Region.

As safe train operation is the top most priority of Indian Railways, special emphasis is laid on the training of safety category employees. Detailed training modules including on Kavach system as per prescribed periodicity are available for respective categories at initial and promotional stages along with refresher courses as well as specialized training courses, laying emphasis on practical aspects which

help them in skill upgradation and assimilation with related advanced technology, keeping a focus on overall safety and passenger experience. These modules are also updated keeping in view the technological changes in working practice.

Training Centres located all over Indian Railways impart various type of trainings i.e. Initial, Promotional, Refresher and Specialized:

- Initial Training - for the purpose of introducing the new entrants to the various facets of Railway operations and management.
- Promotional Training - for the purpose of preparing serving staff in advance for jobs of higher responsibilities.
- Refresher Training – for the purpose of refreshing the serving employees periodically with new ideas and principles for improving efficiency in their jobs.
- Specialized Training – for the purpose of updating the knowledge of technological developments, quantitative techniques, etc. e.g. PRS, new locomotives, signalling system, Track Technology etc.

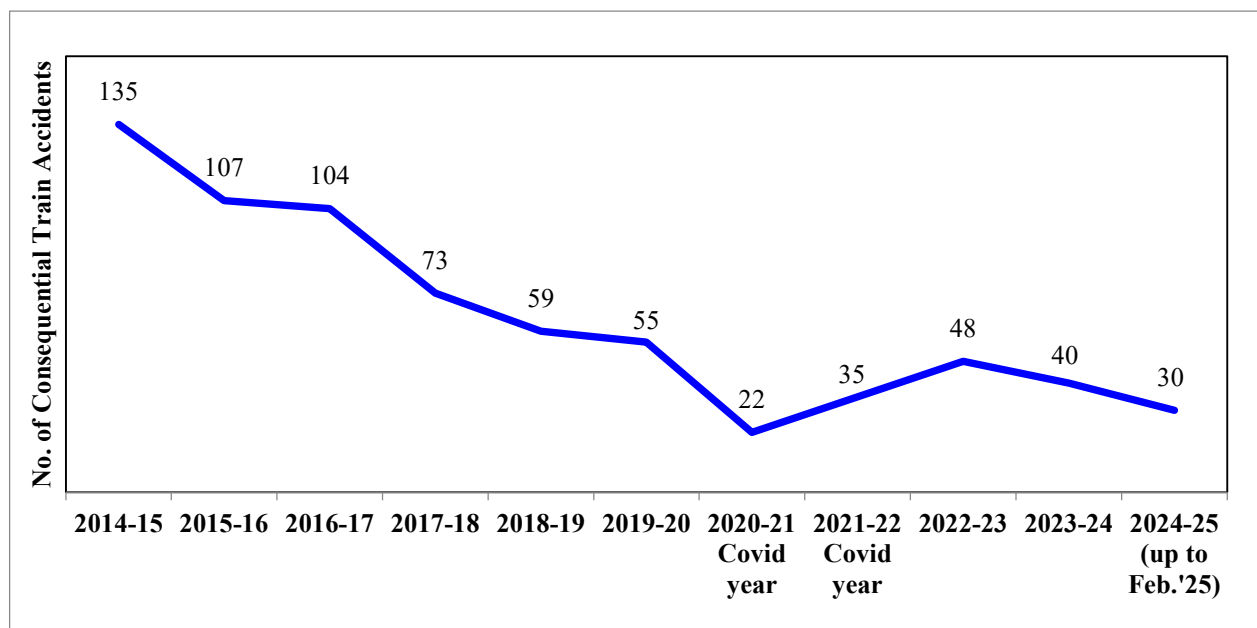
Besides these training, some other / special courses are also run by the Training Institutes for non-gazetted staff on Indian Railways i.e. Training for Frontline Staff in Soft Skills, Customer Care Training, Disaster Management Training, Accident Investigation Programme for all Supervisors, Investigation of derailment for JE/SSE (P.Way), Train Parting Programme for Drivers, Threat Perception and Emergency Response, Fire Fighting and First Aid Skills, Gender sensitization, Yoga and Meditation and other training etc.

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 and 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 and Telecom Works	905	2,456	3,751	6,006	6,800
Workshops Incl. PUs and Misc. expenditure on Safety	1823	7,119	9,523	9,581	10,134
Total	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 1548 RKm on South Central Railway and North Central Railway. Presently, the work is in progress on Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah corridors (approximately 3000 Route Km). Track side works on these routes have been completed on about 1969 RKm. Regular trials are being done on these sections.
6. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Signalling e.g. mandatory correspondence check, alteration work protocol, preparation of completion drawing, etc. have been issued.
7. System of disconnection and reconnection for SandT equipment as per protocol has been re-emphasized.
8. All locomotives are equipped with Vigilance Control Devices (VCD) to improve alertness of Loco Pilots.
9. Retro-reflective sigma boards are provided on the mast which is located two OHE masts prior to the signals in electrified territories to alert the crew about the signal ahead when visibility is low due to foggy weather.
10. A GPS based Fog Safety Device (FSD) is provided to loco pilots in fog affected areas which enables loco pilots to know the distance of the approaching landmarks like signals, level crossing gates etc.

11. Modern track structure consisting of 60kg, 90 Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS) rails, Prestressed Concrete Sleeper (PSC) Normal/Wide base sleepers with elastic fastening, fanshaped layout turnout on PSC sleepers, Steel Channel/H-beam Sleepers on girder bridges is used while carrying out primary track renewals.
12. Mechanisation of track laying activity through use of track machines like PQRS, TRT, T-28 etc to reduce human errors.
13. Maximizing supply of 130m/260m long rail panels for increasing progress of rail renewal and avoiding welding of joints, thereby improving safety.
14. Ultrasonic Flaw Detection (USFD) testing of rails to detect flaws and timely removal of defective rails. Laying of longer rails, minimizing the use of Alumino
15. Thermic Welding and adoption of better welding technology for rails i.e. Flash Butt Welding.
16. Monitoring of track geometry by OMS (Oscillation Monitoring System) and TRC (Track Recording Cars).
17. Patrolling of railway tracks to look out for weld/rail fractures.
18. The use of Thick Web Switches and Weldable CMS Crossing in turnout renewal works.
19. Inspections at regular intervals are carried out to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices.
20. Web based online monitoring system of track assets viz. Track database and decision support system has been adopted to decide rationalized maintenance requirement and optimize inputs.

21. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Track e.g. integrated block, corridor block, worksite safety, monsoon precautions etc. have been issued.
22. Preventive maintenance of railway assets (Coaches and Wagons) is undertaken to ensure safe train operations.
23. Replacement of conventional ICF design coaches with LHB design coaches is being done.
24. All unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG) route have been eliminated by January 2019.
25. Safety of Railway Bridges is ensured through regular inspection of Bridges. The requirement of repair/rehabilitation of Bridges is taken up based upon the conditions assessed during these inspections.
26. Indian Railways has displayed Statutory "Fire Notices" for widespread passenger information in all coaches. Fire posters are provided in every coach so as to educate and alert passengers regarding various Do's and Don'ts to prevent fire. These include messages regarding not carrying any inflammable material, explosives, prohibition of smoking inside the coaches, penalties etc.
27. Production Units are providing Fire detection and suppression system in newly manufactured Power Cars and Pantry Cars, Fire and Smoke detection system in newly manufactured coaches. Progressive fitment of the same in existing coaches is also underway by Zonal Railways in a phased manner.
28. Regular counselling and training of staff is undertaken.
29. Concept of Rolling Block introduced in Indian Railways (Open Lines) General Rules vide Gazette notification dated 30.11.2023, wherein work of integrated

maintenance/ repair/replacement of assets is planned up to 52 weeks in advance on rolling basis and executed as per plan.

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

S.N.	Item	2004-05 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	

आयातित दालों की लागत

2199. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए जाने की संभावना है कि आयातित दालों की लागत न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) के बराबर अथवा उससे अधिक रहे;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का दालों की घरेलू कीमतों के कम होने के मद्देनजर भारत में दलहन व्यापारियों को निर्यात राजसहायता प्रदान करने का विचार है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार तुअर और उड़द दाल के संबंध में अपनी खुली आयात नीति की समीक्षा करने पर विचार कर रही है; और
- (च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा):

(क) और (ख) दालों के लिए आयात नीति और शुल्क अंतर-मंत्रालयी समिति (आईएमसी) द्वारा आयातित स्टॉक की लागत सहित घरेलू उत्पादन, उपलब्धता और मूल्य परिदृश्य की गहन और निरंतर निगरानी के आधार पर तैयार किया जाता है। समिति में उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग, कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग, वाणिज्य विभाग और राजस्व विभाग शामिल होते हैं। आयातों को खोलने या प्रतिबंधित करने तथा आयात शुल्क की दरों के संबंध में निर्णय घरेलू किसानों और उपभोक्ताओं दोनों के हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए किए जाते हैं।

(ग) और (घ) दाल व्यापारियों को निर्यात सब्सिडी देने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ङ) और (च) घरेलू खपत की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के लिए 31 मार्च, 2026 तक 'मुक्त श्रेणी' के तहत तुर एवं उड़द के आयात की अनुमति दी गई है।

IMPACT OF US EXPORT RESTRICTIONS ON AI CHIPS

2200. MS. PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

DR. KALYAN VAIJINATHRAO KALE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of US export restrictions on AI chips on India's AI development including its effects on access to GPUs and associated procurement costs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

- (c) the measures being implemented under the National AI Mission to address challenges in scaling AI infrastructure particularly the target of deploying 10,000 GPUs through public-private partnerships;
- (d) the steps being taken to support domestic design and production of AI and semiconductor chips including initiatives under the India Semiconductor Mission's (ISM) Design Linked Incentive (DLI) policy;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to expand funding under the DLI to include Indian corporates, MSMEs, startups and exporters and if so, the details of proposed timelines and allocation; and
- (f) the manner in which the Government intends to collaborate with global technology leaders to strengthen India's AI infrastructure and mitigate potential risks from international regulations?

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

(a) to (f) The Government of India emphasizes the concept of 'AI for All,' aligning with the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision to democratize use of technology. This initiative aims to ensure that AI benefits all sectors of society, driving innovation and growth.

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 India AI 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.

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 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 perGPU 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.

Towards domestic design and production efforts, the 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. The Programme was subsequently modified by the Cabinet, 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 (DLI) 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 incentivizing chip design.

Further, the Design Linked Incentive (DLI) Scheme offers support across various stages of development and deployment of semiconductor design for Integrated Circuits (ICs), Chipsets, System on Chips (SoCs), Systems and IP Cores and semiconductor linked design.

The DLI scheme provides the following categories of support to domestic companies, start-ups and MSMEs – (a) Semiconductor chip design infrastructure support (viz. Electronic Design Automation (EDA) Tools, IP Cores etc), (b) Financial incentives for ‘Product Design Linked Incentive (P-DLI)’ of up to 50% of the eligible expenditure subject to a ceiling of ₹15 Crore per application and

‘Deployment Linked Incentive’ of 6% to 4% of net sales turnover over 5 years subject to a ceiling of ₹30 Crore per application.

So far, 60 design companies (including start-ups and MSMEs) have been approved for semiconductor chip design infrastructure support under the DLI Scheme. Out of these, 17 companies have also been approved for P-DLI for developing semiconductor chip/ SoCs for applications in sectors such as automotive, mobility, computing, communications etc. These companies are developing semiconductor IP cores, chips, SoCs, and systems to serve the Indian market as an import substitute and for export to international markets.

Towards the industry collaboration, IndiaAI has signed MoU with Global technology partners like Meta, IBM, Microsoft in the field of AI and Emerging Technologies.

Further, India is a founding member of the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI) and has contributed significantly to its vision of advancing Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy AI globally. India was elected as the Incoming Council Chair for 2023, Lead Chair for 2024, and Outgoing Chair for 2025. As the Incoming Council Chair, India hosted the Annual GPAI Summit in December, 2023 which was a landmark event attended by 22000+ participants. As Lead Chair, India hosted the "Global India AI Summit" and midyear GPAI Summit in July 2024, in New Delhi where the 6th GPAI Ministerial Council was held and the event was attended by 12000+ participants. Under the GPAI New Delhi Declaration 2024, GPAI members came to a consensus about the future of the GPAI and announced a renewed vision

for GPAI through an integrated partnership with OECD bringing together all current OECD members and GPAI countries on equal footing, under the GPAI brand.

France and India co-chaired the Artificial Intelligence Action Summit, gathering Heads of State and Government, leaders of international organizations, small and large enterprises, representatives of academia, non-governmental organizations, artists and members of civil society, in order to build on the important milestones reached during the Bletchley Park (November 2023) and Seoul (May 2024) summits.

In addition, the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (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.

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.

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.

SURVEY FOR SETTING UP NEW NUCLEAR PLANTS

2201. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY

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

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken any recent survey/study to identify areas/locations for the setting up of nuclear power plants in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the list of nuclear power plants proposed, under construction and presently functional during the last five years across the country especially in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the details of the total amount of funding allocated and utilised for the purpose of maintenance, construction and upgradation of existing as well as upcoming nuclear power projects in the country; and
- (d) the details of the total volume and valuation of equipment and technology regarding nuclear power plants that have been imported during the last five years for construction/ upgradation of Indian nuclear power plants?

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

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

- (a) The process of identification of potential sites for locating future nuclear power plants is an ongoing activity, carried out by the Standing Site Selection Committee (SSSC) of the Department of Atomic Energy.
- (b) The details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.
- (c) The total allocation in the current year 2024-25 (RE) for ongoing and new projects, upgradation of existing operating stations and ancillary schemes is Rs. 20908 crore, out of which, the expenditure in 2024-25 up to January 2025 has been Rs. 13769 crore.
- (d) The total volume of equipment and technology imported during the last five years (2020-21 to 2024-25 up to February) for construction of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project Units 3 to 6 (KKNPP 3 to 6) and upgradation of KKNPP 1 and 2 in operation, set up with Russian cooperation is about 2,11,125 FRT valued at about USD 3445 million.

STATEMENT

Sr. No.	Reactor and Location	Capacity (MW)
Operating Stations		
1	RAPS-1, Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	100 [#]
2	RAPS-2, Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	200
3	TAPS-1, Tarapur, Maharashtra	160
4	TAPS-2, Tarapur, Maharashtra	160
5	MAPS-1, Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	220
6	MAPS-2, Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	220

7	NAPS-1, Narora, Uttar Pradesh	220
8	NAPS-2, Narora, Uttar Pradesh	220
9	KAPS-1, Kakrapar, Gujarat	220
10	KAPS-2, Kakrapar, Gujarat	220
11	RAPS-3, Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	220
12	RAPS-4, Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	220
13	RAPS-5, Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	220
14	RAPS-6, Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	220
15	KAIGA-1, Kaiga, Karnataka	220
16	KAIGA-2, Kaiga, Karnataka	220
17	KAIGA-3, Kaiga, Karnataka	220
18	KAIGA-4, Kaiga, Karnataka	220
19	TAPS-3, Tarapur, Maharashtra	540
20	TAPS-4, Tarapur, Maharashtra	540
21	KAPS-3, Kakrapar, Gujarat	700
22	KAPS-4, Kakrapar, Gujarat	700
23	KKNPP-1, Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	1000
24	KKNPP-2, Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	1000
Projects Under Construction / Commissioning		
25	RAPP-7 ^{##} and8, Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	2 X 700
26	KKNPP-3and4, Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2 X 1000
27	KKNPP-5and6, Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2 X 1000
28	GHAVP-1and2, Gorakhpur, Haryana	2 X 700
29	Kaiga-5and6, Kaiga, Karnataka	2 X 700
30	PFBR, Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	1 X 500
Projects Sanctioned and Under Pre-Project Activities		
31	GHAVP– 3and4, Gorakhpur, Haryana	2 X 700
32	Chutka-1and2, Chutka, Madhya Pradesh	2 X 700
33	Mahi Banswara-1and2*, Banswara, Rajasthan	2 X 700
34	Mahi Banswara-3and4*, Banswara, Rajasthan	2 X 700
Sites Accorded 'In-principle' Approval		
35	Kovavada, Unit-1 to 6, Andhra Pradesh	6 X 1208
36	Jaitapur, Unit-1 to 6, Maharashtra	6 X 1730

37	Mithi Virdi, Unit-1and2, Gujarat	2 X 1000
38	Bhimpur, Unit-1 to 4, Madhya Pradesh	4 X 700
39	Haripur, Unit-1 to 6, West Bengal	6 X 1000

Under extended shutdown

##Unit-7 (700 MW) of RAPP-7and8 achieved first criticality on 19.09.2024

*Assigned to Anushakti Vidyut Nigam Limited (ASHVINI)

अल्पसंख्यकों के कल्याण के लिए प्रधानमंत्री का नया 15 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम

2202. श्री रमेश अवस्थी:

श्री बसवराज बोम्मई

श्री नव चरण माझी:

क्या अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए प्रधानमंत्री के 15 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित किया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो शिक्षा और रोजगार के लिए इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत शामिल विशिष्ट योजनाओं या लाभों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या इस कार्यक्रम का राष्ट्रीय और राज्य स्तरों पर सफलतापूर्वक निगरानी और मूल्यांकन किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) इस पहल के अंतर्गत अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए आवास, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल और अवसंरचना तक पहुंच में सुधार के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) क्या इस कार्यक्रम में किन्हीं आगामी संशोधन अथवा विस्तार करने की योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) से (घ) अल्पसंख्यकों के कल्याण के लिए प्रधानमंत्री का नया 15 सूत्री कार्यक्रम अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा वर्ष 2006 में इसके शुभारंभ के बाद से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। यह एक व्यापक

कार्यक्रम है, जो सहभागी मंत्रालयों/विभागों की विभिन्न योजनाओं/पहलों को कवर करता है, जिसका उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि छह केंद्रीय अधिसूचित अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के वंचित और कमजोर वर्गों को विभिन्न सरकारी कल्याणकारी योजनाओं का लाभ उठाने के समान अवसर मिलें और वे देश के समग्र सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास में योगदान दे सकें।

15 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय की योजनाएं विशेष रूप से अधिसूचित अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए हैं। इसके अलावा, अन्य सहभागी मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा कार्यान्वित योजनाओं/पहलों के परिव्यय और लक्ष्यों का 15%, जहाँ तक संभव हो, अधिसूचित अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए निर्धारित किया गया है। शिक्षा और रोजगार के लिए योजनाओं सहित कार्यक्रम में शामिल अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय और अन्य सहभागी मंत्रालयों की योजनाएं निम्नानुसार हैं:

- i. मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति योजना
- ii. मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना
- iii. मेरिट-सह-साधन आधारित छात्रवृत्ति योजना
- iv. राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक विकास वित्त निगम (एनएमडीएफसी) ऋण योजनाएं
- v. समग्र शिक्षा अभियान (शिक्षा मंत्रालय)
- vi. दीन दयाल अन्त्योदय योजना (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम)- (ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय)
- vii. दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल योजना (ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय)
- viii. प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना (ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय)
- ix. दीन दयाल अन्त्योदय योजना - राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन (आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय)
- x. बैंकों द्वारा प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र ऋण (वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग)
- xi. प्रधान मंत्री मुद्रा योजना (वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग)
- xii. पोषण अभियान (महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय)
- xiii. राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन (स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण विभाग)

xiv. आयुष्मान भारत (स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण विभाग)

xv. राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण पेयजल कार्यक्रम (जल जीवन मिशन), (पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता विभाग)

15 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में शामिल योजनाओं की निगरानी विभिन्न स्तरों पर सहभागी मंत्रालयों द्वारा की जाती है और अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय नोडल मंत्रालय के रूप में अपनी भूमिका में संतृप्ति स्तरों की प्राप्ति को सुगम बनाने के लिए कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत अन्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों की प्रासंगिक योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन का समन्वय करता है। सरकार के संतृप्ति दृष्टिकोण के तहत कई घटकों ने मुख्यधारा में शामिल होने में सफलता प्राप्त की है। इसके अलावा, अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के लिए विभिन्न संबंधित योजनाओं में लाभों को पूरी तरह पहुंचाने में सुधार के लिए लगातार प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

(ङ) वर्तमान में ऐसा कोई संशोधन प्रस्तावित नहीं है।

REGULATING POLICY FOR NEWS CHANNELS

2203. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

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

- (a) the number of news channels in the country in each language and the names of channels;
- (b) the ownership details of each news channel in the country; and
- (c) whether there is any policy that controls and regulates the operations of news channels in the country 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 (b) The number of news channels in the country is 405.

The list of satellite news channels in the country, language-wise along with the ownership details is available in the Public domain i.e. Broadcast Seva Portal of the Ministry at:

<https://new.broadcastseva.gov.in/digigov-portal-web-app/webHP?requestType=ApplicationRHandactionVal=userInformationSystemandscreenId=2> .

(c) Yes. "Guidelines for Uplinking and Downlinking of Satellite Television Channels in India, 2022" is the policy that controls and regulates the operations of news channels in the country. The said policy is also available in the public domain, i.e. website of the Ministry at <https://mib.gov.in/sites/default/files/2024-05/uplinking-and-downlinking-guidelines-2022-english.pdf>.

ASSET MONETIZATION OF BSNL AND MTNL

2204. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that BSNL and MTNL have monetized only a small fraction of their assets despite owning significant infrastructure;
- (b) if so, the details of the asset monetization progress since 2019 and the reasons for the delays;
- (c) whether the delay in asset monetization has impacted BSNL and MTNL's financial position including capital expenditure and debt servicing;
- (d) if so, the details of the assessment conducted by the Government; and

(e) the specific steps being taken by the Government to expedite asset monetization and improve the financial recovery of BSNL and MTNL?

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

(a) BSNL and MTNL are monetizing only those land and building assets which are not required for its own use in foreseeable future and for which it has the rights to transfer the ownership.

(b) The earnings from asset monetization since 2019 is as under-

i) Non-Core assets (Land and buildings)

BSNL has earned Rs.2,387.82 Cr (upto Jan'25)

MTNL has earned Rs.2,134.61Cr. (upto Jan'25)

ii) Core Asserts (Tower and Fibre)

BSNL has earned Rs.8,204.18 Cr (upto Jan'25)

MTNL has earned Rs.258.25 Cr. (upto Jan'25)

(c) to (e) Monetization of assets are being done as per approved policy of the Government and its impact on the PSUs are being monitored closely.

NATIONAL QUANTUM MISSION

2205. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

- (a) the progress achieved under the National Quantum Mission (NQM) since its approval including the details of funds released along with their utilization, State-wise;
- (b) the total number of research papers published under the NQM in the field of Quantum Technology and the manner in which this compares with similar publications from the U.S., U.K. and China;
- (c) whether the Government has signed any Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with other countries for collaboration in Quantum Technology research and development and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government has any plans to ensure that India's critical database systems become quantum-safe and if so, the specific steps being undertaken to develop quantum-resilient encryption and cybersecurity frameworks?

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 Science and Technology is implementing the National Quantum Mission (NQM) approved by the Union Cabinet at an outlay of Rs. 6003.65 Crore for a period of 8 years. Under the Mission, four Thematic Hubs (T-Hubs), have been established in key technology verticals of Quantum Computing, Quantum Communication, Quantum Sensing and Metrology and Quantum Materials and

Devices. These Thematic Hubs consist of 14 Technical Groups, covering 17 states and 2 Union Territories. The activities undertaken by these hubs include, Technology Development, Human Resource Development, Entrepreneurship Development and Industry Collaborations and International Collaborations. State wise funds released during 2024-2025 is placed below:

S.no	State	Fund Released
1	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 7,51,000
2	Assam	Rs. 6,92,800
3	Bihar	Rs. 14,61,240
4	Chhattisgarh	Rs. 14,16,000
5	Delhi	Rs. 2,48,43,970
6	Goa	Rs. 1,25,000
7	Gujarat	Rs. 3,82,560
8	Jammu and Kashmir	Rs. 1,00,000
9	Karnataka	Rs. 3,73,69,120
10	Kerala	Rs. 20,20,000
11	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 38,09,090
12	Maharashtra	Rs. 3,34,21,220
13	Odisha	Rs. 11,57,600
14	Punjab	Rs. 24,25,000
15	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 1,73,74,980
16	Telangana	Rs. 39,18,900
17	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 28,76,82,086
18	Uttarakhand	Rs. 38,19,300
19	West Bengal	Rs. 79,54,600

(b) As per the data received from Web of Science, the number of research papers published in the area of Quantum Science and Technology for the last five years is given below:

Publication Year	India	USA	United Kingdom	China
2019	222	755	465	750
2020	272	821	274	781
2021	378	931	452	822
2022	418	836	283	771
2023	596	755	305	889

(c) No.

(d) Yes Sir, under NQM, dedicated efforts are being made to develop quantum-resilient encryption techniques and post-quantum cryptographic (PQC) frameworks to ensure India's critical database systems become quantum-safe. Some of these initiatives include:

- i. Development of a concept paper outlining the framework for establishing a Quantum-Safe Ecosystem in India. This paper focusses on defining the strategic roadmap for ensuring the security and resilience of digital infrastructure in the quantum era.
- ii. The Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) is undertaking various projects on the design and security testing of quantum-resilient schemes, as well as quantum-safe symmetric and asymmetric key cryptographic algorithms.
- iii. The Society for Electronic Transactions and Security (SETS) under the Office of Principal Scientific Adviser (PSA) has accelerated the work in Post Quantum Cryptography (PQC) by implementing PQC algorithms for

various applications such as Fast IDentity Online (FIDO) token for authentication and Internet of Things applications.

- iv. Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DoT) under Department of Telecommunication (DoT) has developed solutions for Quantum Key Distribution (QKD), Post Quantum Cryptography (PQC) and Quantum Secure Video IP Phone.

ISRO'S COLLABORATION WITH OTHER SPACE AGENCIES

2206. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:

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

- (a) the current status of ISRO's collaboration with other space agencies and countries;
- (b) whether the Government plans to partner with foreign space research organisations for any upcoming missions and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has undertaken any initiatives to encourage private investment and participation in space-related activities and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the vision of ISRO in terms of international collaboration contributing to the advancement of space exploration and technology?

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) Currently, space cooperative documents have been signed with 61 countries and five multilateral bodies. The major areas of cooperation are satellite remote sensing, satellite navigation, satellite communication, space science and planetary exploration and capacity building.

(b) Yes. Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is already working with the space agency of USA (NASA) for realising a joint satellite mission, named 'NISAR (NASA ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar)' which is in the advanced stages of realisation. ISRO is working with CNES (French National Space Agency) for realising a joint satellite mission named 'TRISHNA (Thermal Infrared Imaging Satellite for High Resolution Natural Resource Assessment)', which is in the initial stages. ISRO and JAXA (Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency) have carried out a feasibility study to realise a joint lunar polar exploration mission.

(c) The following steps are taken by the Government to further private sector investment, their participation and the growth of Space Sector in India:

- I. The space sector has been liberalised and private sector allowed to carry out end to end space activities.
- II. Indian National Space Promotion and Authorization Centre (IN-SPACe) was created in Department of Space for promoting, authorising and overseeing the activities of non-government entities (NGEs) in Space Sector.

- III. The Indian Space Policy – 2023 has been formulated by the Government to provide regulatory certainty to space activities by various stakeholders, in order to create a thriving space ecosystem.
- IV. Various schemes to encourage and hand hold private sector also announced and implemented by IN-SPACe, i.e., Seed fund Scheme, Pricing Support Policy, Mentorship support, Technical Centre, Design Lab for NGEs, Skill Development in Space Sector, ISRO facility utilisation support, Technology Transfer to NGEs, creation of IN-SPACe Digital Platform to connect with all the stakeholders of space ecosystem etc.
- V. Decadal vision and strategy for Indian space economy is also announced by IN-SPACe, which shall increase the share of India in overall space economy.
- VI. The Union Cabinet has approved the establishment of a ₹1,000 crore Venture Capital (VC) Fund dedicated to supporting India's space sector.
- VII. IN-SPACe has signed around 78 MoUs with Non-Government Entities (NGEs) to provide necessary support for realization of space systems and applications envisaged by such NGEs, which is expected to increase the industry participation in manufacturing of launch vehicles and satellites.
- VIII. In order to ease access to foreign capital by Indian NGEs, IN-SPACe along with Department of Space and DPIIT has brought out revised FDI policy for Space Sector.

- IX. IN-SPACe has initiated Establishment of Earth Observation (EO) System under Public Private Partnership (PPP). The Expression of Interest (EOI) was invited from Non-Government Entities (NGEs). RFP is floated.
 - X. Technology Transfer of Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV) to Indian entities is under process and response to RFP is invited from shortlisted bidders.
 - XI. Announcement of Opportunity is made by IN-SPACe for making available Indian orbital resources to the NGEs. One Indian entity is selected.
- (d) ISRO pursues international collaboration with the objectives of enhancing the capacity of the Indian space programme for advancing programmatic priorities, augmenting space science and earth observation data base, widening ground station networks, improving products and services through joint experiments and creating platforms for inflow of expertise.

LAND ACQUISITION FOR RAILWAY TRACK

2207. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the land acquisition proceeding for 333 Acre in Panchdeori-Bhore (36 km) section has been taken up in Bihar State and 101.13 Acre in Deoria district of Uttar Pradesh, if so, the reasons for delay in completion of work;

- (b) whether work on balance 48.64 km (36.00 km in the district of Gopalganj of Bihar and 12.64 km in the district of Deoria of Uttar Pradesh is held up due to non-availability of land and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps being taken for acquisition of land and completion of project; and
- (d) the punitive action taken against the officials for deliberately delaying the project?

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

(a) to (d) Railway has taken up Hathua-Panchdeori-Bhatni (80 km) new line project. An expenditure of ₹277 crore has been incurred upto March 2024. Hathua-Panchdeori (31 km) section has been commissioned so far. For balance section of the project, there was stiff resistance against land acquisition from local villagers. Several efforts were made by Railways to resolve the issue, but it could not be resolved. Thus, it was decided to drop balance section of the project.

AI IN PUBLIC/PRIVATE DEPARTMENTS

2208. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

- (a) whether the Government is proposing to introduce Artificial Intelligence (AI) in each public/private departments across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the departments in which the Government has already introduced it and if not, the reasons therefor;

- (c) whether the Government is aware that AI is going to affect nearly 40 per cent of all jobs according to a new analysis by the International Monetary Fund (IMF);
- (d) whether the Government is also aware that this could lower demand for labour, affect wages and even eradicate jobs; and
- (e) if so, the steps being taken by the Government 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) 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 healthcare, agriculture and education. At the same time, the Government is cognizant of the risks posed by AI.

Artificial Intelligence is being Agriculture, Healthcare, Education, Railways, Governance and Administration, Earth Science, Energy and Power, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Transportation and Law and Justice by various central and state governments departments and organizations.

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 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 and Information Technology (NIELIT"s), Delhi has been set up, which acts as a reference point for the infrastructure to be set up in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities as a part of the initiative.
- IndiaAI has established IndiaAI Data Lab in National Institute of Electronics and 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 given in the enclosed **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 will launch 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 and 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 and disaster management and assistive technologies for learning disabilities. The Innovation Challenge was open to Indian innovators, startups, non-profits, students, academic/RandD organizations, and companies. A total of 900 applications have been received across the five focus areas by the deadline of 30th September. 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 are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

- CyberGuard AI Hackathon was launched on 17th October 2024 for Cybercrime prevention in collaboration with the Indian Cybercrime Coordination Centre (I4C) and in response 263 responses have been received, 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 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.
- Eight Responsible AI Projects have been selected to address the need for robust guardrails to ensure the responsible development, deployment, and adoption of AI technologies. The projects cover a range of critical themes, including Machine Unlearning, Synthetic Data Generation, AI Bias Mitigation, Ethical AI Frameworks, Privacy-Enhancing Tools, Explainable AI, AI Governance Testing, and Algorithm Auditing Tools. The details of the selected projects are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.
- Further, IndiaAI invited Expressions of Interest from individuals and organizations for the development of tools in areas such as Watermarking

and Labelling, Ethical AI Frameworks, AI Risk Assessment and Management, Stress Testing Tools, and Deepfake Detection Tools.

STATEMENT-I

List of Data and AI labs planned by IndiaAI in collaboration with NIELIT in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities across the country:

S.No	NIELIT Centre	State/UT
1	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh
2	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
3	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
4	Aurangabad	Maharashtra
5	Patna	Bihar
6	Buxar	Bihar
7	Muzaffarpur	Bihar
8	Kurukshetra	Haryana
9	Ropar	Punjab
10	Haridwar	Uttarakhand
11	Bikaner	Rajasthan
12	Tezpur	Assam
13	Bhubaneswar	Odisha
14	Calicut	Kerala
15	Guwahati	Assam
16	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
17	Srinagar	JandK
18	Jammu	JandK
19	Ranchi	Jharkhand
20	Imphal	Manipur
21	Gangtok	Sikkim
22	Agartala	Tripura

23	Aizawl	Mizoram
24	Shillong	Meghalaya
25	Kohima	Nagaland
26	Leh	Ladakh
27	Silchar	Assam

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.	Existing 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	Existing Solution	Samagra Development Associates Pvt. Ltd	Agriculture

3	Kadalcompass - We Amplify the voice of water using Hydro-AI, Underwatercom, IoT with Sensor Network	5G-enabled device that transforms fishing practices using AI, IoT, and advanced communication technologies	Existing 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.	Existing Solution	Titodi Infotech Pvt Ltd	Agriculture
5	Rapid, chemical-free soil testing solution using NIR Spectroscopy and AI/ML models	End-to-end soil testing approach leverages an offline app, AI-powered spectral device, and ML models to deliver timely, chemical-free soil analysis.	Existing Solution	Neoperk Technologies	Agriculture

6	AI deep-tech driven quality assessment of Maize	SAAS platform to provide objective quality assessment of maize including price estimation and sales pipelining.	Existing Solution	RootsGoods (OPC) Pvt. Ltd.	Agriculture
7	AI-Driven Live Fish Logistics and Mortality Reduction in Aquaculture	AI-driven solution that optimizes aquaculture operations	Existing 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 Developed	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	Conceptual Idea	I-Hub for Robotics and Autonomous Systems	Climate

		classification system for heat-health impacts		Innovation Foundation	
10	Multi-Hazard Susceptibility Mapping	hazard management system to predict Landslides, Debris Flows and Flash Floods	Prototype Developed	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 Developed	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 Developed	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	Existing Solution	Endimension Technology Pvt. Ltd.	Healthcare
14	NIDAAN (iNtegrated lung health screening and tuberculosis Detection through Ai At National scale)	qXR, an advanced AI tool for interpreting chest X-rays (CXR), detects and localizes 30+ findings.	Existing 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	Existing Solution	Artelus	Healthcare
16	AI Powered Wearable Technology for Detection and Diagnosis	AI Enabled Hardware Platform for Joint Pain Diagnostics and	Existing Solution	Startoon Labs Private Limited	Healthcare

	of Musculoskeletal Joint Health Pain.	Rehabilitation Segments of Healthcare			
17	VoxelBox	Neuro-informatics platform that allows to map the functional maps / connectomics of the human brain	Prototype Developed	BrainSight Technology Pvt Ltd	Healthcare
18	Development of Ocellux: An AI-Based Solution for Enhanced Early Diabetic Eye Screening in INDIA.	Portable, affordable and highly accessible retina imaging device powered by AI for early detection of eye diseases like Diabetic Retinopathy, AMD and Glaucoma	Prototype Developed	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	Prototype Developed	Jivi Health Pvt. Ltd.	Healthcare

		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 Developed	SIAMAF Healthcare	Healthcare
21	Readabled (Online Dyslexia Training)	web-based application designed to help children with dyslexia improve phonetic awareness through interactive exercises.	Existing 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 Developed	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 Solution	Kidaura Innovations Pvt Ltd	Learning disabilities
24	Jiveesha	AI-powered diagnostic platform for early detection of SLDs	Conceptual 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 Developed	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.	Conceptual 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.	Existing 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	Existing 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 Developed	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	Existing Solution	Civic Innovation Foundation	Governance

STATEMENT-III

The details of the selected projects under “Safe and Trusted AI” Pillar are as under:

NAME OF THE THEME	SELECTED APPLICANT	TITLE OF THE PROJECT
Machine Unlearning	IIT Jodhpur	Machine Unlearning in Generative Foundation Models
Synthetic Data Generation	IIT Roorkee	Design and Development of Method for Generating Synthetic Data for Mitigating Bias in Datasets; and Framework for Mitigating Bias in Machine Learning Pipeline for Responsible AI
AI Bias Mitigation Strategy	National Institute of Technology Raipur	Development of Responsible Artificial Intelligence for Bias Mitigation in Health Care Systems
Explainable AI Framework	DIAT Pune and Mindgraph Technology Pvt. Ltd.	Enabling Explainable and Privacy Preserving AI for Security
Privacy Enhancing Strategy	IIT Delhi, IIIT Delhi, IIT Dharwad and Telecommunication Engineering Center (TEC)	Robust Privacy-Preserving Machine Learning Models
AI Ethical Certification Framework	IIIT Delhi and Telecommunication Engineering Center (TEC)	Tools for assessing fairness of AI model

AI Algorithm Auditing Tool	Civic Data Labs	ParakhAI - An open-source framework and toolkit for Participatory Algorithmic Auditing
AI Governance Testing Framework	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham and Telecommunication Engineering Center (TEC)	Track-LLM, Transparency, Risk Assessment, Context and Knowledge for Large Language Models

DATASETS FOR HEALTHCARE SECTOR

2209. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:

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

- (a) the reasons for non-availability of datasets for healthcare sector unlike industry sectors;
- (b) whether the Ministry intends to propose any survey on Indian hospitals and availability of datasets;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the initiatives taken in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the details of measures taken by the Ministry in light of non-availability of datasets for healthcare sector in addressing supply-side challenges and bottlenecks; and
- (e) the time by which the Government is planning to release data on healthcare sector accessible to the public?

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

(a) to (e) The National Statistics Office (NSO) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is responsible for conducting large scale sample surveys on various socio-economic subjects on All India basis. In this sequence, the Household Social Consumption: Health is conducted in every five-year interval. The objective of this survey is to generate basic quantitative information on the health sector. A vital component is the information relevant to the determination of the prevalence rate of morbidity among various age-sex groups in different regions of the country. Further, measurement of the extent of use of health services provided by the government is an indispensable part of the exercise. Special attention is given to hospitalization or medical care received as in-patient of medical institutions. The ailments for which such medical care is sought, the extent of use of government hospitals, and the expenditure incurred on treatment received from public and private sectors, are all to be investigated by the survey. Break-up of expenditure by various heads is to be estimated for expenses on medical care received both as in-patient and otherwise. Besides, the survey also ascertains the extent of use of private and public hospitals for childbirth, the cost incurred, and the extent of receipt of pre-natal and post-natal care by women who undergo childbirth. The report of Household Social Consumption: Health conducted in 2017-18 is available on MoSPI's website.

Further, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHandFW) also conducts an integrated survey namely National Family Health Survey (NFHS) with a periodicity of around three years. The survey provides data on health and family welfare and associated domains like characteristics of the population; fertility and fertility preferences; family planning; infant and child mortality; maternal and child health; nutrition; morbidity and healthcare; women's empowerment, etc. The NFHS-5 was conducted during 2019-21 and its Report was released in 2022.

कल्याण-मुरबाड लाइन के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण

2210. श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रे:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2023 में अनुमोदित महाराष्ट्र के भिवंडी में कल्याण से मुरबाड नई रेल परियोजना के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण हेतु 1600 करोड़ रुपये कब तक उपलब्ध कराए जाने की संभावना है;
- (ख) तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ग) क्या भिवंडी रोड रेल स्टेशन पर ईएमयू (इलेक्ट्रिक मल्टीपल यूनिट) लोकल ट्रेन संपर्क के लिए सर्वेक्षण कराने और नियमित स्थानीय रेल सेवा शुरू करने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या दोनों परियोजनाओं-कल्याण से कसारा तीसरी लाइन और कल्याण-आसनगांव चौथी लाइन का कार्य धीमी गति से चल रहा है; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो उक्त परियोजना पर कार्य में तेजी लाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं/उठाए जाने की संभावना है और 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 (ड) कल्याण- मुरबाड (28 कि.मी.) नई लाइन परियोजना को महाराष्ट्र सरकार के साथ लागत में 50:50 साझेदारी के आधार पर 836.12 करोड़ रुपए की लागत पर फरवरी, 2023 में मंजूरी दी गई है। इस परियोजना के लिए 214 हेक्टेयर भूमि अधिग्रहण की आवश्यकता है। इसे भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए विशेष रेल परियोजना घोषित किया गया है और तदनुसार इसके लिए प्रक्रिया शुरू कर दी गई है। भूमि अधिग्रहण का प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार को प्रस्तुत किया गया है और यह अधिग्रहण के विभिन्न चरणों में है। रेलवे, राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से भूमि का अधिग्रहण करता है। भूमि की दर राज्य सरकार के प्राधिकरणों द्वारा तय की जाती है। तय की गई राशि रेलवे द्वारा संबंधित राज्य सरकार के प्राधिकरणों के पास जमा कराई जाती है, जो प्रभावित पक्षों को मुआवजा राशि वितरित करते हैं।

भिवंडी रोड पर वर्तमान में 25 जोड़ी नियमित रेलगाड़ियाँ चल रही हैं, जिनमें 17 जोड़ी मेल/एक्सप्रेस सेवाएँ और 8 जोड़ी पैसेंजर सेवाएँ शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल में नई रेलगाड़ियाँ शुरू करना सतत प्रक्रिया है, जो यातायात औचित्य, परिचालन व्यवहार्यता, संसाधनों की उपलब्धता आदि के अध्यधीन है।

कल्याण-कसारा तीसरी लाइन के कार्य में 16.68 हेक्टेयर वन भूमि का डायवर्जन शामिल है। हाल ही में चरण-1 में सैद्धांतिक मंजूरी और कार्य करने की अनुमति प्राप्त की गई है। कल्याण-कसारा तीसरी लाइन के लिए सभी निविदाएं प्रदान की जा चुकी हैं और कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

कल्याण- आसनगांव चौथी लाइन को विशेष रेलवे परियोजना घोषित किया गया है। तदनुसार, भूमि अधिग्रहण का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

रेलवे परियोजनाओं को राज्य-वार नहीं बल्कि, क्षेत्रीय रेलवे-वार स्वीकृत किया जाता है, क्योंकि भारतीय रेलवे की परियोजनाएं राज्य की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैली हो सकती हैं। हालाँकि, 01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूरी तरह/आंशिक रूप से पड़ने वाली 41 रेल परियोजनाएँ (16 नई लाइनें, 02 आमामान परिवर्तन और 23 दोहरीकरण), जिनकी कुल लंबाई 5,877 किलोमीटर है और जिनकी लागत 81,580 करोड़ रुपए है, योजना तथा कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों

में हैं, जिनमें से 1,926 किलोमीटर लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च, 2024 तक 31,236 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय हो चुका है।

कार्य की स्थिति संक्षेप में निम्नानुसार है:-

वर्ग	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च, 2024 तक व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
नई लाइनें	16	2,017	166	8,529
आमान परिवर्तन	2	609	312	3,332
दोहरीकरण/ मल्टीट्रैकिंग	23	3,251	1,448	19,376
कुल	41	5,877	1,926	31,237

महाराष्ट्र में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने आने वाली अवसंरचनात्मक ढांचा परियोजनाओं और अन्य कार्यों के लिए औसत बजट आवंटन निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	व्यय
2009-14	रु. 1,171 करोड़/वर्ष
2024-25	15940 करोड़ रुपए (13 गुना से अधिक)

2009-14 और 2014-2024 के दौरान महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले खंडों (नई लाइन, आमान परिवर्तन और दोहरीकरण) की कमीशनिंग का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	कमीशन किया गया नया रेलपथ	नये रेलपथों की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	292 किमी	58.4 किमी/वर्ष
2014-24	1,830 किमी	183 किमी/वर्ष (3 गुना से अधिक)

इसके अलावा, महाराष्ट्र में प्रमुख हाई स्पीड बुलेट ट्रेन परियोजना पर निर्माण कार्य ने गति पकड़ ली है। अब 100% भूमि अधिग्रहण पूरा हो चुका है। पुल, जलसेतु आदि का कार्य शुरू हो चुका है। समुद्र

के नीचे लगभग 21 किलोमीटर लंबी सुरंग बनाने के लिए 3 टीबीएम के ऑर्डर भी दिए गए हैं। इस बीच, टीबीएम के कार्य करने के लिए आवश्यक सभी प्रारंभिक कार्य जैसे शाफ्ट का निर्माण आदि भी शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।

पश्चिमी डीएफसी महाराष्ट्र से होकर भी गुजरता है। पश्चिमी डीएफसी का लगभग 178 किलोमीटर मार्ग महाराष्ट्र में स्थित है, जो पश्चिमी डीएफसी की कुल मार्ग लंबाई का लगभग 12% है। महाराष्ट्र में न्यू घोलवड से न्यू वैतरणा तक इस परियोजना का 76 किलोमीटर हिस्सा पहले ही चालू हो चुका है। शेष कार्य शुरू हो चुके हैं। डब्ल्यूडीएफसी को जेएनपीटी से जोड़ने से बंदरगाह से दिल्ली एनसीआर तक कार्गो और कंटेनर यातायात को संभालने की क्षमता बढ़ेगी।

STANDARDS FOR GREEN HYDROGEN

2211. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB

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

- (a) the manner in which collaboration with the United Kingdom (UK) align with India's National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM);
- (b) the steps taken to ensure India develops globally harmonized Regulations, Codes and Standards (RCS) for green hydrogen;
- (c) whether any key gaps in India's current hydrogen standards were identified during the workshop; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the actions planned to address them?

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 the Roadmap 2030 for India-UK future relations launched during India-UK Virtual Summit on 04 May, 2021, India and UK had agreed to deepen the India-

UK Partnership on Green Hydrogen - including through promoting knowledge exchange, policy and regulation cooperation, research and innovation.

Under the India-UK Energy dialogue India and UK have cooperated for development of policies for Green Hydrogen.

(b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing the National Green Hydrogen Mission, with an objective to make India a global hub of production, usage and export of Green Hydrogen and its derivatives.

The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy had constituted a Working Group on Regulations and Standards in February 2022 for establishment of a supportive and robust framework of regulations, codes and standards for Green Hydrogen. The Working Group comprises of representatives from relevant Government agencies, regulatory agencies and industry stakeholders.

Six sub – groups have been constituted under the Working Group to work on different aspects of the Green Hydrogen value chain including

- i. Hydrogen Production and Use
- ii. Storage and Transportation of Hydrogen
- iii. Hydrogen Fuelled Mobility Applications
- iv. Aviation
- v. Shipping
- vi. Railways.

As on February 2025, 88 standards have been published/adopted by various regulatory organisations.

(c) and (d) Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), in collaboration with BSI (British Standards Institution) hosted a "Workshop on Green Hydrogen" from 28 - 29th

January 2025, which served as a knowledge exchange platform to strengthen standardization efforts in green hydrogen production, storage, transportation, and utilization, complementing the National Green Hydrogen Mission.

During the workshop, new subject areas were also identified to explore the possibility of further standardization, including blending hydrogen with piped natural gas (PNG) and its use in aviation and marine applications. The new subject identified for standardization is reviewed by the relevant Technical Committee (Sectional Committee) in BIS, and if accepted, the standard is then developed through multiple stages, including drafting, committee deliberations, stakeholder consultation through wide circulation, and finalization through consensus before publication.

INDIAAI MISSION IN TAMIL NADU

2212. THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN:

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

- (a) the amount of funds likely to be allocated out of the 2,000 crore sanctioned for IndiaAI Mission in 2025-26 to Tamil Nadu-based institutions, AI startups and research projects;
- (b) whether the Government has any plans or proposals to set up dedicated data centres to further the IndiaAI Mission;
- (c) if so, whether any of these data centres would be established in Tamil Nadu considering its strong IT infrastructure in Chennai, Coimbatore and Hosur;

- (d) the number of AI-related jobs which are expected to be created in the country under this mission;
- (e) whether there would be State-specific skilling programmes to prepare the workforce for AI-driven jobs through institutions and if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether there are any State-specific targets under the IndiaAI Mission and proposals are being considered to develop investments in AI technology for Tamil Nadu's automobile and healthcare industries; and
- (g) 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 (g) IndiaAI mission is being implemented as a National project and the funds approved under the program is utilised for creating AI infrastructure, Datasets platforms, tools and application for entire country including Tamil Nadu. For AI infrastructure, India AI mission is not setting up DataCentres but is making affordable compute accessible to AI Start Ups, researches and entrepreneurs at a cost which is lower than global prices. This is accessible to all users across the country. Further details about the IndiaAI mission are as under :

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 healthcare, agriculture and education. At the same time, the Government is cognizant of the risks posed by AI.

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 IndiaAI Mission is a national initiative aimed at fostering AI growth across the country including Tamil Nadu.

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 15120 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 it is 47%. Average rate per GPU is ₹115.85/hour and Average rate per Higher precision GPU is ₹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. **A total of 51 students from Tamil Nadu, 38 B.Tech students from 9 academic institutes, and 13 M.Tech students from 2 academic institutes have been selected for the IndiaAI Fellowship.**
- 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 and Information Technology (NIELIT's), Delhi has been set up, which acts as a reference point for the infrastructure to be set up in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities as a part of the initiative.
- All the 36 States and Union Territories (UTs) have been requested to submit their nominated list of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)/Polytechnics located in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities for setting up of Data Labs. 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 given in the enclosed **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.

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. 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 and 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 and disaster management and assistive technologies for learning disabilities. The Innovation Challenge was open to Indian innovators, startups, non-profits, students, academic/RandD organizations, and companies. A total of 900 applications have been received across the five focus areas by the deadline of 30th September. Following a rigorous evaluation process, 30 AI solutions have been

shortlisted for the next stage across three stages of maturity: Idea, Prototype, and Existing Solutions.

- 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 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.
- Eight Responsible AI Projects have been selected to address the need for robust guardrails to ensure the responsible development, deployment, and adoption of AI technologies. The projects cover a range of critical themes, including Machine Unlearning, Synthetic Data Generation, AI Bias Mitigation, Ethical AI Frameworks, Privacy-Enhancing Tools, Explainable AI, AI Governance Testing, and Algorithm Auditing Tools. The details of the selected projects are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

List of Data and AI labs planned by IndiaAI in collaboration with NIELIT in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities across the country:

S.No	NIELIT Centre	State/UT
1	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh

2	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
3	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
4	Aurangabad	Maharashtra
5	Patna	Bihar
6	Buxar	Bihar
7	Muzaffarpur	Bihar
8	Kurukshetra	Haryana
9	Ropar	Punjab
10	Haridwar	Uttarakhand
11	Bikaner	Rajasthan
12	Tezpur	Assam
13	Bhubaneswar	Odisha
14	Calicut	Kerala
15	Guwahati	Assam
16	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
17	Srinagar	JandK
18	Jammu	JandK
19	Ranchi	Jharkhand
20	Imphal	Manipur
21	Gangtok	Sikkim
22	Agartala	Tripura
23	Aizawl	Mizoram
24	Shillong	Meghalaya
25	Kohima	Nagaland
26	Leh	Ladakh
27	Silchar	Assam

STATEMENT-II

The details of the selected projects under “Safe and Trusted AI” Pillar are as under:

NAME OF THE THEME	SELECTED APPLICANT	TITLE OF THE PROJECT
Machine Unlearning	IIT Jodhpur	Machine Unlearning in Generative Foundation Models
Synthetic Data Generation	IIT Roorkee	Design and Development of Method for Generating Synthetic Data for Mitigating Bias in Datasets; and Framework for Mitigating Bias in Machine Learning Pipeline for Responsible AI
AI Bias Mitigation Strategy	National Institute of Technology Raipur	Development of Responsible Artificial Intelligence for Bias Mitigation in Health Care Systems
Explainable AI Framework	DIAT Pune and Mindgraph Technology Pvt. Ltd.	Enabling Explainable and Privacy Preserving AI for Security
Privacy Enhancing Strategy	IIT Delhi, IIIT Delhi, IIT Dharwad and Telecommunication Engineering Center (TEC)	Robust Privacy-Preserving Machine Learning Models
AI Ethical Certification Framework	IIIT Delhi and Telecommunication Engineering Center (TEC)	Tools for assessing fairness of AI model
AI Algorithm Auditing Tool	Civic Data Labs	ParakhAI - An open-source framework and toolkit for Participatory Algorithmic Auditing

AI Governance Testing Framework	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham and Telecommunication Engineering Center (TEC)	Track-LLM, Transparency, Risk Assessment, Context and Knowledge for Large Language Models

PDS CARDS

2213. DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P.:

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

- (a) whether Public Distribution System (PDS) has been implemented across all the states;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to set up Centralized Public Distribution Cards in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether there have been any instances to mortgage of PDS Cards meant for poor people; and
- (f) if so, the action taken to eradicate such mortgage of PDS cards?

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

- (a) and (b) The Public Distribution System (PDS) is implemented under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 in all States/UTs. The Act provides coverage upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population for receiving

foodgrains (rice, wheat and coarsegrains) under Priority Households (PHH) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY). The Priority Households are entitled to receive 5 kg of foodgrains per person per month and the households covered under the AAY receive 35 kg of foodgrains per month per household.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal under consideration to set up Centralized Public Distribution Cards in the country. However, 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.

(e) and (f) No Sir, there is no instance to mortgage of PDS Cards reported by any State/UTs.

RESEARCH TO DEVELOP CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGIES

2214. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government plans to collaborate with research institutions and technology firms in Bengaluru to develop clean coal technologies including coal gasification and carbon capture solutions;
- (b) if so, the details of ongoing or proposed initiatives in this regard;

(c) whether the Government is considering setting up a dedicated National Clean Coal Technology Research Centre in Bengaluru to leverage its innovation ecosystem; and

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

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Details of ongoing or proposed initiatives of the Government to collaborate with research institutions and technology firms in Bengaluru to develop clean coal technologies including coal gasification and carbon capture solutions, are as under:

1. The Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.(SCCL) partnered with Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore for a pilot project for conversion of 500kg / day Co₂ to methanol.
2. Department of Science and Technology (DST) had launched Clean Coal Research and Development programme in the year 2017. The main focus of the programme was on research and development to demonstrate clean coal technologies; advanced coal cutting technology; bio-methanation of coal mill and coal washery rejects; microbial recovery of biogenic methane; coal gasification, carbon capture and pollution control; methane drainage prior to mining; calorific enhancement of coal through microwave treatment.
3. To leverage the innovative ecosystem, DST has funded multi-institutional collaborative projects and Principal Investigator (PI) centric project at Bangalore.

(c) Yes.

(d) In 2018, DST had established a multi-institutional collaborative National Clean Coal Centre at the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore, namely, National Centre for Clean Coal Research and Development (NCCCRD). It is a national level consortium on clean coal RandD, led by the Indian Institute of Science (IISc)-Bangalore, consortium partners include IIT Kharagpur, IIT Madras, IIT Guwahati, IIT Bombay and IIT Hyderabad. The objective of the consortium project is to address several critical RandD challenges towards the development of clean coal technologies, in tandem with developing supercritical power plants technologies, both at the system level as well as in materials development. The pathway identified for lowering the carbon footprint of coal based thermal power plants is by shifting towards high efficiency advanced ultra-supercritical (AUSC) steam power plants as well as supercritical carbon dioxide (s-CO₂) based Brayton cycle power plants.

FAKE MESSAGES AND CALLS

2215. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

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

- (a) whether it is true that 82% of people are falling prey by clicking on fake messages as per study conducted by McAfee;
- (b) whether it is also true that phishing and text message scams are also on the rise;

- (c) the manner in which the Government looks at the recent trend that online scammers are extensively using Artificial Intelligence to target and is planning to address this menace;
- (d) whether the Government has issued some guidelines relating to spam calls, etc. during the 3rd week of February, 2025; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which this helps people from cyber scams?

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

- (a) Studies published by certain organizations in their own capacity are neither validated nor substantiated by the Government.
- (b) Matters relating to Cyber Crime are under the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) as per allocation of the business rules. Department of Telecommunications (DoT) is undertaking efforts to prevent misuse of telecom resources for cyber frauds. Further, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. MHA has established the Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (14C) as an attached office to provide a framework and ecosystem for Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) to deal with cyber-crimes. As per information reported to and tracked by The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), a total number of 523, 1714, 869 and 785 Phishing incidents were observed during the year 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 respectively.

(c) With the advancement of technology development, scammers are using new methods and Artificial Intelligence (AI) is one of them. To address the issues various steps are undertaken including development of an indigenous AI and Big data analytics tool to identify SIM taken on fake documents.

(d) and (e) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has amended the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations (TCCCPR), 2018 to further strengthen consumer protection against Unsolicited Commercial Communication (UCC) on 12.02.2025. The revised regulations aim to deal with evolving methods of misuse of telecom resource and promote a more transparent commercial communication ecosystem for consumers.

IMPLEMENTATION OF BHARATNET PROJECT

2216. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

- (a) the implementation status of BharatNet Project in Darjeeling, Kalimpong and North Dinajpur districts;
- (b) the total number of Gram Panchayats connected with high-speed internet connectivity in these districts;
- (c) the details of projects undertaken and infrastructure built in these districts to improve internet connectivity along with mobile coverage since 2019; and
- (d) the details of villages where mobile coverage have been provided since 2019 and the number of villages yet to be connected with mobile and internet networks?

**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) To improve internet connectivity in these districts, the government has undertaken BharatNet and 4G Saturation Project under Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN). The implementation status of BharatNet Project in Darjeeling, Kalimpong and North Dinajpur districts is as below:

S. No.	District	Total Gram Panchaya (GPs)	GPs made ready	Service
1.	Darjeeling	92	22	
2.	Kalimpong	41	0	
3.	North Dinajpur	98	76	

Under 4G Saturation project, out of 16 villages planned for coverage in these districts, 2 villages have been covered.

भारत द्वारा प्रक्षेपित विदेशी और स्वदेशी उपग्रह

2217. डॉ. राजीव भारद्वाज:

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

- (क) विगत दस वर्षों के दौरान भारत द्वारा प्रक्षेपित किए गए विदेशी और स्वदेशी उपग्रहों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;
- (ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान विदेशी उपग्रहों के प्रक्षेपण से सरकार को कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ;
- (ग) क्या विकसित देशों के उपग्रह भी भारत द्वारा प्रक्षेपित किए गए हैं; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) जनवरी 2015 से दिसंबर 2024 तक पिछले दस वर्षों के दौरान, इसरो के पीएसएलवी, एलवीएम3 और एसएसएलवी प्रमोचन यानों द्वारा कुल 393 विदेशी उपग्रहों और 3 भारतीय ग्राहक के उपग्रहों को वाणिज्यिक आधार पर प्रक्षेपित किया गया है।

(ख) जनवरी 2015 से दिसंबर 2024 की अवधि के दौरान विदेशी उपग्रहों के प्रक्षेपण के माध्यम से सरकार द्वारा अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा राजस्व लगभग 143 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर और 272 मिलियन यूरो है।

(ग) और (घ) जी, हां। भारत ने 2014 से अब तक विकसित देशों के उपग्रहों सहित 34 देशों के उपग्रह प्रक्षेपित किए हैं, जिनकी सूची नीचे दी गई है:

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका (232), यूनाइटेड किंगडम (83), सिंगापुर (19), कनाडा (8), कोरिया (5) लक्जमबर्ग (4), इटली (4), जर्मनी (3), बेल्जियम (3), फिनलैंड (3), फ्रांस (3), स्विट्जरलैंड (2), नीदरलैंड (2), जापान (2), इजरायल (2), स्पेन (2), ऑस्ट्रेलिया (1), संयुक्त अरब अमीरात (1), ऑस्ट्रिया (1), आदि।

कोयले के आयात हेतु नीति

2218. श्रीमती भारती पारधी:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में कोयले के आयात की वर्तमान नीति क्या है और इस संबंध में क्या मानदंड निर्धारित किए गए हैं;

- (ख) क्या सरकार ने देश में कोयले के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने और संबंधित कंपनियों को कोयले के मूल्यों का समय पर भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान आयातित कोयले और उस पर लगाए गए प्रभारों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार का देश में कोयले की कमी से निपटने के लिए इसके आयात पर लगाए गए शुल्क को कम करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या कोयले के आयात में कमी आई है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और
- (च) क्या विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए नॉन-कोकिंग कोयले का वहनीय विकल्प उपलब्ध कराया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) वर्तमान आयात नीति के अनुसार कोयले को ओपन जनरल लाइसेंस (ओजीएल) के अंतर्गत रखा जाता है और उपभोक्ता लागू शुल्कों का भुगतान करने पर अपने संविदागत मूल्यों के अनुसार अपनी पसंद के स्रोत से कोयले का आयात करने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं। इसके अलावा, वस्तुओं के आयात को शासित करने वाली विदेश व्यापार नीति के अनुसार कोयले का बिना किसी प्रतिबंध के मुक्त रूप से आयात किया जा सकता है। तथापि, दिसंबर, 2020 से इसे “मुक्त” से संशोधित कर “कोयला आयात निगरानी प्रणाली पोर्टल में अनिवार्य पंजीकरण के अध्यधीन मुक्त” किया गया है।
- (ख) सरकार ने आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए देश में घरेलू कोयला उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए अनेक कदम उठाए हैं। शुरू की गई कुछ प्रमुख पहलों में सिंगल विंडो क्लीयरेंस, खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 में संशोधन करना ताकि कैप्टिव खानों को अन्त्य उपयोग संयंत्रों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के बाद अपने वार्षिक उत्पादन का 50% तक बेचने की अनुमति दी जा सके, एमडीओ मोड के जरिए उत्पादन, व्यापक उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकियों के उपयोग में वृद्धि, नई परियोजनाएं और मौजूदा परियोजनाओं का विस्तार तथा वाणिज्यिक खनन के लिए निजी

कंपनियों/सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को कोयला ब्लॉकों की नीलामी करना शामिल हैं। वाणिज्यिक खनन के लिए प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (100%) की भी अनुमति दी गई है।

कोयला कंपनियों द्वारा कोयला बिक्री बकाया राशि की लगातार निगरानी की जा रही है और त्वरित रिकवरी के लिए उपभोक्ताओं के साथ नियमित संपर्क किया जाता है। समय-समय पर खातों के निपटान के बाद राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों/राज्य उत्पादक कंपनियों और केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों की कोयला बिक्री बकाया राशि की प्राप्ति की जाती है। कोयला कंपनियां वाणिज्यिक विवादों को निपटाने के लिए द्विपक्षीय बैठकें करना भी सुनिश्चित कर रही हैं। जिन वाणिज्यिक विवादों को द्विपक्षीय रूप से निपटाया नहीं जा सकता है, उन्हें सीपीएसई विवादों के समाधान के लिए अंतर-मंत्रालयी प्रशासनिक तंत्र (एएमआरसीडी) को भेजा जाता है।

(ग) और (घ) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान आयातित कोयले का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है: -

वर्ष	कोयले का आयात (मि.ट.)
2021-22	208.93
2022-23	237.67
2023-24	264.53

(i) पिछले तीन वर्षों में कोयले पर आयात शुल्क निम्नानुसार है -

	2022-23			2023-24		2024-25
	22.05.2022 तक	22.05.2022 से	19.11.2022	01.02.2023 तक	02.02.2023 से	
कोयले पर आयात शुल्क	1% बीसीडी और 1.5% एआईडीसी	*शून्य	1% बीसीडी और 1.5% एआईडीसी	1% बीसीडी और 1.5% एआईडीसी	2.5% बीसीडी	2.5% बीसीडी

* एन्थ्रासाइट/पल्वराइज्ड कोल इंजेक्शन (पीसीआई) कोयला और कोकिंग कोल

वर्तमान में कोयले पर 5% की जीएसटी दर और 400 रुपये प्रति टन का जीएसटी मुआवजा उपकर लगता है।

(ii). कोयले पर पहले से ही 2.5% का रियायती शुल्क लागू होता है। कोयले पर शुल्क कम करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ङ) देश में कोयले की अधिकांश मांग स्वदेशी उत्पादन/आपूर्ति के माध्यम से पूरी की जाती है। कोयले की वास्तविक मांग 2022-23 में 1115.04 मि.ट. से बढ़कर 2023-24 में 1237.54 मिलियन टन (मि.ट.) हो गई। कोयले की बढ़ी हुई मांग की तुलना में घरेलू कोयला उत्पादन में भी वृद्धि हुई है। घरेलू कोयला उत्पादन 2022-23 में 893.19 मि.ट. से 11.71% बढ़कर 2023-24 में, 997.83 मि.ट. हो गया। चालू वर्ष अर्थात् अप्रैल 24 से दिसंबर 24 के दौरान कोयले का कुल आयात पिछले वित्त वर्ष की तदनुसूची अवधि के दौरान 200.19 मि.ट. की तुलना में 183.42 मिलियन टन (मि.ट.) हो गया, जो 8.4% की नकारात्मक वृद्धि को दर्शाता है। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान कोयले के आयात का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है –

(मात्रा मिलियन टन में और मूल्य मिलियन रुपये में)						
वर्ष	कोकिंग कोल		गैर-कोकिंग कोल		कुल कोयला	
	मात्रा	मूल्य रु.	मात्रा	मूल्य रु.	मात्रा	मूल्य रु.
2019-20	51.83	612668.32	196.70	914652.23	248.54	1527320.55
2020-21	51.20	453552.10	164.05	706688.44	215.25	1160240.54
2021-22	57.12	1027908.35	151.50	1259932.89	208.63	2287841.24
2022-23	56.05	1538399.74	181.62	2297444.02	237.67	3835843.76
2023-24	58.81	1330003.62	205.72	1772150.89	264.53	3102154.51
2023-24 दिसंबर 24 तक	44.39	974011.49	155.80	1363711.82	200.19	2337723.31
2024-25 दिसंबर 24 तक	42.75	798179.53	140.67	1116387.09	183.42	1914566.62

कोयला आयातों को प्रतिस्थापित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं -

- i. वार्षिक अनुबंधित मात्रा (एसीक्यू) को उन मामलों में नियामक आवश्यकता के 100% तक बढ़ाया गया है, जहां एसीक्यू को या तो नियामक आवश्यकता (गैर-तटीय) के 90% अथवा 70%, जो भी लागू हो, तक कम कर दिया गया था। एसीक्यू में वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप अधिक घरेलू कोयले की आपूर्ति होगी जिससे आयात पर निर्भरता कम होगी।
- ii. वर्ष 2020 में शुरू की गई एनआरएस लिंकेज नीलामी नीति में संशोधन के साथ, कोकिंग कोल लिंकेज की अवधि को 30 वर्ष तक की अवधि के लिए संशोधित किया गया है। शक्ति नीति के संशोधित प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत विद्युत संयंत्रों को अल्पावधि के लिए पेशकश किए गए कोयले के साथ-साथ गैर-विनियमित क्षेत्र लिंकेज नीलामी में 30 वर्ष तक की अवधि के लिए कोकिंग कोल लिंकेज की अवधि में वृद्धि से कोयला आयात प्रतिस्थापन पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है।
- iii. गैर विनियमित क्षेत्र (एनआरएस) लिंकेज नीलामी के तहत वॉशरी डेवेलोपर एंड ओपरेटर्स (डब्ल्यूडीओ) मार्ग के माध्यम से कोकिंग कोयले का इस्तेमाल करते हुए इस्पात' नामक एक नए उप-क्षेत्र बनाने को सरकार ने मंजूरी दे दी है। संविदा की पूर्ण अवधि के लिए चिन्हित खानों से इस्पात क्षेत्र को दीर्घावधि कोयला लिंकेज के आश्वासन के साथ नए उप-क्षेत्र के सृजन से देश में धुले हुए कोकिंग कोयले की उपलब्धता बढ़ेगी और देश में इस्पात उद्योग द्वारा घरेलू कोकिंग कोयले की खपत में वृद्धि होगी, जिससे कोकिंग कोयले के आयात में कमी आएगी।

(छ) : गैर-कोकिंग कोयले के संधारणीय विकल्प के रूप में कोल इंडिया लि. (सीआईएल) और नेयवेली लिग्नाइट कारपोरेशन (एनएलसीआईएल) द्वारा पहले ही नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा पहलें शुरू की जा चुकी हैं। जीवाश्म ईंधन आधारित ऊर्जा खपत को बेअसर करने और निवल शून्य ऊर्जा कंपनी की दिशा में प्रगति करने के लिए आज की तारीख तक, सीआईएल ने 122.492 मे.वा. सौर परियोजना की क्षमता स्थापित की है। वर्तमान में, एनएलसीआईएल तमिलनाडु के त्रियुनेवेली जिले में स्थित 51 मे.वा. पवन

ऊर्जा संयंत्र के साथ-साथ तमिलनाडु तथा अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह के विभिन्न जिलों में 1380 मे.वा. के सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्रों का प्रचालन करता है।

ENWR SYSTEM

2219. SHRI ADITYA YADAV:

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

- (a) whether the electronic Negotiable Warehouse Receipt (eNWR) system supports the Government's Digital India initiative with a focus on improving the ease of doing business within the warehousing sector thereby enhancing transparency and efficiency;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) 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) Since paper based NWRs were fraught with various risk relating to loss, mutilation, damage, overwriting, fudging etc. Therefore, in order to overcome these risks/constraints and also to enhance the credibility/integrity of the NWRs, electronic Negotiable Warehouse Receipt (e-NWR) system through repositories has been introduced under the transformation plan which would facilitate creation and management of the e-NWR ecosystem.

WDRA notified the Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (Electronic Negotiable Warehouse Receipts) Regulations, 2017 on June 29, 2017 concerning regulation of e-NWRs.

WDRA launched Electronic Negotiable Warehouse Receipt (e-NWR) on 26th September, 2017 to be issued by registered warehouse on electronic repository system. WDRA has also notified that with effect from 1st August 2019 all registered warehouses shall issue NWRs only in electronic form.

The e-NWR is a more secured document adding to the credibility to the concerned warehouse as compared to paper based warehouse receipts/ stock receipts. Major advantages of e-NWRs, as compared to paper based Negotiable Warehouse Receipt are as under:-

Paper Based	e-NWR
Cannot be split	e-NWRs can be split with obligation to transfer only a part of the commodity
Prone to loss, mutilation, tampering, fudging of information etc.	No possibility of any such eventuality
Inherent difficulties in efficient clearing and trading in a transparent manner	Promotes an efficient clearing, Settlement and delivery system with transparency in trading of agricultural Produce
Difficult to share vital information of the NWR with multiple stake holders	Easy to share vital information of the e-NWR with multiple stake holders like Bankers, commodity exchanges, Government etc.
No possible for real time monitoring and surveillance	It is possible to monitor on real time since NWR is stored in electronic form.
Lien on warehouse receipt in favour of bank is noted on NWR, hence no control on other actions performed on the receipt.	Lien can be marked electronically, so that no other transactions are allowed on such receipts.

Possibility of double funding may arise due to fudged/duplicate receipt	This situation does not arise since lien is marked electronically on a repository platform and the lien marked e-NWR would not be available for further lending/operations.

Owing to various benefits highlighted above, e-NWR system promote an efficient clearing, settlement and delivery system with transparency in trading of agricultural produce. e-NWRs is also used for the purpose of delivery of goods in the commodity derivative markets. Therefore, e-NWR promotes ease of doing business in the warehousing sector.

(c) Not applicable in view of reply to (a) and (b) above.

INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED COLD STORAGE FACILITIES

2220. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

Will the **MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to promote the installation of solar-powered cold storage facilities to minimize post-harvest losses for small and marginal farmers in Balangir and Sonepur districts of Odisha and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of financial assistance or subsidies provided for setting up such infrastructure during the last three years;
- (c) the steps taken to involve Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in managing these cold storage facilities; and

(d) the expected impact of these facilities on reducing food wastage and increasing farmers' incomes in these districts?

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) As informed by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, National Horticulture Board (NHB), NHB is implementing a scheme namely, **“Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/ Expansion/Modernization of Cold Storages and Storage for Horticulture Products”**, Under this scheme, NHB, provides financial assistance for setting up of cold storages including a component of Solar System. Under the Scheme subsidy for more than 5000MT cold storage capacity is provided @ 35% of the eligible project cost in general areas and @ 50% in the Hilly and Scheduled areas and also in NE States, as per cost norms defined for various sizes. Under the scheme, there is an additional provision for putting up a solar system in the cold storage and a project cost Rs. 35.00 lakh is considered for this component and NHB provide subsidy @ 35% of the eligible project cost in general areas and @ 50% in the Hilly and Scheduled areas for this component.

Details of financial assistance provided are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) and (d) Under the scheme, assistance is available to individuals, Groups of farmers/ growers/consumers, Partnership/ Proprietary firms, Self Help Groups (SHG), Farmers Producer

Organization (FPOs), Companies, Corporations, Cooperatives, Cooperative Marketing Federations, Local bodies, Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) and Marketing Boards and State Governments.

STATEMENT

Projects sanctioned under the scheme under the “Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme for Construction/Expansion/Modernization of Cold Storage and Storages for Horticulture Produce” from 2021-22 to 2023-24

	Name of the State	2021-22			2022-23			2023-24		
Sl. No.	State	No.	Capacity (MT)	Eligible Subsidy	No.	Capacity (MT)	Eligible Subsidy	No.	Capacity (MT)	Eligible Subsidy
1	Punjab	6	43129	885.096	13	50160.63	1323.75	11	41752.27	1097.11
2	Haryana	2	16063.68	488.65	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
3	Tamil Nadu	1	5386	119	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
5	Uttar Pradesh	1	100	12.25	10	61068.28	1266.11	12	38216.42	1015.62
6	Uttarakhand	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	1	226.86	5970
7	Maharashtra	3	17133	490.891	10	54438	1458.04	10	42927.8	1146.196
8	Rajasthan	0	0	0.00	2	10654.88	271.31	1	6684	168.43
9	Karnataka	1	7300	182.616	7	64339	1491.19	9	74521	1840.84
10	Gujarat	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
11	Orissa	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00

12	Madhya Pradesh	1	10000	238.00	3	16235.42	383.49	3	16752	445.58
13	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	1	5970	158.80
14	West Bengal	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
15	Andhra Pradesh	1	10000	236.41	12	115960.5	2735.64	15	143687.66	3375.54
16	Assam	0	0	0.00	2	9646	374.84	0	0	0.00
17	Bihar	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	1	6500	172.9
18	Jharkhand	0	0	0.00	1	5974.67	227.035	0	0	0.00
19	Tripura	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
20.	Delhi	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
21	Kerala	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
22	Nagaland	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
23	Goa	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
24	Arunachala Pradesh	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
25	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	2	15956	486.66
26	Mizoram	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
27	Meghalaya	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
28	Chandigarh	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00

29	Telangana	0	0	0.00	3	25264.38	538.95	9	85000	2075
	TOTAL	16	109112	2652.91	63	413741.76	10070.36	75	478194	17952

MIXING OF ETHANOL IN PETROL

2221. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

- (a) the total quantity of Ethanol produced in the country as on date;
- (b) the quantity of Ethanol actually required for meeting the target of mixing 20% Ethanol in petrol;
- (c) whether the Government has any performance evaluation of the vehicles running on Ethanol-petrol mix fuel during the last three years;
- (d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the measures taken by the Government for setting up multi-dimensional biofuel production facilities across the country particularly in the sugarcane producing areas?

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

- (a) The total quantity of ethanol produced and supplied to Oil Marketing Companies(OMCs) for blending with petrol during Ethanol supply Year(ESY) 2023-24 was about 672 crore litres. In current Ethanol supply Year (ESY) 2024-25, about 261 crore litres has been produced and supplied to OMCs (as on 23.02.2025).
- (b) For achieving target of 20% ethanol blending with petrol in ESY 2025-26, about 1016 Crore litres of ethanol will be required.

(c) and (d) Material compatibility with E20 fueled engines has been achieved w.e.f. April, 2023. Under Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme, Government has fixed the target of rolling out the vehicles with E20 tuned engines from April, 2025. Vehicles running on E20 experience a slight decrease in fuel efficiency compared to gasoline.

(e) In order to promote setting up of ethanol production plants in the country, the Government has notified various Ethanol Interest Subvention Schemes during 2018-22. A new scheme for Cooperative Sugar Mills has also been notified on 06.03.2025 for conversion of their existing sugarcane based plants into multi-feed based ethanol plants.

Government has also been taking various steps to promote production of ethanol in the country such as fixation of remunerative prices of ethanol produced from different feed-stocks for supply to OMCs; reduction in Goods and Service Tax (GST) on ethanol meant for EBP Programme from 18% to 5%; promotion of maize as a major feedstock for ethanol production under Ethanol Blended with Petrol (EBP) Programme; Long Term Offtake Agreements (LTOAs) by OMCs with Dedicated Ethanol Plants (DEPs) etc.

Further, a scheme namely, “Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN (Jaiv Indhan – Vatavaran Anukool Fasal Awashesh Nivaran) Yojana” 2019, amended in 2024, has been notified to provide financial support for setting up Advanced Biofuels projects in the country.

EXPANSION OF EPOS SYSTEM

2222. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S.:

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

- (a) the current status of the implementation of the electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) system at Fair Price Shops (FPSs) in Tamil Nadu and the number of FPSs in the State that have been successfully automated using the ePoS system so far;
- (b) whether the introduction of ePoS system improve the transparency, efficiency and accountability of the Public Distribution System (PDS) in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the measures being taken by the Government to ensure that the ePoS system functions effectively across both urban and rural areas and the beneficiaries are able to access their entitled foodgrains and other subsidized items without difficulty;
- (d) whether any challenges have been faced in the implementation of the ePoS system at FPSs such as technical issues, connectivity problems or lack of digital literacy and if so, the manner in which the Government is addressing these challenges; and
- (e) the plans of the Government for expanding the ePoS system to cover all FPSs in Tamil Nadu?

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

(a) and (b) Under the technology driven PDS reforms, at present, all 34,805 Fair Price Shops (FPSs) in the State of Tamil Nadu have been automated by installing ePoS devices for seamless distribution of foodgrains in a transparent manner (electronically) through biometric/ Aadhaar authentication of beneficiaries. It improved the transparency, efficiency and accountability in distribution of foodgrains in Public Distribution System (PDS).

(c) and (d) To ensure the availability of internet/connectivity for ePoS devices at FPSs in remote locations / shadow/no network areas in some States, the Department of Telecommunications has been requested to resolve the internet/connectivity related issues. Further, the beneficiaries are empowered to lift their entitled foodgrains under One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) from any FPS having operational ePoS device without facing any internet/connectivity related challenges. The ePoS devices have a functionality to work in offline mode with limited/ no internet connectivity. The ePoS devices have to come periodically to network area to sync the offline ePoS data with PDS online system.

The process of distributing foodgrains through ePoS 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 ePoS 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.

(e) At present, all 34,805 Fair Price Shops (FPSs) in the State of Tamil Nadu have been automated by installing ePoS devices for seamless distribution of foodgrains in a transparent manner (electronically) through biometric/ Aadhaar authentication of beneficiaries.

AUCTION OF MINES

2223. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

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

- (a) Whether the Government is considering to make auctions for many mines by the year 2031 and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that this is in line with the Government's approval for Rs.16,300 crore National Critical Mineral Mission;
- (c) whether the National Critical Mineral Mission envisages a separate investment of Rs18,000 crore by public sector units; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Yes Sir. Under the National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM), the Government aims to boost domestic production through auction of critical mineral blocks. It is expected to auction over 100 blocks during the Mission period from 2024-25 to 2030-31. In 2024-25, 24 blocks of critical minerals have already been successfully auctioned by the Central Government. The expenditure on the Mission

will be ₹16,300 crore. In addition, ₹18,000 crore investment is expected by PSUs, etc.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The National Critical Mineral Mission envisages a separate investment of Rs.18,000 crore by public sector units etc. Some of the PSUs which can invest in critical minerals are Khanij Bidesh India Limited (KABIL), Coal India Ltd. (CIL), National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC), NTPC Mining Ltd, Neyveli Lignite Corporation India Ltd (NLCIL), Steel Authority of India (SAIL), Indian Rare Earth Ltd (IREL), Oil India Ltd, ONGC Videsh Ltd (OVL). Other PSUs are also being encouraged to invest abroad in critical minerals.

REGULATIONS ON OTT PLATFORMS

2224. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is considering stricter regulations on digital content, particularly regarding obscene material on OTT platforms, in response to recent public concerns;
- (b) the specific measures being proposed to regulate digital content while ensuring a balance between content moderation and creative freedom; and
- (c) whether consultations have been held with stakeholders including OTT platforms and content creators regarding the proposed regulatory changes and if so, the details of the key outcomes?

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

(a) to (c) The Government has notified Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 (IT Rules, 2021) on 25th February, 2021 under Information Technology Act, 2000.

Part-III of these Rules, administered by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, provides for a Code of Ethics for publishers of online curated content (OTT platforms) 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.

INDIA AND SRI LANKA COLLABORATION ON MINERAL EXPLORATION

2225. SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

- (a) whether India is collaborating with Sri Lanka on mineral exploration and mining;
- (b) if so, the details of specific benefits for India therefrom;
- (c) the key provisions of this memorandum of understanding (MoU) and the manner in which it will facilitate bilateral collaboration in mineral exploration;
- (d) the details of the measures that are being considered to ensure that mineral exploration and mining activities under this partnership are environmentally sustainable;
- (e) whether the Government is considering joint research and technology-sharing initiatives to improve mining and mineral processing in both countries; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Sri Lanka is well-endowed with industrial minerals like Graphite, Ilmenite, Rutile, Zircon and phosphate, which are among the minerals identified as critical minerals for India. These minerals are essential for their uses in green technologies like solar panels, wind turbines, batteries, and electric vehicles which are integral to the transition toward clean energy and a low-carbon economy.

With the untapped mineral reserves of Sri Lanka, India stands to benefit significantly in boosting its resource availability of critical minerals for domestic Industry. Hence, the Ministry of Mines is actively engaging with Government of Sri Lanka to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for enhanced cooperation in the areas of exploration, mining and capacity building.

(d) The National Mineral Policy, 2019, prioritizes sustainable mining by integrating environmental, economic, and social considerations into all mining decisions. It focuses on mitigating environmental impacts using scientific norms and afforestation practices, while encouraging the use of renewable energy to reduce pollution and carbon footprints. The policy also includes incentives for eco-friendly practices and provides training for workers to address environmental concerns, ensuring mining operations are both responsible and sustainable.

This is the benchmark against which all mining operations domestic or abroad are to be evaluated in terms of their comparative performance on sustainable development framework and enforce commitment on part of the mining companies to adopt sustainable development practices for achieving environmental and social goals.

(e) and (f) The proposed MoU contains provision for facilitating joint research and technology sharing initiatives to improve mining and mineral processing in both countries.

छोटे खानपान लाइसेंसधारियों की समस्याएं

2226. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार रेलवे प्लेटफॉर्म पर काम करने वाले छोटे खानपान लाइसेंसधारियों की समस्या से अवगत है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आईआरसीटीसी ने वर्ष 2012 से रेलवे प्लेटफॉर्म पर लाइसेंसधारियों द्वारा बेची जा रही चाय-पकौड़ा आदि वस्तुओं की कीमतों में कितनी बार वृद्धि की है;

- (ग) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा वर्ष 2012 में रेलवे स्टेशनों के प्लेटफॉर्म पर छोटे खानपान लाइसेंसधारियों द्वारा बेची जा रही वस्तुओं की दरें निर्धारित की गई थीं;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो रेलवे बोर्ड/क्षेत्रीय रेलवे, विशेष रूप से उत्तर रेलवे द्वारा चाय, कॉफी, पूरी, पकौड़ा आदि खाद्य वस्तुओं की दरों में वृद्धि न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं;
- (ङ) छोटे खानपान लाइसेंसधारियों की समस्याओं के समाधान तथा उनके द्वारा बेची जा रही वस्तुओं की कीमतों में वृद्धि करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और
- (च) सरकार द्वारा एकसमान नीति तैयार करने तथा भेदभावपूर्ण नीति को समाप्त करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क) से (च) रेलवे द्वारा समय-समय पर छोटे खान-पान लाइसेंसधारकों और उनके संगठनों से अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होते रहते हैं। उनकी चिंताओं की मैरिट के आधार पर जांच की जाती है और तदनुसार कार्रवाई की जाती है।

वाणिज्यिक परिपत्र संख्या 53/2018 के तहत चाय/कॉफी की दरों को संशोधित किया गया था और अन्य मानक मर्च की दरों को वाणिज्यिक परिपत्र संख्या 64/2019 के तहत संशोधित किया गया था। इसके अलावा, खानपान नीति 2017 में दी गई शक्तियों के तहत क्षेत्रीय रेलों और आईआरसीटीसी द्वारा अन्य ए-ला-कार्टे मर्च की दरों में संशोधन किया जाता है।

**NATIONAL MINORITIES DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCE CORPORATION
(NMDFC)**

2227. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH

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

- (a) the details of the total number of beneficiaries under the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) during the last five years. State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh:
- (b) the details of the funds allocated for the said scheme during the last five years, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has any data regarding the beneficiaries under the credit line-1 and credit line-2 of the educational loan scheme; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, total number of loans sanctioned and amount disbursed till date, year-wise?

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

(a) The schemes of NMDFC are implemented across the states through State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) nominated by State Governments/ UT administration and Punjab Gramin Bank and Canara Bank. The Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Financial Corporation (APSMFC) is currently implementing National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) schemes as a State Channelizing Agency (SCA) in Andhra Pradesh. The implementation of NMDFC schemes through APSMFC was halted in the year 2008-09 when the State Government decided to focus solely on grant-based schemes. Following the division of the erstwhile Andhra Pradesh into the present Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has nominated APSMFC to continue implementing NMDFC schemes in Andhra Pradesh.

APSMFC is presently required to sign a General Loan Agreement (GLA) with NMDFC, and the Government of Andhra Pradesh is obliged to provide a fresh government guarantee in favor of APSMFC to facilitate the drawing of funds from NMDFC. Furthermore, to enhance outreach, the implementation of NMDFC schemes across the country is being expanded through Canara Bank, commencing from August 2021.

The state-wise details of the number of beneficiaries financed under NMDFC schemes, including Andhra Pradesh, during the last five financial years (2019-20 to 2023-24) are being compiled and are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) The state-wise details of funds being released by the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) to its State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) for utilizing the funds for concessional lending to targeted beneficiaries under NMDFC schemes during the last five financial years, i.e., from F.Y. 2019-20 to F.Y. 2023-24, are being compiled and are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c) and (d) Yes, The year-wise and credit line-wise details of education loans being disbursed by the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) through its State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) since F.Y. 2015-16 are being compiled and are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise number of beneficiaries financed by NMDFC during F.Y. 2019-20 to F.Y. 2023-24

Sl. No.	STATE/UT	No. of Beneficiaries
1	ANDAMAN and NICOBAR	3
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	3191
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	23
4	ASSAM	959
5	BIHAR	177
6	CHANDIGARH	33
7	DELHI	40
8	GOA	104
9	GUJARAT	956
10	HARYANA	1874
11	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3387
12	JAMMU and KASHMIR	14873
13	JHARKHAND	123
14	KARNATAKA	456
15	KERALA	283088
16	LADAKH	1
17	LAKSHADWEEP	41
18	MADHYA PRADESH	9
19	MAHARASHTRA	2395
20	MANIPUR	121
21	MEGHALAYA	170
22	MIZORAM	876
23	NAGALAND	1205
24	ODISHA	243
25	PUDUCHERRY	1
26	PUNJAB	119
27	RAJASTHAN	1470
28	SIKKIM	66

29	TAMILNADU	66667
30	TELANGANA	873
31	TRIPURA	1222
32	UTTAR PRADESH	3067
33	UTTRAKHAND	118
34	WEST BENGAL	448493
	Grand Total	836444

STATEMENT-II

State-wise Details of Funds released by NMDFC to its SCAs for utilizing for the purpose of further lending to target beneficiaries during F.Y. 2019-20 to F.Y. 2023-24

Sl. NO.	STATE/UT	Funds released by NMDFC (Rs. In crs.)
1	ANDAMAN and NICOBAR	0.03
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	9.68
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.52
4	ASSAM	2.79
5	BIHAR	1.41
6	CHANDIGARH	0.50
7	DELHI	0.60
8	GOA	1.62
9	GUJARAT	14.43
10	HARYANA	22.17
11	HIMACHAL PRADESH	50.79
12	JAMMU and KASHMIR	198.77
13	JHARKHAND	6.55
14	KARNATAKA	3.81
15	KERALA	1345.42
16	LADAKH	0.02
17	LAKSHADWEEP	0.27

18	MADHYA PRADESH	0.19
19	MAHARASHTRA	31.03
20	MANIPUR	0.48
21	MEGHALAYA	1.63
22	MIZORAM	13.43
23	NAGALAND	3.03
24	ODISHA	0.89
25	PUDUCHERRY	0.02
26	PUNJAB	3.78
27	RAJASTHAN	16.23
28	SIKKIM	1.00
29	TAMIL NADU	253.94
30	TELANGANA	7.86
31	TRIPURA	18.32
32	UTTAR PRADESH	34.58
33	UTTRAKHAND	1.59
34	WEST BENGAL	1552.82
	Grand Total	3600.21

STATEMENT-III

Year-wise and Credit Line wise details of Education loan disbursed by NMDF through its SCAs since F.Y. 2015-16

(Amt. Rs. In crs)

	Credit Line 1		Credit Line 2		Total	
F.Y.	No. of Benef.	Amt.	No. of Benef.	Amt.	No. of Benef.	Amt.
2015-2016	1615	14.72	70	1.08	1685	15.80
2016-2017	1779	16.93	142	2.38	1921	19.31
2017-2018	1709	17.84	174	3.25	1883	21.08
2018-2019	1433	16.79	172	3.27	1605	20.07
2019-2020	4350	47.70	178	6.11	4528	53.81
2020-2021	2565	91.16	142	4.90	2707	96.06

2021-2022	579	10.97	144	7.88	723	18.85
2022-2023	1953	31.32	112	4.32	2065	35.64
2023-2024	581	9.75	92	2.73	673	12.48
2024-2025	801	18.51	63	1.89	864	20.40
Grand Total	17365	275.70	1289	37.79	18654	313.49

IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

2228. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any impact assessment analysis of various Government schemes continuing since last five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, scheme-wise;
- (c) the details of action taken or proposed to be taken to improve upon the impact of these Schemes to the targeted groups;
- (d) whether any such impact assessment analysis of Government Schemes has been undertaken earlier during the years 2014-19; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO), under the Ministry of Planning, conducts evaluation studies of Central Sector Schemes (CS) and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) from time to time. DMEO has completed evaluation studies of 150 schemes (CS/CSS) since last 5 years (2020-25). The

scheme-wise details of the evaluation studies conducted by DMEO since last five (5) years (2020-25) are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) The final evaluation reports, along with the recommendations/ suggestions, are shared with the respective administrative/line Ministries/Departments, and also with the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance.

However, the implementation of these recommendations/ suggestions is the domain of the respective line/administrative Ministries/Departments. DMEO has no role in the same. However, these recommendation/suggestions as given by DMEO, NITI and the action taken/proposed to be taken are reflected in the EFC/SFC notes prepared by the Ministries/Departments when these schemes come up for renewal.

(d) and (e) DMEO (erstwhile Programme Evaluation Organisation) has completed evaluation studies of 10 schemes (CS/CSS) between the year 2014-19. The scheme-wise details of the evaluation studies conducted by DMEO between the year (2014-19) are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

The scheme-wise details of the evaluation studies conducted by DMEO

A: Name of Scheme(CS/CSS) (Year 2020-25)	
Central Sector Scheme (CS)	
1. North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS) 2. Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme 3. Khadi and Gramodyog Vikas Yojana (KGVY) 4. The Integrated Coffee Development Programme (ICDP) 5. Sustainable and Inclusive Development of Natural Rubber Sector 6. Silk Samagra 7. Integrated Scheme for Export Promotion and Quality Improvement in Spices and Research and Development of Cardamom. 8. Tea Board Scheme: 8.1. Plantation Development Scheme (PDS) 8.2. Quality Up-gradation and Product Diversification Scheme (QUPDS) along with Orthodox Production Subsidy 8.3. Market Promotion Scheme (MPS) 8.4. Research and Development (RandD) 8.5. National Programme for Tea Regulations (NPTR)	9. Coir Vikas Yojana 10.Credit Guarantee Fund for Micro Units (CGFMU) 11.Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF) and Price Support Scheme (PSS) 12.Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) 13.DST Schemes: 13.1. S and T Institutional and Human Capacity 13.2. Research and Development Scheme 13.3. Innovation, Technology Development Deployment 14.DBT Schemes: 14.1. Biotechnology Research Development, 14.2. Industrial and Entrepreneurship Development 15.Capacity Building and Human Resource Development Scheme of CSIR 16.Regional Connectivity Scheme – UDAAN

Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)

1. Integrated Watershed Management Program

UCSS Evaluation Package 1:

Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fisheries Sector

1. Agriculture Marketing
2. Information Technology
3. Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Cooperation
4. Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census and Statistics
5. National Bamboo Mission
6. National Food Security Mission
7. National Mission on Horticulture
8. National Mission on OilSeed and Oil Palm
9. National Project on Agro- Forestry
10. National Project on Organic Farming
11. National Project on Soil Health and Fertility
12. Organic Value Chain Development for North East Region
13. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana
14. Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change
15. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna
16. Sub - Mission on Agriculture Extension
17. Sub- Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation
18. Sub- Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine

4. POSHAN Abhiyan/National Nutrition Mission (including ISSNIP)
5. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana
6. Scheme for Adolescent Girls
7. Scheme for welfare of working children in need of care and protection
8. Amount met from Nirbhaya Fund
9. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
10. Gender Budgeting
11. Gender Budgeting and Research, Publication and Monitoring
12. High Level Committee on Status of Women
13. Information and Mass Communication
14. Innovative work on Women and Children (Social Defence)
15. Mahila Police Volunteers
16. Mahila Shakti Kendra

19.Sub- Mission on Seed and Planting Material 20.Dairy Entrepreneurship Development 21.Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund 22.Dairying Through Cooperatives (EAP) 23.Indigenous Breeds 24.Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey 25.Livestock Health and Disease Control 26.National Dairy Plan (EAP) 27.National Dairy Plan-II 28.National Livestock Mission 29.National Mission on Bovine Productivity 30.National Programme for Bovine Breeding 31.National Programme for Dairy Development 32.Rashtriya Gokul Mission 33.Support to State Co-operative Dairy Federations 34.Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund 35.Inland Fisheries 36.Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries 37.Marine Fisheries UCSS Evaluation Package 2: Women and Child Development Anganwadi Services (Erstwhile Core ICDS) 1. Anganwadi Services (Erstwhile Core	17.One Stop Center 18.Other Schemes Funded from Nirbhaya Fund 19.Research, Publication and Monitoring 20.Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) 21.Swadhar Greh 22.Ujjawala 23.Women Helpline 24.Working Women Hostel UCSS Package 3: Human Resource Development 1. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan 2. Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) 3. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan 4. Teachers Training and Adult Education 5. National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools 6. Education Scheme for Madrasas and Minorities UCSS Package 4: Urban Transformation 1. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) 2. AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation) 3. Smart Cities Mission 4. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY)-Urban

ICDS) 2. Child Protection Services 3. National Creche Scheme UCSS Package 5: Rural Development 1. National Rural Livelihood Mission 2. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY)- Rural 3. Annapurna Scheme 4. Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme(IGNDPS) 5. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) 6. Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme(IGNWPS) 7. National Family Benefit Scheme 8. National Social Assistance Program (Administrative Expenditure) 9. Programme Component 10.Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna 11.Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission UCSS Package 6: Drinking Water and Sanitation 1. National Rural Drinking Water Mission 2. SBM-Rural 3. Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) - Urban UCSS Package 7: Health 1. National Rural Health Mission 2. National Urban Health Mission (Support from National Investment	UCSS Package 9: Water Resources, Environment and Forests 1. Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems (Funded from NCEF) 2. Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (Funded from NCEF) 3. National Mission for a Green India (Funded From NCEF) 4. National River Conservation Programme 5. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Program 6. Assistance for Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal Project 7. Atal Bhujal Yojna 8. Flood Management and Border Areas Programme(FMBAP) 9. Flood Management Programme 10.Har Khet Ko Pani 11.Impact Assessment Studies 12.Integrated Watershed Development Program 13.Irrigation Census 14.Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)- Per Drop More Crop 15.River Management Activities and Works Related to Border Areas CSS Package 10: Social Inclusion, Law and Order and Justice delivery 1. Educational Empowerment

Fund) 3. Tertiary Care Programs 4. Human Resources for Health and Medical Education 5. National AYUSH Misson (NAM) (Support from National Investment Fund) 6. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY) UCSS Package 8: Jobs and Skills 1. Employment Generation Programs 2. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana	2. Special Central Assistance 3. Civil Rights 4. Livelihoods 5. Infrastructure Development 6. Tribal Education 7. Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana 8. Special Central Assistance 9. Support to Tribal Research Institutes 10. Access and Equity 11. Education Empowerment 12. Development of Minorities - Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities (MSDP) 13. Schemes for Backward Classes 14. Schemes for Other Vulnerable Groups 15. Modernisation of Police Forces 16. Gram Nyayalayas 17. Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary 18. Border Area Development Program
B: Name of Scheme(CS/CSS) (Year 2014-19)	
Central Sector Scheme (CS)	
1. Efficacy of Minimum Support Price Scheme for Farmers 2. Public Distribution System (PDS) 3. Farm Loan Waiver Scheme	
Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)	
1. Integrated Scheme on Micro Irrigation 2. Command Area Development And Water Management 3. Nai Roshini - Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women 4. Swachh Bharat - Grameen 5. Pradhanmantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Watershed Component)	

6. Teacher Education in India (under Samagra Shiksha)
7. Right to Education Harmonized SSA

CONNECTIVITY OF IMPHAL THROUGH RAIL

2229. DR. ANGOMCHA BIMOL AKOIJAM:

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

- (a) the progress of railway line construction to connect Imphal;
- (b) the year in which the project to connect Imphal by Indian Railways was initiated alongwith the originally set target date for completion including the details of revisions to the target dates indicating the reasons for such changes;
- (c) the current timeline for the project's completion;
- (d) the total expenditure incurred on the project so far and the estimated cost for the remaining work; and
- (e) the details of passenger and goods trains currently operating to and from Manipur along with their frequencies?

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

(a) to (e) Jiribam - Imphal (111 km) new line project has been taken up for connecting Imphal with Indian Railways (IR) network. Latest anticipated cost of the project is ₹22,274 crore and expenditure of ₹14,423 has been incurred on the project upto 31.03.2024. An outlay of ₹1,200 crore has been provided for the financial year 2024-25.

55.36 Km. from Jiribam to Khongsang has already been commissioned. Work has been taken up in balance stretch. Poor geological strata like highly weathered rock and loose soil hampering progress of tunneling in this region. Further soil, Law and order problem, frequent closure of NH-37 causing difficulty in transportation of construction resources and major land slide in Tupul area in June, 2022, have also affected the progress of work.

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

As the Railway network straddles across state boundaries, train are operated, as per network requirement, across such boundaries. However, to cater to the needs of the passengers of stations located in the State of Manipur, Indian Railways operates two pairs of train services viz. 55665/55666 Silchar – Vangaichungpao Passenger (daily) and 12097/12098 Agartala – Khongsang Jan Shatabdi Express (tri-weekly). Keeping in view the concerns of the State Government of Manipur, these services have been temporarily suspended since 4th May, 2023. -

Details of freight traffic handled at Jiribam and Khongsang terminals in the financial year 2024-25 (upto February, 2025) is as under:-

Stations	No. of Rakes handled
Jiribam	15.5
Khongsang	16

RECRUITMENT EFFICIENCY

2230. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps to improve recruitment efficiency during the last decade;
- (b) if so, the details of the number of vacancies filled in Indian Railways between 2014 and 2024 along with a comparison to the previous decade (2004-2014); and
- (c) whether the Government has taken steps to improve access to examinations for SCs/STs candidates, 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) 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 and Metallurgical Assistant (CMA), Paramedical Categories, Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate), Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under-Graduate), Ministerial and Isolated Categories and Level-1.

For 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	Centres	Days	Shifts
1 st Stage CBT for the post of ALP (18,799 vacancies)	18,40,347	156	346	5	15
CBT for the post of RPF-SI (452 vacancies)	15,35,635	143	306	5	15
1 st Stage CBT for the post of JE/DMS/CMA (7,951 vacancies)	11,01,266	146	323	3	9

CBT for the post of Technician (14,298 vacancies)	26,99,892	139	312	9	27

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.

The following relaxations/concessions are given to Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes candidates in direct recruitment to Group 'C' posts by Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs)-

- (a) Upper Age Relaxation,
- (b) Waiver of examination fee,
- (c) Free Travelling Pass to and fro during examination,
- (d) Relaxation in qualifying marks.

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी में अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा देना

2231. श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी:

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

- (क) छत्तीसगढ़ में विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी में अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कार्यरत संस्थाओं के नाम क्या हैं;
- (ख) क्या सरकार छत्तीसगढ़ में सीएसआईसीआर का अनुसंधान संस्थान स्थापित करने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) राज्य में कृषि में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बनाई जा रही योजनाएं क्या हैं; और

(घ) छत्तीसगढ़ में स्टार्टअप और नवाचार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत आने वाले सभी विभागों सहित केंद्र सरकार के कई संगठन छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान का प्रोत्साहन करने हेतु कार्यरत हैं। मंत्रालय के पास अनुसंधान संस्थानों की स्थापना के लिए कोई राज्य-विशिष्ट योजना नहीं है और विभिन्न संगठन अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देते हैं।

(ग) वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद (सीएसआईआर) छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में सीएसआईआर अरोमा मिशन और सीएसआईआर फ्लोरीकल्चर मिशन को क्रियान्वित कर रहा है तथा सुगंध, स्वाद, सुगंध अणुओं और मूल्यवर्धित उत्पादों के लिए सुगंध और पुष्पकृषि फसलों की खेती, प्रसंस्करण और विपणन में किसानों और उद्यमियों को सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है। ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(घ) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीएसटी) छत्तीसगढ़ में स्टार्टअप्स और नवाचार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अपनी विभिन्न योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से अनेक प्रयास कर रहा है। ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है। जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीबीटी) अपनी जैव प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान नवाचार और उद्यमिता विकास (बायो-राइड) योजना के माध्यम से छत्तीसगढ़ सहित देश में जैव प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान नवाचार और उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा दे रहा है।

विवरण-I

कृषि में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कार्यान्वित की जा रही योजनाएं

सीएसआईआर अरोमा मिशन

- औषधीय और सुगंधित पौधों की खेती और प्रसंस्करण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बस्तर और छत्तीसगढ़ के अन्य क्षेत्रों के विभिन्न गांवों में जनजातीय किसानों के लिए 15 प्रशिक्षण-सह-जागरूकता कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए हैं।
- युवाओं और महिलाओं सहित 814 जनजातीय किसानों को सुगंधित फसलों की खेती, आसवन और विपणन के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर प्रशिक्षण दिया गया। बस्तर क्षेत्र में मालगांव, देउरभाल, निलिजी, भामनी और मयूरडोंगर में सुगंधित फसलों की खेती और प्रसंस्करण के लिए जनजातीय क्लस्टर बनाये गये हैं।
- बस्तर क्षेत्र के कोंडागांव और जगदलपुर जिलों में सीएसआईआर अरोमा मिशन के तहत जनजातीय किसानों को लेमनग्रास की उच्च उपज देने वाली किस्म सीआईएम-कृष्णा की 25 लाख कलम वितरित की गईं। जनजातीय किसानों की भागीदारी में 208 हेक्टेयर भूमि पर लेमनग्रास और अन्य सुगंधित फसलों की खेती की जा रही है।
- छत्तीसगढ़ में 500 हेक्टेयर से अधिक क्षेत्रों को सुगंधित फसलों की खेती के अंतर्गत लाया गया है।
- सीएसआईआर अरोमा मिशन के अंतर्गत जनजातीय किसानों के खेतों पर सुगंधित जड़ी-बूटियों के प्रसंस्करण/आसवन के लिए पांच उन्नत आसवन इकाइयां स्थापित की गई हैं ताकि आवश्यक तेल निकाला जा सके।

सीएसआईआर फ्लोरीकल्चर मिशन

- पुष्प-कृषि आधारित उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दांतेवाड़ा में तीन जनजातीय क्लस्टर बनाये गये हैं।
- 49 लाभार्थियों के लिए तीन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए हैं।

- बैरवबंद, भोगम और तुधपरास गांवों में 50000 गेंदे की जड़ वाली कलमें, 100 बिकसा पौध और 500 हिबिस्कस कलमें वितरित की गईं।
- दंतेवाड़ा में जैवउर्वरक उत्पादन इकाई को चलाने के लिए तकनीकी सहायता दी गई है।

विवरण-II

छत्तीसगढ़ में स्टार्टअप्स और नवाचार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न योजनाएँ और कार्यक्रम

- भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान भिलाई में एक प्रौद्योगिकी नवाचार केंद्र (टीआईएच) की स्थापना की गई है जो राष्ट्रीय अंतःविषयात्मक साइबर-भौतिक प्रणाली मिशन (एनएम-आईसीपीएस) के तहत वित्तीय प्रौद्योगिकियों (फिनटेक) पर ध्यान केंद्रित करेगा। टीआईएच का उद्देश्य विभिन्न शैक्षणिक और अनुसंधान संस्थानों जैसे एनआईटी रायपुर, पंडित रविशंकर शुक्ल विश्वविद्यालय रायपुर, इंदिरा गांधी कृषि विश्वविद्यालय रायपुर, अंबागढ़ चौक में सरकारी एल.सी.एस. पीजी कॉलेज, राजनंदगांव में सरकारी दिग्विजय स्वायत्तशासी पीजी कॉलेज, एम्स रायपुर आदि के साथ सहयोगी परियोजनाओं की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला के माध्यम से नवाचार को बढ़ावा देना और क्षेत्र के प्रौद्योगिकीय विकास में योगदान करना है।
- एनएम-आईसीपीएस के तहत सहायित आईआईटी रोपड़ प्रौद्योगिकी एवं नवाचार फाउंडेशन (आईहब - एडब्लूएडीएच) छत्तीसगढ़ में कृषि चुनौतियों से निपटने, उत्पादकता स्थिरता बढ़ाने और कृषि नवाचार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अपने कार्यनीतिक कार्यक्रम अनुसंधान नवाचार और अगली पीढ़ी की तकनीक-व्यावसायीकरण (स्प्रिंट) योजना के माध्यम से स्टार्टअप को इनक्यूबेशन, फंडिंग और मेंटरशिप प्रदान कर रहा है। राज्य में टीआईएच द्वारा सहायित प्रसिद्ध स्टार्टअप में विजडमट्री एडुटेक एलएलपी, स्काईका टेक्नोलॉजीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड और एग्री मैट्रिक्स इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड शामिल हैं।
- भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान भिलाई, राष्ट्रीय क्वांटम मिशन (एनक्यूएम) के तहत क्वांटम संचार के लिए विषयगत हब के अंतर्गत सदस्य संस्थानों में से एक है। छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में क्वांटम प्रौद्योगिकी पारितंत्र

के सुदृढीकरण और उभरते क्वांटम क्षेत्रों में उद्यमियों, शोधकर्ताओं और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों को सहायित करने हेतु स्टार्टअप और नवाचार को बढ़ावा देने के प्रयास चल रहे हैं।

- विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित उद्यमिता और स्टार्टअप पारितंत्र को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 2016 में राष्ट्रीय नवाचार विकास और दोहन पहल (निधि) के तहत, डीएसटी ने राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, रायपुर में निधि प्रौद्योगिकी व्यवसाय इनक्यूबेटर (टीबीआई) की स्थापना की है। छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में नवाचार और उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय बिलासपुर, डॉ. सी. वी. रमन विश्वविद्यालय, कोटा, बिलासपुर और छत्तीसगढ़ स्वामी विवेकानंद तकनीकी विश्वविद्यालय, भिलाई में 3 निधि आईटीबीआई की स्थापना की गई।
- डीएसटी ने विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित अनुसंधान और नवाचार के प्रोत्साहन तथा शोधकर्ताओं को अन्य संस्थानों, राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं और उद्योग के साथ नेटवर्क बनाने के लिए एक मंच प्रदान करने के लिए गुरु घासीदास केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर में एक प्रौद्योगिकी सक्षम केंद्र (टीईसी) की स्थापना की है।

BHARATTRADE NET SCHEME

2232. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps to support India's skilled workforce by assisting the domestic electronic equipment industry in leveraging Industry 4.0 opportunities and fostering innovation under the proposed BharatTradeNet (BTN) – A Unified Trade Platform mentioned in the Union Budget 2025-26;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the concrete plan and timeline in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government has formulated any specific plans for the skilled

workforce under this initiative for Karnataka particularly Dakshina Kannada district; and

(d) the further objectives and key components of the BharatTradeNet (BTN) scheme along with the current status of its implementation and the steps 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) to (d) BharatTradeNet (BTN) aims to digitize cross border trade documentation, enable seamless data exchange, facilitate trade finance, ensure regulatory compliance, and enhance security. Currently, it is in the stakeholder consultation stage, focusing on integration and implementation planning.

The Government of India envisions to position India as a global hub for Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) by encouraging and driving capabilities in the country for developing core components, including chipsets, and creating an enabling environment for the industry to compete globally. Towards this, the Government has taken several measures to boost electronics manufacturing including semiconductors in the country and incentivize large investments in electronic goods and appliances as well as to promote exports. MeitY notified National Policy on Electronics 2019 (NPE 2019) under which it introduced Production Linked Incentive Schemes for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing and IT Hardware with a Budget outlay of Rs. 34,193 Cr and Rs. 17,000 Crore respectively, Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic

Components and Semiconductors (SPECS) with a budget outlay of Rs. 3,285 Crore and the Modified Electronics Manufacturing Clusters 2.0 (EMC 2.0) with a budget outlay of Rs. 3,762 crore. Further, the Semicon India programme was launched with a total outlay of Rs 76,000 crore for the development of semiconductor and display manufacturing ecosystem in the country.

As a result of these initiatives, electronics manufacturing has grown significantly in last decade. The domestic production of electronic goods has increased from Rs 1.90 lakh crore in FY 2014-15 to Rs 9.52 lakh crore in FY 2023-24 (industry figures) at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of more than 17%. The exports of electronic goods have increased from Rs 0.38 lakh crore in FY 2014-15 to Rs 2.41 lakh crore in FY 2023-24 at a CAGR of more than 20%. Further around 2.5 million (25 Lakh) direct and indirect jobs have been created in the electronics sector till FY 2023-24 (Source: India Cellular and Electronics Association (ICEA)).

The specific details with respect to the State of Karnataka under various MeitY Schemes (Till Feb. 2025) are summarized below:

Scheme	No. of Applications	Production (INR Cr.)	Investment (INR Cr.)	Employment	Exports (INR Cr.)
PLI for Large Scale Manufacturing	6	94967.11	1915.73	34805	80836.63
PLI Scheme for IT Hardware (1 and 2.0 Combined)	3	7.89	85.92	59	2.2

Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECS)	10	633.21	607..08	585	-
Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS)	36	88015.10	9311.7	9419	38114.82
Total	55	183623.31	11313.35	44868	118953.67

Scheme	Total land allotted	No. of Companies allotted land	Units Under Production	Units under construction	Cumulative Investment Mobilised (INR Cr.)	Total Employment
Electronics Manufacturing Cluster (EMC)	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	58
Electronics Manufacturing Cluster (EMC 2.0)	88 acres	4	NA	1	90	300

The government is implementing various skilling projects/schemes to address the requirements of Industry 4.0 that includes:

- (i) Skill Development in ESDM Sector: Two schemes on Skill Development in ESDM Sector are being implemented by MeitY to facilitate creation of an ecosystem for development of ESDM Sector in the entire country entitled “Scheme for Financial Assistance to select States/UTs for Skill Development in Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) sector” (Scheme-1 and 2) Under the schemes, a total of 4,93,926 candidates have been trained nationwide and 3,75,295 candidates have been certified out of which 1,38,062 candidates have been placed in the area of ESDM Sector. In the state of Karnataka , 20,991 candidates have been trained, 14,789 candidates have been certified and 7,763 candidates have been placed.
- (ii) The C2S Programme is an umbrella programme initiated by MeitY at 113 academic organizations (including 100 academic institutions/ RandD organizations and 13 startups/ MSMEs) spread across the country with an aim to train 85,000 specialized manpower in the area of VLSI and Embedded System Design and leap frog in ESDM space by way of inculcating the culture of Chip/ System-on-Chip (SoC)/ System Level Design. Under the project, so far, more than 43000 candidates have been trained under the project.
- (iii) MeitY has initiated a program for training 20,000 engineering students on 3D Printing and Additive Manufacturing Technology by CDAC, Kolkata and Webel Technology Limited. The project is being implemented in collaboration with 4 institutions in West Bengal and 3 institutions in Bihar.

- (iv) FutureSkills Prime- MeitY has initiated a programme titled “FutureSkills PRIME”, jointly with the National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM), aimed at re-skilling/ up-skilling candidates in new/emerging technologies, including Robotic Process Automation, Additive Manufacturing/ 3D Printing, Cloud Computing, Social and Mobile and Cyber Security.

DISCRIMINATORY PRICING IN E-COMMERCE PLATFORMS BASED ON OPERATING SYSTEMS

2233. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has noticed that e-commerce platforms are offering different product prices depending on the operating systems (IOS, Android, etc.) of Mobiles/Tablets;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the steps being taken to ensure transparency in pricing practices on e-commerce platforms; and
- (c) whether the Government plans to introduce regulatory measures to prevent discriminatory pricing based on Operating systems and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (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.

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

In terms of the provisions of these rules, no e-commerce entity shall

- a) manipulate the price of the goods or services offered on its platform in such a manner as to gain unreasonable profit by imposing on consumers any unjustified price having regard to the prevailing market conditions, the essential nature of the good or service, any extraordinary circumstances under which the good or service is offered, and any other relevant consideration in determining whether the price charged is justified.
- b) Discriminate between the consumers of the same class or make any arbitrary classification of consumers affecting their rights under the Act.

These rules also provide that no e-commerce entity shall adopt any unfair trade practice, whether in the course of business on its platform or otherwise.

Under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA), an executive agency, came into existence on 24.07.2020. It is designed to intervene, to prevent consumer detriment arising from unfair trade practices and to initiate class action(s), including the enforcement of recalls, refunds and return of products. Its core mandate is to prevent and regulate false or misleading advertisements which are prejudicial to the public interest.

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

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

SLOWDOWN IN AVERAGE SPEED OF VANDE BHARAT EXPRESS

2234. SHRI VE. VAITHILINGAM:

DR. DHARAMVIRA GANDHI:

DR. KALYAN VAIJINATHRAO KALE:

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

- (a) the reasons for the slowdown in the average speed of Vande Bharat trains over the years despite their design capability to operate at higher speeds;
- (b) the details of Government's assessment of infrastructure-related challenges including track conditions and terrain that prevent the Vande Bharat trains from achieving their designed speed on most routes;
- (c) the steps being taken to address issues such as ongoing track upgrades, difficult terrains and seasonal weather impacts to improve operational speeds across all Vande Bharat routes;
- (d) the progress made in enhancing rail infrastructure under the Government's modernisation initiatives to support semi-high-speed and high-speed rail travel; and
- (e) the details of the timeline and strategy for achieving optimal operational speeds for Vande Bharat Express on additional routes to fulfil its intended role as a semi-high-speed train service?

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

(a) to (e) Vande Bharat coaches are designed to operate up to speed of 160 kmph. However, the speed of a train depends not only on type of rolling stock but also on track structure available along the route.

Upgradation and improvement of track infrastructure is a continuous and ongoing process over Indian Railways. In 2014, speed potential of only about

31,000 km of track was 110 kmph and above, which has significantly been improved to about 80,000 km at present. 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 and crossing tampers for improved maintainability and reliability of track.
- vi. Deployment of state-of-the-art modern machines including Rail Grinding machines manufactured in India on Railway network to further improve asset reliability.
- vii. Mechanisation of track laying activity through use of track machines like PQRS, TRT, T-28 etc.
- 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).

OVERCROWDING TRAINS IN KERALA

2235. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the overcrowding situation in trains running in Kerala;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has received any request from Kerala to run a third and a fourth line between Thiruvananthapuram and Mangaluru for trains at higher speeds; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this direction considering that 90 per cent of the trains travelling within Kerala in the North-South direction connecting Thiruvananthapuram and Mangaluru are overcrowded and existing rail lines have become oversaturated?

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

- (a) to (d) On Indian Railways, demand pattern 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.

Indian Railways (IR), continuously monitor the demand pattern and makes consistent efforts to cater to the needs of travelling passengers by introducing new trains, extending and increasing the frequencies of existing trains. Loads of existing trains are also augmented, both on temporary and permanent basis, to enhance the accommodation available for passengers.

In addition, IR also operates Special train services during festivals, holidays, etc. to cater to the extra needs of passengers and to supplement the accommodation available by regular trains. Accordingly, to cater to the needs of Thiruvananthapuram and Mangaluru sector, IR operated 416 trips of special trains and augmented 03 pairs of trains utilising 7 coaches during 2024-2025 (till February, 2025).

To facilitate passengers, presently, two pairs of trains viz. 06031/06032 Shoranur - Kannur Passenger Special and 06169/06170 Kollam - Ernakulam MEMU Express specials have been operationalised w.e.f 01-11-2024 and 07-10-2024 respectively, which are in addition to the 14 regular trains serving the sector.

Railway projects are surveyed/ sanctioned/executed Zonal Railway wise and not State-wise/District-wise as the Railways' projects may span across State boundaries/District boundaries.

Final Location Survey (FLS) for 3rd and 4th line between Mangaluru - Shoranur and 3rd line between Shoranur - Ernakulam - Kottayam - Thiruvananthapuram has been sanctioned.

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

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

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹372 crore/year
2024-25	₹3,011 crore (more than 8 times)

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

Total Land required for Projects in Kerala	475 Ha
Land Acquired	66 Ha (13%)
Balance Land to be acquired	411 Ha (87%)

Government of India is geared up to execute projects, however success depends upon the support of Government of Kerala. Railway had deposited ₹2111.83 crore for land acquisition to Government of Kerala.

Support of the Government of Kerala is needed to expedite the land acquisition. For instance, details of some major projects which are delayed due to land acquisition are as under:-

SN	Name of the project	Total land required (in Ha)	Land acquired (in Ha)	Balance Land to be acquired (in Ha)
1.	Angamali - Sabarimala new line (111 Km)	416	24.4	391.6
2.	Ernakulam – Kumbalam Patch Doubling (8 Km)	4.2	1.59	2.61
3.	Kumbalam - Turavur Patch Doubling (16 Km)	10.3	5.30	5
4.	Trivandrum – Kanyakumari Doubling (87 Km)	40.15	32.69	7.46
5.	Shoranur – Vallathol Doubling (10 Km)	4.77	0	4.77

CHALLENGES POSED BY AI

2236. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified key challenges posed by Artificial Intelligence (AI) including ethical concerns, privacy issues and job displacement and if so, the details thereof; (b) the steps taken by the Government for ensuring an open, safe, trusted and accountable internet for users in the country amidst AI growth;

- (b) whether the Government is considering to constitute an Advisory Group for assessing the impact of AI across different sectors like healthcare, agriculture, education, Governance, DPI and others and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the measures being taken by the Government to build AI awareness and skills to effectively address emerging challenges along with the details of National AI Portal?

**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.

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 healthcare, agriculture and education. At the same time, the Government is cognizant of the risks posed by AI.

Hallucination, bias, misinformation and deepfakes are some of the challenges posed by AI.

Government is cognizant of the need to create guardrails to ensure that AI is safe and trusted. Accordingly, the 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.

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 and Trusted AI.

The 'Safe and 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 given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

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.

IndiaAI FutureSkills Pillar of the IndiaAI Mission envisions to augment the number of graduate and post-graduate in AI domain by awarding IndiaAI fellowship to B.Tech and M.Tech students of all the All-India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) recognized engineering institutions. Till now the fellowship has been awarded to 130 B.Tech and 40 M.Tech students. Further, top NIRF ranked research institutes were approached to intake new PhD scholars under IndiaAI PhD fellowship. Additionally, Under the IndiaAI FutureSkills Pillar, IndiaAI Data Labs are being setup in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities across India, to impart foundational-level courses in Data and AI such as Annotation, Data Cleaning, Data Analytics, etc. IndiaAI has established IndiaAI Data Lab in National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT"s) Delhi centre and and ICET, Nagaland. Also Additionally, IndiaAI in collaboration with NIELIT is establishing 27 IndiaAI data labs in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities across the country, details of which are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

The Government, through various initiatives, is undertaking several measures to build AI awareness and skills to effectively address emerging challenges. Government has organized the RAISE 2020 to bring together global leaders, policymakers, industry experts, and academicians to discuss and explore ways to harness the potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI) for social empowerment.

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. The summits served as a platform for sharing knowledge and experiences on the responsible development and deployment of AI technologies and build awareness about the challenges posed by AI. India has taken lead in ensuring that AI is available for all and for developing global framework for safety and trust for AI models and applications.

MeitY has launched the "National AI Portal" (<https://indiaai.gov.in/>) which serves as a comprehensive repository of Artificial Intelligence (AI) initiatives in the country. The portal acts as a single point of reference for individuals, researchers, and industry professionals seeking information about AI initiatives in India, including academic research, startups, policy initiatives, and other related information. The IndiaAI portal hosts a wide array of articles, publications, and thought leadership pieces that aim to enhance the understanding of AI and its potential applications. In addition to articles, the IndiaAI portal hosts webinars and online sessions to build awareness and skills and cover a broad spectrum of topics related to AI, including ethical issues, technological advancements etc.

STATEMENT-I

The details of the selected projects under “Safe and Trusted AI” Pillar are as under:

NAME OF THE THEME	SELECTED APPLICANT	TITLE OF THE PROJECT
Machine Unlearning	IIT Jodhpur	Machine Unlearning in Generative Foundation Models

Synthetic Data Generation	IIT Roorkee	Design and Development of Method for Generating Synthetic Data for Mitigating Bias in Datasets; and Framework for Mitigating Bias in Machine Learning Pipeline for Responsible AI
AI Bias Mitigation Strategy	National Institute of Technology Raipur	Development of Responsible Artificial Intelligence for Bias Mitigation in Health Care Systems
Explainable AI Framework	DIAT Pune and Mindgraph Technology Pvt. Ltd.	Enabling Explainable and Privacy Preserving AI for Security
Privacy Enhancing Strategy	IIT Delhi, IIIT Delhi, IIT Dharwad and Telecommunication Engineering Center (TEC)	Robust Privacy-Preserving Machine Learning Models
AI Ethical Certification Framework	IIIT Delhi and Telecommunication Engineering Center (TEC)	Tools for assessing fairness of AI model
AI Algorithm Auditing Tool	Civic Data Labs	ParakhAI - An open-source framework and toolkit for Participatory Algorithmic Auditing
AI Governance Testing Framework	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham and	Track-LLM, Transparency, Risk Assessment, Context and Knowledge for Large Language Models

	Telecommunication Engineering Center (TEC)	

STATEMENT-II

List of Data and AI labs planned by IndiaAI in collaboration with NIELIT in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities across the country:

S.No.	NIELIT Centre	State/UT
1	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh
2	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
3	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
4	Aurangabad	Maharashtra
5	Patna	Bihar
6	Buxar	Bihar
7	Muzaffarpur	Bihar
8	Kurukshetra	Haryana
9	Ropar	Punjab
10	Haridwar	Uttarakhand
11	Bikaner	Rajasthan
12	Tezpur	Assam
13	Bhubaneswar	Odisha
14	Calicut	Kerala
15	Guwahati	Assam
16	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
17	Srinagar	JandK
18	Jammu	JandK
19	Ranchi	Jharkhand
20	Imphal	Manipur
21	Gangtok	Sikkim
22	Agartala	Tripura

23	Aizawl	Mizoram
24	Shillong	Meghalaya
25	Kohima	Nagaland
26	Leh	Ladakh
27	Silchar	Assam

SURVEY ON HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

2237. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

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

- (a) the details of the average income of the people in the rural areas in various parts of the country during the last three years, State/UT-wise including Haryana;
- (b) whether it is true that the last nationwide survey on Household Consumption Expenditure was conducted by the National Sample Survey (NSS) 68th round (July, 2011-June, 2012) and no survey was carried out thereafter; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

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

- (a) The National Statistics Office (NSO) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is responsible for conducting large scale sample surveys on various socio-economic subjects on All India basis. However,

the average income of the people in rural areas in various parts of the country is not estimated in these surveys.

(b) and (c) Two back-to-back surveys on Household Consumption Expenditure were conducted during August, 2023-July, 2024 and August, 2022-July, 2023. Prior to this, the last such survey was conducted in NSS 68th round during the period July, 2011 – June, 2012. The reports of HCES 2022-23 and HCES 2023-24 have been released in June 2024 and January 2025 respectively and are available on the website of MoSPI.

LAND AVAILABILITY FOR INSTALLING RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS

2238. SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE:

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

- (a) the land available for installing renewable energy projects in the country;
- (b) whether it is true that agri-photovoltaic(PV) could potentially increase land efficiency and enable expansion of PV power while preserving fertile soils for agriculture or in combination with the creation of species-rich ecosystems;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to introduce agri photovoltaic in India;
- (d) whether the Government is considering to locate solar photovoltaic projects on abandoned thermal power plant sites; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Ministry has set the target of 500 GW by 2030, which would require 0.3 million hectares of land. With a total land area of around 329 million hectares in India, it is estimated that it is not an immediate constraint.

(b) and (c) Yes. Reports by institutes like Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI), Jodhpur have found that Agri PV has led to significant improvement in irrigation and consequent land efficiency due to reduced evapotranspiration and preserving fertile soils.

Currently Component A of the PM KUSUM scheme allows for setting up of decentralized ground mounted grid connected solar power plants in stilt fashion (also known as Agrivoltaics) by farmers on their land.

(d) and (e) No proposal under consideration.

NUCLEAR WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

2239. SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any transparent Nuclear Waste Management System (NWMS) at Kudankulam, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to have a balanced and transparent NWMS?

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. A well established waste management system is in place at all the nuclear power plant sites, including Kudankulam site. The wastes generated at the nuclear power stations during their operation are of low and intermediate radioactivity level. These wastes are appropriately treated, concentrated and subjected to volume reduction. The concentrates are immobilized in inert materials like cement, bitumen, polymers etc. and stored in specially constructed structures (near surface disposal facilities) located at the site under monitoring. The treated liquids and gases are diluted and discharged under continuous monitoring, ensuring that the discharges are well within the stipulated limits set by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). The radioactivity level of the stored wastes reduces with time and by the end of the plant life, falls to very low levels. The releases are also monitored by the AERB.

(b) Does not arise in view of 'a' above.

GEN-NEXT SUPPORT FOR INNOVATIVE STARTUPS (GENESIS) SCHEME

2240. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

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

- (a) the total number of incubation centres approved and functional under the Gen-Next Support for Innovative Start-ups scheme, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the location-wise total number of deep tech start-ups supported under this scheme along with the financial assistance allocated and disbursed, State-wise; and
- (c) the total number of entrepreneur and students supported under the Entrepreneur in Residence (EiR) Support sub-component of the scheme, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has launched 'Gen-Next Support for Innovative Startups (GENESIS)' Scheme with the aim to strengthen the startup ecosystem in Tier-II and Tier-III cities across India. The scheme envisages scaling up about 1,600 technology startups through 65 Implementing Agencies, to discover, nurture and grow technology startups with an outlay of Rs. 490 Crore over period of five years. State-wise list of 65 Implementing Agencies including the district-wise centres in Andhra Pradesh, approved under GENESIS scheme announced in September, 2024 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(b) Under GENESIS Scheme, Rs. 25 Crore provisioned for deep tech component to support 25 deep tech startups in Tier-II and Tier-III cities with maximum funding

of Rs. 1.0 Crore per startup. As of now, no proposal to support deep tech startups has been received by the implementing agency.

(c) The Entrepreneur in Residence (EiR) sub-component under the GENESIS scheme provides funding support of up to Rs. 10.0 lakh to help entrepreneur and students in Tier-II and Tier-III cities to validate their startup ideas. Till now, a total of 172 entrepreneur and students have been shortlisted for support under the EiR sub-component of the scheme. The state-wise total number of entrepreneur and students shortlisted for support under the EiR sub-component of the scheme, including district-wise details for Andhra Pradesh, are given in the enclosed **Statement-II and III.**

STATEMENT-I

State-wise list of 65 Implementing Agencies including the district-wise centres in Andhra Pradesh, approved under GENESIS scheme

Sr. No	States	Name of the Implementing Agency	City/District
1	Andhra Pradesh	AIC-AMTZ Medivalley Incubation Council	Vishakhapatnam
2		Hatchlab Research Centre	Amaravati
3		KL Technology Incubators Foundation	Guntur
4		SPMVV Society for Innovation incubation entrepreneurship-Technology business incubator (SSIIE-TBI)	Tirupati
5	Assam	IIT Guwahati Technology Incubation Centre	Guwahati
6	Bihar	Incubation centre IIT Patna	Patna
7	Chhattisgarh	IIT Bhilai Innovation and Technology Foundation (IBITF)	Bhilai

8	Goa	Forum For Innovation Incubation Research And Entrepreneurship	Margao
9	Gujarat	K S Patel Centre for Entrepreneurship	Rajkot
10		Karnavati Innovation and Incubation Foundation	Gandhinagar
11		Krishna Educational Foundation	Vadodara
12	Haryana	ACIC-BMU Foundation	Gurugram
13		Padup Foundation	Gurugram
14	Himachal Pradesh	IIT Mandi Catalyst	Mandi
15	Jammu and Kashmir	CUJ SITE Council	Samba
16		NewGen IEDC Business Innovation and Incubation Center	Srinagar
17	Jharkhand	Indian Institute of Technology (Indian School of Mines) Dhanbad	Dhanbad
18	Karnataka	Deshpande Startups	Hubli
19		Manipal Universal Technology Business Incubator	Manipal
20		Sahyadri Hub for Innovations And Entrepreneurship (SHINE) Foundation	Manglore
21	Kerala	Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode Laboratory for Innovation Venturing and Entrepreneurship	Kozhikode
22		Maker Village	Kochi
23		Technology Business Incubator NIT Calicut (TBI NITC)	Calicut
24		Amrita Technology Business Incubator	Kollam
25	Madhya Pradesh	AIC-RNTU Foundation	Raisen
26		Anupam Innovation And Incubation Center	Bhopal
27		IITI DRISHTI CPS Foundation	Indore
28	Maharashtra	AIC-ADT Baramati Foundation	Baramati

29		IIMN Foundation for Entrepreneurship Development (InFED)	Nagpur
30		Marathwada Accelerator for Growth and Incubation Council	Aurangabad
31	Mizoram	TiLi Incubator	Aizawl
32	Nagaland	YouthNet	Dimapur
33	Odisha	Electropreneur Park-Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar
34		Foundation for Technology and Business Incubation(FTBI), NIT, Rourkela, Odisha.	Rourkela
35		KIIT Technology Business Incubator (KIIT TBI)	Bhubaneswar
36	Punjab	IIT Ropar - Technology and Innovation Foundation	Ropar
37		AIC ISB Association	Mohali
38		STPI-Neuron, CoE, Mohali, Punjab	Mohali
39		Chitkara Innovation Incubator Foundation (CIIF)	Rajpura
40	Rajasthan	JECRC Incubation Centre	Jaipur
41		PIEDS, BITS Pilani	Pilani
42		IIM Udaipur Incubation Centre	Udaipur
43		ACIC-VGU Foundation	Jaipur
44	Sikkim	AIC-SMUTBI	Sikkim
45	Tamil Nadu	AIC RAISE Business Incubator	Coimbatore
46		AIC-NIFTTEA Incubation Centre For Textiles And Apparels	Tiruppur
47		Centre for Entrepreneurship Development and Incubation (CEDI)	Tiruchirappalli
48		Crescent Innovation And Incubation Council	Chengalpattu
49		Forge (Coimbatore Innovation and Business Incubator)	Coimbatore

50	Telangana	Association of Lady Entrepreneurs of India (ALEAP)	Medchal
51		National Institute of Technology Warangal	Warangal
52	Uttar Pradesh	AIC Shiv Nadar	Greater Noida
53		Amity Innovation Incubator, Lucknow	Lucknow
54		Atal Incubation Centre-BIMTECH	Greater Noida
55		FIRST IIT Kanpur	Kanpur
56		IPEC TBI Foundation	Ghaziabad
57		MIET Incubation Forum	Meerut
58		Navotthan Startup Foundation	Kannauj
59		SPARKL GLA TBI	Mathura
60		Technology Business Incubator -KIET	Ghaziabad
61		Teerthanker Mahaveer University Business Incubation Centre	Moradabad
62	Uttarakhand	IIM Kashipur Foundation for Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development	Kashipur
63		Runway Incubator - UPES	Dehradun
64		TIDES Business Incubator	Roorkee
65	West Bengal	RISE Foundation IISER	Nadia

STATEMENT-II

State/ UT-wise number of entrepreneurs and students shortlisted for support under the EiR component of GENESIS scheme

Sr. No	Name of the State/UT	Number of entrepreneurs and students shortlisted for support
1	Andhra Pradesh	17
2	Assam	4
3	Bihar	7
4	Goa	4
5	Gujarat	8
6	Haryana	4

7	Himachal Pradesh	5
8	Karnataka	5
9	Kerala	17
10	Madhya Pradesh	4
11	Maharashtra	12
12	Mizoram	2
13	Nagaland	2
14	Punjab	15
15	Rajasthan	16
16	Sikkim	4
17	Tamil Nadu	18
18	Telangana	3
19	Uttar Pradesh	20
20	Uttarakhand	2
21	West Bengal	3
	Total	172

STATEMENT-III

District-wise number of entrepreneurs and students shortlisted for support under the EiR component of GENESIS scheme in Andhra Pradesh

Sr. No	State	City/District	Number of entrepreneurs and students shortlisted for support
1	Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati	4
2		Guntur	4
3		Tirupati	3
4		Vishakhapatnam	6
	Total		17

राजस्थान में टंगस्टन खनन

2241. श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:

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

- (क) राजस्थान के नागौर जिले के डेगाना क्षेत्र के रेवंत हिल में टंगस्टन खनन को पुनः आरंभ करने में हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा जिले में अन्य स्थानों पर भी टंगस्टन की उपलब्धता के संबंध में क्या सर्वेक्षण किए जा रहे हैं;
- (ख) क्या सरकार डेगाना क्षेत्र में शीघ्रातिशीघ्र टंगस्टन खनन पुनः शुरू करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाने का विचार रखती है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की कार्य योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) विगत दस वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा किए गए सर्वेक्षणों के आधार पर नागौर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पाए जाने वाले खनिज संसाधनों की स्थिति एवं श्रेणीवार उपलब्धता का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, राजस्थान के नागौर जिले के डेगाना क्षेत्र के रेवंत पहाड़ी में टंगस्टन के खनन को मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है। भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण ने नागौर जिले के डेगाना में रेवंत पहाड़ी और उसके आसपास टंगस्टन और लिथियम खनिजों के लिए भूवैज्ञानिक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है।
- (ख) और (ग) उपरोक्त 'क' के मद्देनजर, प्रश्न नहीं उठता।
- (घ) पिछले एक दशक के दौरान, जीएसआई ने राजस्थान के नागौर जिले में टंगस्टन और लिथियम, आधार धातु /आरईई/ग्रेफाइट/वैनेडियम तथा सीसा और जस्ता खनिज वस्तुओं के लिए गवेषण परियोजनाएं शुरू की हैं। वर्ष 2017-18 के दौरान रेवंत पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में जी3 चरण के गवेषण के दौरान प्राप्त उत्साहजनक निष्कर्षों के आधार पर, 2019-20 और 2020-21, 2022-23 के दौरान नागौर जिले के डेगाना क्षेत्र, रेवंत पहाड़ी और उसके आसपास टंगस्टन और लिथियम के लिए तीन जी2 चरण के गवेषण कार्यक्रम शुरू किए गए। जीएसआई द्वारा रेवंत हिल ब्लॉक, रेवंत हिल ब्लॉक के उत्तर-पश्चिम विस्तार और रेवंत हिल ब्लॉक के दक्षिण-पूर्व विस्तार में जी2 चरण गवेषण कार्यक्रमों को मिलाकर स्थापित संसाधन निम्नानुसार हैं:

टंगस्टन: 13.39 मिलियन टन @ 800 भाग प्रति मिलियन कट-ऑफ

लिथियम: 6.33 मिलियन टन @ 400 भाग प्रति मिलियन कट-ऑफ

नियोबियम-टैटलम: 16.42 मिलियन टन @ 100 भाग प्रति मिलियन कट-ऑफ

टिन: 0.15 मिलियन टन @ 400 भाग प्रति मिलियन कट-ऑफ

MODERNIZATION OF FCI STORAGE FACILITIES

2242. SHRI A. MANI:

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

- (a) the total storage capacity of the Food Corporation of India (FCI) as on date in the country including Tami Nadu;
- (b) whether the Government has initiated projects to modernize and digitize FCI's storage facilities;
- (c) if so, the details and timelines of these projects;
- (d) whether FCI has adequate storage capacity in remote and tribal areas to ensure food security; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen storage facilities in these regions?

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

- (a) Food Corporation of India (FCI) mainly stores wheat and rice after procurement for Public Distribution System (PDS) operation and to maintain buffer stock. As on 01.02.2025, total Covered Storage Capacity available with FCI and State agencies throughout the country (including Tamil Nadu) for storage of Central Pool foodgrain stock is 806.94 Lakh MT.

(b) and (c) FCI is already using Depot Online System (DOS) for real time capturing of food grain transactions at the depot level. Further, Self-Assessment Portal (Depot Darpan) has also been developed for modernization and digitization through rating and grading of storage infrastructure.

(d) and (e) Requirement of Storage capacity in FCI depends upon the level of procurement, requirement of buffer norms and Public Distribution System (PDS) operations for food grains (Rice and Wheat). FCI continuously assesses and monitors the storage capacity and based on the requirement and storage gap assessment, storage capacities are created/hired through following schemes at a Pan India level:

1. Construction of Silos under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode
2. Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme
3. Central Sector Scheme "Storage and Godowns"
4. Hiring of godown from Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC)/ State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs)/State Agencies
5. Private Warehousing Scheme (PWS)
6. Creation of godowns under Asset Monetization

CONCESSION TO DIFFERENT CATEGORIES

2243. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:

SHRIMATI GENIBEN NAGAJI THAKOR:

SHRI UMESHBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL:

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

- (a) the details of the areas in which concessions were given by the Ministry of Railways before the corona period to various categories of passengers travelling by trains including senior citizens, handicapped, children, accredited journalists along with the percentage respectively;
- (b) whether such concessions have been stopped;
- (c) if so, the time by which the concessions are likely to be restored; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor and along with details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) Indian Railways strives to provide affordable services to all strata of the society and gave subsidy of ₹56,993 cr on passenger tickets in 2022-23. This amounts to concession of 46% on an average, to every person, travelling on Railways. In other words for easier understanding, if the cost of providing service is ₹100, then the price of ticket is ₹54 only. This subsidy is continuing for all passengers. Further, concessions beyond this subsidy amount are continuing for many categories like 4 categories of Persons with disabilities (Divyangjans), 11 categories of patients and 8 categories of students.

INTRODUCTION OF E-SAKSHI PORTAL

2244. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to ensure the timely implementation of MPLADS;
- (b) if so, the details of action taken in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government has initiated action for rectifying the operational and practical difficulty due to implementation of newly introduced e-Sakshi Portal and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has introduced an effective technical team to rectify the complaints with regard this portal and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has initiated action to rectifying the difficulties due to inclusion of works recommended and as issued during the 17th Lok Sabha in the 18th Lok Sabha schedule in the said portal; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken for redressal of complaints?

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

(a) and (b) Under the MPLAD Scheme, Hon'ble MPs send their recommendations of development works on the eSAKSHI portal. The works are sanctioned and implemented by the District Authorities in accordance with the administrative, financial and technical rules of the concerned State/UT Governments and in accordance with the Guidelines on MPLADS. Through the dashboard of eSAKSHI portal, various stakeholders can monitor the progress of works sanctioned and implemented.

Para-3.2.4 of the MPLADS Guidelines, 2023 stipulates that the sanction/rejection in respect of all recommendations made by the Member of Parliament shall be issued by the Implementing District Authority within 45 days from the date of receipt of the recommendations to the Implementing District Authority.

Para-3.2.12 of the extant MPLADS Guidelines stipulates that the sanction letter issued by the Implementing District Authority shall stipulate a time limit for completion of the work by the Implementing Agency, which should generally not exceed one year. In exceptional cases, for instance in difficult/ hilly terrain, etc., where the implementation time is likely to exceed one-year, specific justification for the same shall be incorporated in the sanction letter.

Para-10.6.1 of the extant MPLADS Guidelines stipulates that the Implementing District Authority shall ensure that all works, which are duly sanctioned, are completed within 18 months from the date of his/ her demitting office.

(c) The eSAKSHI portal goes through dynamic review and regular updates. The Ministry regularly evaluates feedback from various stakeholders, making necessary modifications to improve the portal's usability and ensure its smooth functioning. This ensures the portal remains responsive and efficient in its operations.

(d) To enhance familiarity with the e-Sakshi portal, the Ministry regularly organizes workshops, webinars, and hands-on training sessions for stakeholders, including State/UT representatives and Members of Parliament (MPs). Additionally, kiosks are set up during each Parliament session (since the Monsoon Session 2023) to

assist MPs with MPLADS processes and eSAKSHI portal. A helpdesk operates from 9 AM to 6 PM on all working days during session period to support MPs and stakeholders, ensuring they have access to necessary resources for smooth fund utilization. The Ministry has also made user manuals and instructional videos for the e-Sakshi portal available on mplads.sbi.

(e) and (f) The eSAKSHI portal enables Hon'ble MPs to view/edit their recommendations through view/edit recommendation functionality on the portal. Further, this Ministry vide letter dated 07.11.2024, given in the enclosed **Statement**, granted a one-time relaxation for uploading of offline sanctioned works by District Authorities on the eSAKSHI portal under MPLADS.

STATEMENT

C-07/2021-MPLADS-Part(6)
भारत सरकार/Government of India
सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय
Ministry of Statistics & Prog. Implementation
एमपीलेड्स प्रभाग /MPLADS DIVISION

K.L. Bhawan, Janpath
New Delhi-110001
Dated: 07.11.2024

To

All the concerned States/UTs

Subject: Uploading of works sanctioned offline by District Authorities on eSakshi portal of MPLADS-reg.

Madam/Sir,

References have been received by some Members of Parliament (MPs), State Nodal Authorities (SNAs), Nodal Districts, etc. regarding the uploading of recommendations of Hon'ble ex-MPs and works sanctioned offline by District Authorities on the eSAKSHI portal.

2. In this regard, it is stated that post launch of eSAKSHI Portal with effect from 1 April 2023, which provided an end to end solution for the MPLAD Scheme, all the works are required to be recommended by Hon'ble MPs and sanctioned by District authorities through the portal only, in line with the revised MPLADS Guidelines, 2023. Various District Authorities, however sanctioned a number of works off-line and implemented them, outside the eSAKSHI Portal.

3. The matter has been reviewed by this Ministry and **approval of competent authority is hereby conveyed for one-time relaxation** to such States/UTs (as per the list enclosed) during this transition phase that have sanctioned works offline without having sufficient funds in their physical accounts. These States/UTs would be able to upload these offline sanctioned works on the eSAKSHI Portal and would be able to process pending payments to the vendors through the portal under the new fund flow system.

4. The entries for such offline sanctioned works will be made by the respective SNAs under the ex-MP module. In this regard, the following steps may be followed:

- i. The District Authorities would certify the list of works sanctioned offline and the corresponding amounts and share the list with CNA after due approval of the SNAs.
- ii. The CNA will input the offline committed amounts of these works on the portal.
- iii. **The certification given by District Authorities would also include a confirmation that the Hon'ble MPs have recommended the works and the**

District Authorities have sanctioned these works prior to the enforcement of the Model Code of Conduct.

iv. The details entered by CNA will then be reflected on the SNA screen. The SNA, in turn, will make recommendations based on the available limit provided by the CNA and details provided by the District Authorities on the eSAKSHI portal, ensuring that the sanctioned works are completed on time.

5. It is important to note that the responsibility for authenticating such works and entering them on the eSAKSHI portal will rest entirely with the State Nodal Authorities (SNAs). This is a one-time relaxation provided to facilitate onboarding of offline sanctioned works during the transition phase of the new fund flow process.

6. Henceforth, SNAs and respective District Authorities shall ensure that works recommended only on eSAKSHI Portal are sanctioned.

Yours faithfully,

Rupali Gupta
(Rupali Gupta)
Deputy Director

BENEFICIARIES TRAINED UNDER PMGDISHA

2245. SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

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

- (a) the number of beneficiaries trained under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA) in Gorakhpur district;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to increase digital literacy among rural populations especially in remote areas of Gorakhpur;
- (c) the challenges faced in implementing the scheme in the district along with the measures taken to address them;

- (d) the details regarding partnership with local institutions or Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to enhance the digital skills of individuals in Gorakhpur; and
- (e) the long-term impact of PMGDISHA on empowering citizens and enhancing digital inclusion in Gorakhpur?

**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 Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA) was initiated to reach digital literacy in 6 crore rural households (one person per household) nationwide including the district of Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh. The training and certification under the scheme was officially concluded on March 31st, 2024. The Scheme was implemented by CSC e-Governance Services India Limited through 4.39 Lakh Common Service Centres spread across 2.52 Lakh Gram Panchayats across the country. As against 6 crore, 6.39 crore individuals were trained across the country.

In the district of Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh, a total of 2,56,870 candidates were trained under the PMGDISHA Scheme. In addition, a total of 18,964 candidates have been trained in Gorakhpur district as of 05 March 2025 in the last 03 Years under the Digital Literacy Course (DLC) scheme.

(c) and (d) To enhance the effectiveness of digital literacy training, National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT) has established 4101

and 59 facilitation Center in Uttar Pradesh (excluding Gorakhpur) and Gorakhpur, respectively.

(e) The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducted the 'Comprehensive Annual Modular Survey' (CAMS) in its 79th round (July, 2022 to June, 2023). As per the survey, among the persons aged 15-24 years, around 78.4 percent reported execution of skill of 'sending messages (e.g., e-mail, messaging service, SMS) with attached files (e.g., documents, pictures, video)'. Further, about 94.2 percent of rural households and about 97.1 percent of urban households possess telephone and/or mobile phone. From the said report, given the significant rise in smart-phone usage, internet penetration, and digital engagement in rural areas, the objectives of the scheme were successfully achieved.

Further, the impact analysis of the PMGDISHA scheme was carried out by three agencies namely IIT Delhi, Council for Social Development (CSD) and Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA). The latest impact assessment study of the PMGDISHA scheme was conducted by IIPA. The gist of the evaluation report is that the PMGDISHA is a unique scheme due to its large scale and the use of remotely proctored examinations. The training provided under PMGDISHA has had a significant impact on the adoption of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and other forms of digital media. It has benefited its participants by enabling their access to a wide range of information and services for various purposes, helping to reduce the overall digital divide in the country.

ENHANCING SUBSIDY UNDER PM-KUSUM**2246. DR. SHIVAJI BANDAPPA KALGE**

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

- (a) whether most of the farmers are unable to avail the benefits of the Pradhan Mantri - Krishi Urja Suraksha Utthaan Mahaabhiyaan (PM-KUSUM) since the Government provides a subsidy of only 60 percent and the remaining 40 percent is to be borne by the farmers themselves, which the farmers are unable to afford despite the great benefits of the solar operated water pumps;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to enhance the subsidy to 90 percent to save the cost of fossil fuel in the operation of water pumps for irrigation and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the existing procedure for seeking/clearing applications need to be made much simpler and the budget for the PM-KUSUM also needs enhancement and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) and (b) Under Component B of PM KUSUM scheme, Central Financial Assistance of 30% (or 50% for North Eastern Region/Hilly region/Islands) of the benchmark cost or tender rates, whichever is lower, is provided. The states are also providing a minimum of 30% state share and rest up to 40% to be borne by the farmer. However, the PM KUSUM scheme is covered under Agricultural

Infrastructure Fund, which provides easy financing at 6%. With current diesel cost of around Rs 87 per litre, and assuming consumption of 4.6 litres per day (for 5 HP pumps), the farmer can achieve the breakeven in a year.

(c) No.

(d) The Ministry has simplified the process and issued comprehensive revised guidelines on 17.01.2024. For further enhancement of the scheme capacity MNRE is working on proposing next phase of PM-KUSUM 2.0.

सोलर पैनल लगाना

2247. डॉ. कल्याण वैजीनाथराव काले:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार वर्तमान में देश में उपयोग में आने वाली सौर ऊर्जा, पवन ऊर्जा, जल ऊर्जा और भू-तापीय ऊर्जा जैसे विद्युत उत्पादन के मौजूदा विधियों के अलावा बिजली उत्पादन के लिए किसी अतिरिक्त माध्यम से उपयोग पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार घरेलू बिजली खपत के लिए सौर ऊर्जा के उपयोग पर बल दे रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार प्रत्येक घर की छत पर सौर ऊर्जा पैनल लगाने की किसी योजना पर काम कर रही है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो सौर ऊर्जा पैनल लगाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रतिशत के रूप में कितनी सब्सिडी दी जा रही है;
- (ङ) कितने घरों को सौर ऊर्जा पैनल उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं; और
- (च) क्या सरकार ने देश के प्रत्येक घर को सौर पैनलों से बिजली उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित की 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) नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (एमएनआरई) सौर, पवन, लघु हाइड्रो, बायोमास, आदि जैसे अक्षय ऊर्जा स्रोतों से बिजली के उत्पादन के लिए विभिन्न योजनाएं/कार्यक्रमों का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। एमएनआरई द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही प्रमुख अक्षय ऊर्जा योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

एमएनआरई समस्त नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा प्रौद्योगिकियों को बढ़ावा भी देता है तथा इन प्रौद्योगिकियों में अनुसंधान एवं विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता भी प्रदान करता है।

(ख) से (च) बिजली के घरेलू उपयोग में सौर ऊर्जा के उपयोग को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु, एमएनआरई देश में पीएम सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना (पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। इस योजना का लक्ष्य 75,021 करोड़ रु. के परिव्यय से वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 तक आवासीय क्षेत्र में एक करोड़ घरों में रूफटॉप सौर स्थापित करना है।

व्यक्तिगत घरों के लिए, पीएमएसजी:एमबीवाई के अंतर्गत प्रथम 2 किलोवाट पीक के लिए 30,000/- रु. प्रति किलोवाट पीक और अतिरिक्त एक किलोवाट पीक के लिए 18,000/- रु. प्रति किलोवाट पीक केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) उपलब्ध है। व्यक्तिगत घरों के लिए रूफटॉप सौर संयंत्र क्षमता सब्सिडी की सीमा 3 किलोवाट पीक है।

समूह आवासीय सोसायटी/आवासीय कल्याण समिति (जीएचएस/आरडब्ल्यूए) के लिए 500 किलोवाट पीक की रूफटॉप सौर संयंत्र क्षमता सहित सीएफए 18,000/- रु. प्रति किलोवाट पीक है।

उत्तराखंड, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू एवं कश्मीर, लद्दाख, पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के राज्य. अंडमान एवं नीकोबार तथा लक्षद्वीप संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों सहित विशेष श्रेणी के राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के मामले में सीएफए 10% अधिक है।

दिनांक 10.03.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, इस योजना के अंतर्गत रूफटॉप सौर संयंत्रों की स्थापना के माध्यम से कुल 10.09 लाख आवासीय घर लाभान्वित हुए हैं।

विवरण

नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय द्वारा देश में अक्षय ऊर्जा स्रोतों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कार्यान्वित की जा रही प्रमुख अक्षय ऊर्जा योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा

- 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-स्तर की सौर परियोजनाओं के शीघ्र विकास में मदद करती है।
- ii. 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।
- iii. उच्च दक्षता सौर पीवी मॉड्यूलों (ट्रांश-I और II) में गीगावाट स्तर की उत्पादन क्षमता प्राप्त करने के लिए “राष्ट्रीय उच्च दक्षता सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल कार्यक्रम” नामक उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन योजना।
- iv. छोटे ग्रिड संबद्ध सौर ऊर्जा विद्युत संयंत्रों, स्टैंड-अलोन, सौर चालित कृषि पंपों और मौजूदा ग्रिड से जुड़े कृषि पंपों के सौरीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पीएम-कुसुम योजना। यह योजना न केवल किसानों के लिए, बल्कि राज्यों और डिस्कॉमों के लिए भी लाभदायक है। राज्यों को कृषि उपभोक्ताओं को बिजली पर दी जा रही सब्सिडी की बचत होगी और डिस्कॉमों को सस्ती सौर विद्युत मिलेगी, जिससे अंत में पारेषण एवं वितरण हानियाँ नहीं होंगी।
- v. 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)।

- vi. भारत को ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन और उसके डेरिवेटिवों के उत्पादन, उपयोग और निर्यात हेतु वैश्विक हब बनाने के लक्ष्य से 19,744 करोड़ रु. के परिव्यय से राष्ट्रीय ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन मिशन शुरू किया गया।
- vii. ग्रीन एनर्जी कॉरिडोर (जीईसी): अक्षय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के लिए इन्ट्रा-स्टेट ट्रांसमिशन प्रणाली बनाना। अक्षय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं से विद्युत की निकासी के लिए पारेषण अवसंरचना स्थापित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) प्रदान की गई।
- viii. 1 गीगावाट अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं (गुजरात और तमिलनाडु प्रत्येक के अपतट पर 500 मेगावाट) की स्थापना और चालू करने के लिए अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं और अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के लिए लॉजिस्टिक्स आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए व्यवहार्यता अंतराल वित्तपोषण।
- ix. जैव ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम:
 - क) अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम: शहरी, औद्योगिक और कृषि अपशिष्ट/अवशिष्ट से ऊर्जा संबंधी कार्यक्रम।
 - ख) बायोमास कार्यक्रम: ब्रिकेट्स और पैलेट्स के निर्माण में सहायता और उद्योगों में बायोमास (गैर-खोई) आधारित सह-उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए योजना।
 - ग) बायोगैस कार्यक्रम: पारिवारिक प्रकार के बायोगैस संयंत्रों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए।
- x. अक्षय ऊर्जा अनुसंधान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विकास (आरई-आरटीडी) कार्यक्रम।
- xi. अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण एवं कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम, फेलोशिप, इंटरनशिप, अक्षय ऊर्जा के लिए लैब अपग्रेडेशन हेतु सहायता और अक्षय ऊर्जा चेयर जैसे घटकों के साथ मानव संसाधन विकास योजना।

राशन की दुकानों के आबंटन में आरक्षण

2248. श्री रमाशंकर राजभर:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार राशन की दुकानों के आवंटन में अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के आरक्षण कोटे को पूरा करती है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ग) क्या राशन दुकानदारों को किसी मानदेय का भुगतान किया जाता है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) राशन की दुकानों पर उपलब्ध खाद्यान्नों की गुणवत्ता की जांच के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

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

(क) से (ग) लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (टीपीडीएस) राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एनएफएसए), 2013 के तहत शासित होती है और इसे केंद्र एवं राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (यूटी) सरकारों की संयुक्त जिम्मेदारी के तहत प्रचालित किया जाता है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के भीतर खाद्यान्नों के आवंटन, पात्र लाभार्थियों की पहचान करना, उन्हें राशन कार्ड जारी करना, टीपीडीएस के तहत पात्र लाभार्थियों को खाद्यान्न का वितरण, उचित दर दुकान डीलरों को लाइसेंस जारी करना, उचित दर दुकानों (एफपीएस) का पर्यवेक्षण और उनके कामकाज की निगरानी आदि जैसी प्रचालनात्मक जिम्मेदारियां संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की होती हैं।

लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 2015 के खंड 9 (4) में प्रावधान है कि राज्य सरकार पंचायतों, स्वयं सहायता समूहों, सहकारी समितियों जैसे सार्वजनिक संस्थानों या सार्वजनिक निकायों को उचित दर दुकानों के लाइसेंस देने में और महिलाओं या उनके समूहों द्वारा उचित दर दुकानों के प्रबंधन को वरीयता देगी।

उचित दर दुकानों के डीलरों के मार्जिन/कमीशन/मानदेय आदि की वास्तविक दर निर्धारित करने में केंद्र सरकार की भूमिका सीमित है। केंद्र सरकार केवल खाद्य सुरक्षा (राज्य सरकारों को सहायता) नियम, 2015, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ व्यय के मानदंड और केंद्रीय हिस्सेदारी की पद्धति भी

शामिल है, के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, एनएफएसए के तहत खाद्यान्नों के अंतरा-राज्यीय संचलन और हैंडलिंग तथा उचित दर दुकानों के डीलरों के मार्जिन पर होने वाले व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सहायता प्रदान करती है। उचित दर दुकानों की व्यवहार्यता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, एफपीएस डीलरों के मार्जिन के मानदंडों को अप्रैल, 2022 से निम्नालिखित विवरण के अनुसार बढ़ाया गया है:

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

टीपीडीएस (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 2015 के खंड 9 (7) में राज्य सरकार को उचित दर दुकान मालिक के मार्जिन के रूप में एक धनराशि निर्धारित करने की अनुमति दी गई है, जिसकी समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जाएगी ताकि उचित दर दुकान प्रचालनों की सतत व्यवहार्यता सुनिश्चित की जा सके।

इसके अलावा, राज्य सरकारें वास्तविक दरें निर्धारित करने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं, जो खाद्य सुरक्षा (राज्य सरकारों को सहायता) नियम, 2015 में विनिर्दिष्ट मानदंडों से अधिक हो सकती हैं। केंद्रीय सहायता नियमों में विनिर्दिष्ट दरों या पूरे राज्य के लिए वास्तविक औसत दरों, जिस पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा वास्तव में व्यय किया गया था, जो भी कम हो, तक सीमित होगी।

(घ) केंद्र सरकार ने विभिन्न सामाजिक सुरक्षा कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से पात्र लाभार्थियों को खाद्यान्नों की खरीद से लेकर उसके वितरण तक गुणवत्ता मानकों को बनाए रखने के लिए एक गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण पुस्तिका तैयार करके जारी की है। पीडीएस के लिए खरीदे और संग्रहीत किए गए खाद्यान्नों के संबंध में गुणवत्ता संबंधी मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए राज्य स्तरीय समितियों का गठन किया गया है।

समिति ऐसे मामलों पर समन्वय करेगी और बैठक के दौरान उठाए गए गुणवत्ता संबंधी मुद्दों का समाधान करेगी।

एमपीलैंड फंड में बढ़ोतरी

2249. श्रीमती प्रतिभा सुरेश धानोरकर:

श्री राजकुमार रोट:

श्री दीपेन्द्र सिंह हुड्डा:

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

- (क) क्या संसद सदस्य (एमपी) को अपने संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए प्रतिवर्ष 5 करोड़ रुपये की राशि मिलती है, जबकि राजस्थान जैसे राज्यों में विधान सभा सदस्य (एमएलए) को अपने विधानसभा क्षेत्र के लिए समान राशि प्रदान की जाती है;
- (ख) क्या संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र का भौगोलिक क्षेत्र विधानसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से बहुत बड़ा होता है और सरकार सांसदों के निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों की व्यापक आवश्यकताओं और विकासात्मक जिम्मेदारियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए तदनुसार सांसद स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना (एमपीएलएडी) के अंतर्गत निधियों में वृद्धि करने का विचार रखती है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उक्त प्रस्ताव का क्रियान्वयन कब तक होने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और
- (घ) हरियाणा के संसद सदस्यों के लिए एमपीलैंड निधि के वितरण का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) जी हाँ, सांसद सदस्य को अपने संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए प्रति वर्ष 5 करोड़ रुपये की राशि मिलती है।

विधान सभा सदस्यों की स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना)एमएलएएलएडीएस (के लिए वार्षिक पात्रता राज्यों के अनुसार अलग-अलग हो सकती है तथा यह संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र के अधीन है।

(ख) और (ग) मंत्रालय, वित्त मंत्रालय के परामर्श से उचित प्रक्रिया का पालन करते हुए, निधियों की पात्रता में संशोधन के सुझावों सहित हितधारकों से निरंतर आधार पर नए सुझाव प्राप्त करता है और उनकी जांच करता है।

(घ) एमपीलैड्स के अंतर्गत, मंत्रालय ने हरियाणा राज्य में 18वीं लोकसभा के सदस्यों के लिए ₹50.00 करोड़ तथा मौजूदा राज्यसभा सदस्यों के लिए ₹32.50 करोड़ की धनराशि जारी की है।

चीनी मिल का पुनः प्रारंभ होना

2250. एडवोकेट गोवाल कागडा पाडवी:

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

(क) नंदुरबार लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत शिरपुर तालुका के दहीवाड़ में स्थित शिरपुर शेतकरी शहरी चीनी मिल के प्रचालन को पुनः प्रारंभ करने में विलंब के क्या कारण हैं, जो कई महीनों से बंद पड़ी है, जबकि इसे 2024 में चालू करने का वादा किया गया था और बार-बार अभ्यावेदन दिए जाने के बावजूद प्रचालन शुरू न करने में विफलता के लिए कोई उचित स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया गया है;

(ख) उक्त मिल को कब तक चालू किए जाने की संभावना है;

(ग) क्या मिल को पट्टे पर देने की स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार उक्त मिल के प्रचालन को पुनः शुरू करने के लिए कोई अतिरिक्त कदम उठा रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि चीनी कारखाने ने जिला केंद्रीय सहकारी बैंक, धुले से ऋण सुविधा प्राप्त की थी, लेकिन ऋण चुकाने में विफल रहा और वर्ष 2012-13 से निष्क्रिय हो गया क्योंकि ऋण वितरित करने वाले बैंक ने उनके संयंत्र और मशीनरी सहित चीनी कारखाने की संपत्ति कुर्क कर ली।

कारखाने को चालू करने के लिए, चीनी कारखाने की आम सभा द्वारा दिनांक 09.05.2022 को एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया गया और उसके बाद, संयंत्र और मशीनरी सहित संपत्ति को पट्टे पर देने के लिए विभिन्न आवश्यक कानूनी प्रक्रियाएं पूरी की गईं।

(ख) से (घ) जैसा कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा सूचित किया गया है, प्रस्ताव को मंजूरी के लिए केंद्रीय रजिस्ट्रार को भेजा गया है और पट्टे के माध्यम से पेराई मौसम 2025-26 के दौरान इसके चालू होने की संभावना है।

चीनी उत्पादन

2251. श्री रामप्रीत मंडल:

श्रीमती लवली आनंद:

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

(क) गत वर्ष के दौरान देश में चीनी उत्पादन की मात्रा कितनी थी;

(ख) वर्तमान मौसम के दौरान देश में कुल उत्पादन का अनुमान कितना है;

(ग) क्या चीनी मिलों के पास पुराना चीनी स्टॉक पड़ा हुआ है तथा उक्त चीनी मिलों के लिए सरकारी सहायता की आवश्यकता है;

(घ) क्या सरकार इस वर्ष चीनी निर्यात की अनुमति देगी;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या निर्यात के कारण घरेलू बाजार में चीनी की कीमतों में वृद्धि होने की संभावना है;

और

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

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

(क) पिछले चीनी मौसम 2023-24 (अक्तूबर-सितंबर) के दौरान, इथेनॉल के उत्पादन के लिए इस्तेमाल की गई चीनी की मात्रा को छोड़कर कुल चीनी उत्पादन लगभग 320 लाख टन था।

(ख) चालू चीनी मौसम 2024-25 में देश में कुल अनुमानित चीनी उत्पादन इथेनॉल के उत्पादन के लिए उपयोग की गई चीनी की मात्रा को छोड़कर लगभग 270 लाख टन है।

(ग) आम तौर पर, प्रत्येक चीनी मौसम के बाद चीनी मिलों के पास आगामी चीनी मौसम के शुरुआती महीनों में घरेलू आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए पुराना स्टॉक बचा रहता है। घरेलू बाजार में उचित मूल्य पर चीनी की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता बनाए रखने के लिए, सरकार मासिक स्टॉक होल्डिंग सीमा जारी कर रही है, जिसके विरुद्ध सभी चीनी मिलों को अपनी आवंटित मात्रा बेचनी आवश्यक है।

(घ) सरकार ने दिनांक 20.1.2025 के आदेश के तहत चालू चीनी मौसम 2024-25 (अक्तूबर-सितंबर) के दौरान 10 लाख टन निर्यात की अनुमति दी है।

(ङ) और (च) व्यावहारिक सरकारी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेपों के परिणामस्वरूप, चीनी की कीमत बिना किसी महत्वपूर्ण उतार-चढ़ाव के स्थिर और उचित सीमा में रही। चूंकि चीनी का उत्पादन घरेलू आवश्यकता के लिए पर्याप्त है, इसलिए चीनी मौसम की कीमत उचित स्तर पर रहने की उम्मीद है।

गेहूं की कीमतों में वृद्धि

2252. श्रीमती लवली आनंद:

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

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा खुले बाजार में गेहूं बेचने के बावजूद भी इसकी कीमतों में वृद्धि जारी है तथा पिछले दो महीनों में इसकी कीमत में पचास प्रतिशत से अधिक की वृद्धि हुई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या देश में जमाखोरी के कारण गेहूं की कीमत बढ़ रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा गेहूं की कीमतों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) जी नहीं, पिछले दो माह के दौरान कीमतें स्थिर हैं। पिछले दो माह के दौरान गेहूं की कीमतों में रुझान को संलग्न **विवरण** दिया गया है।

समग्र खाद्य सुरक्षा का प्रबंधन करने और जमाखोरी और अनैतिक सट्टेबाजी को रोकने के लिए, भारत सरकार ने सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में व्यापारियों/थोक विक्रेताओं, खुदरा विक्रेताओं, बड़ी श्रृंखला खुदरा विक्रेताओं और प्रोसेसरों पर गेहूं पर स्टॉक सीमा लागू की है। विनिर्दिष्ट खाद्य पदार्थों पर लाइसेंसिंग संबंधी आवश्यकता, स्टॉक सीमा और संचलन प्रतिबंधों को हटाना (संशोधन) आदेश, दिनांक 24 जून 2024 को जारी किया गया और दिनांक 09 सितंबर 2024, 11 दिसंबर 2024 और 20 फरवरी 2025 को संशोधित किया गया।

इसके अलावा, गेहूं की कीमतों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए, 01 अप्रैल 2024 से, भारत सरकार ने खुला बाजार बिक्री स्कीम (घरेलू) या ओएमएसएस (डी) के तहत खुले बाजार में बिक्री के लिए 30 लाख टन गेहूं आबंटित किया है, जबकि भारत आटा ब्रांड के तहत आटे की बिक्री के लिए 12 लाख टन गेहूं आबंटित किया गया है।

विवरण

तालिका 1: पिछले दो माह के दौरान गेहूं की कीमत का रुझान।

जिंस	दैनिक औसत खुदरा मूल्य (रु./किग्रा.)						
	कीमत इस प्रकार है	1 सप्ताह पहले	1 माह पहले	2 माह पहले	% भिन्नता		
	06-03-2025	27-02-2025	06-02-2025	06-01-2025	1 सप्ताह	1 माह	2 माह
	32.76	32.79	32.79	32.78	-0.09	-0.09	-0.06

गेहूं	दैनिक औसत थोक मूल्य (रु./क्विंटल)						
	कीमत इस प्रकार है	1 सप्ताह पहले	1 माह पहले	2 माह पहले	% भिन्नता		
	06-03-2025	27-02-2025	06-02-2025	06-01-2025	1 सप्ताह	1 माह	2 माह
	2973.36	2976.56	2973.16	2971.77	-0.11	0.01	0.05

स्रोत: उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग, भारत सरकार।

WEATHER AND AGRO ADVISORY STATUS

2253. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:

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

- whether the Government has recently emphasised about weather advisory followed by agro Advisory and if so, the details thereof; and
- the manner in which the current system is working and the time by which local level, block level/village level advisory will be issued by using Village Panchayat?

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):

- and (b) The India Meteorological Department (IMD)/Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) provides operational Agrometeorological Advisory Services (AAS) viz., Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS) scheme specifically for the benefit of the

farming community in the country. Under the scheme, the IMD generates medium-range weather forecasts (temperature, rainfall, wind, relative humidity and cloud amount) for the next 5 days at district and block levels and rainfall and temperature forecasts for the subsequent week at meteorological sub-division level. Based on the realized rainfall and other weather parameters along with weather forecasts issued by the IMD, 130 Agromet Field Units (AMFUs) located at State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), institutes of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), and Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), etc., prepare agro-met advisories on every Tuesday and Friday for the districts under their jurisdiction and communicate to the farmers to take the decision on day-to-day agricultural operations such as selection of type of crops and varieties, appropriate time for sowing, harvesting, irrigation, fertilizer application etc.

Along with the biweekly bulletins, daily weather forecasts and nowcast information are also disseminated to the farmers by the Regional Meteorological Centers (RMCs) and Meteorological Centers (MCs) of IMD. Impact-based forecasts (IBFs) for agriculture are also being prepared by AMFUs based on the severe weather warnings for different districts of various States and UTs across the country issued by National Weather Forecasting Centre (NWFC), New Delhi and RMCs and MCs of IMD.

Agromet Advisories are disseminated to the farmers through multichannel dissemination systems like print and electronic media, Door Darshan, radio, internet, etc., including SMS using mobile phones through Kisan Portal and through private companies under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. SMS-based

alerts and warnings, along with suitable remedial measures, are sent during extreme weather events like cyclones, deep depressions, etc., through the Kisan Portal.

Farmers access weather information, including alerts and related agromet advisories specific to their districts, through the mobile App viz., 'Meghdoot' launched by the Ministry of Earth Sciences, Government of India. These weather details are also accessible to farmers through the 'Mausam' App. To extend real-time weather updates to rural farmers for making appropriate decisions on farm operations, AMFUs also use Social media platforms like 'WhatsApp', 'Facebook', 'YouTube' etc., to disseminate weather forecasts, severe weather warnings, and agro-met advisories.

For enhancement of outreach of AAS, IMD has recently taken the initiative to integrate the service with the State Government IT platforms (Mobile apps/Websites). So far, the integration process has been completed for 16 State Governments, viz., Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand and farmers of these States are accessing the information in English and regional languages from their State Government IT platforms.

The ministry recently launched the Gram Panchayat Level Weather Forecasting (GPLWF) initiative. The India Meteorological Department, in collaboration with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), launched the GPLWF for nearly all Gram Panchayats in India on 24th October 2024. These forecasts are

accessible on digital platforms such as e-Gramswaraj (<https://egramswaraj.gov.in/>), the Meri panchayat app, e-Manchitra of MoPR, and Mausamgram of IMD (<https://mausamgram.imd.gov.in/>).

To enhance the reach and effectiveness of the GKMS services, IMD is actively engaging with various stakeholders, including State agriculture departments, NGOs, and SAUs, to create awareness among the farming community by organizing Farmers' Awareness Programs (FAPs) in collaboration with AMFUs across different regions of the country. Additionally, IMD, along with experts from AMFUs, actively participates in Kisan Melas, Farmers' Day Programmes, and field visits, facilitating direct interaction with farmers to promote the utilization of these weather-based agricultural advisory services, thereby maximizing their benefits for the farming community.

अनुसंधान नेशनल रिसर्च फाउंडेशन को धनराशि का आवंटन

2254. श्री राजेश रंजन:

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

(क) क्या सरकार अनुसंधान एवं विकास कार्यों के लिए अनुसंधान नेशनल रिसर्च फाउंडेशन को

प्रतिवर्ष धनराशि आवंटित करती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान अनुसंधान एवं विकास कार्यों के लिए आवंटित धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने व्यावहारिक स्तर पर निजी क्षेत्र के माध्यम से अनुसंधान एवं नवोन्मेष को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है;

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

(ड) क्या सरकार ने वैश्विक मंच पर अपनी जगह बनाने के लिए, वैज्ञानिकों और शोधकर्ताओं को उचित संसाधन और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके स्वदेशी अनुसंधान एवं विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है?

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

(क) और (ख) अनुसंधान राष्ट्रीय शोध प्रतिष्ठान (एएनआरएफ) की स्थापना संसद के अधिनियम, अर्थात् एएनआरएफ अधिनियम, 2023 के माध्यम से की गई है। एएनआरएफ अधिनियम, 2023 के प्रावधान 05 फरवरी, 2024 को लागू हुए। वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए, एएनआरएफ को (संशोधित अनुमान) 966 करोड़ रुपये आबंटित किए गए।

(ग) और (घ) एएनआरएफ द्वारा कार्यान्वयन के लिए कई कार्यक्रम तैयार किए गए, जिनमें प्रमुख क्षेत्रों में भारत की वैश्विक स्थिति, वैज्ञानिक प्रगति और नवाचार पारितंत्र को बढ़ावा देना; तथा निजी क्षेत्र के माध्यम से अनुसंधान और नवाचार को बढ़ावा देना शामिल हैं। हाल ही में एएनआरएफ ने उच्च प्रभावित क्षेत्रक प्रोन्नयन मिशन (एमएएचए) के अंतर्गत इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन (ईवी) गतिशीलता कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है, जिसका उद्देश्य मिशन मोड में प्राथमिकता-आधारित, समाधान-केंद्रित अनुसंधान करना है, जो उद्योग जगत के घनिष्ठ सहयोग से बहु-संस्थागत, बहु-विषयक और बहु-अन्वेषक सहयोग को उत्प्रेरित करेगा। उद्योग भागीदार को परियोजना के सफल क्रियान्वयन के लिए नकद या वस्तु के रूप में अंश/आंशिक वित्तपोषण प्रदान करना अनिवार्य है। प्रस्तावित परियोजना लागत का कम से कम 10% उद्योग/उद्योगों द्वारा नकद सहायित होना चाहिए।

(ड) देश में स्वदेशी अनुसंधान और विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई कार्यक्रम तैयार किए गए हैं। इसमें प्रधानमंत्री प्रारंभिक करियर अनुसंधान अनुदान (पीएमईसीआरजी) योजना और एएनआरएफ का एमएएचए कार्यक्रम शामिल है। करियर की शुरुआत में वैज्ञानिकों को सहायित करके, पीएमईसीआरजी वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान को आगे बढ़ाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएगा, जिससे प्राप्तकर्ता स्वदेशी अनुसंधान

और विकास को बढ़ावा देने की दिशा में स्वतंत्र और प्रभावशाली अनुसंधान करने में सक्षम होंगे। एमएचए-ईवी मिशन पहल का ध्यान वर्तमान प्रौद्योगिकीय अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए भारतीय पारितंत्र में स्वदेशी क्षमताओं को विकसित करने और अत्याधुनिक उन्नत अनुसंधान करने पर केंद्रित है। एनआरएफ ने संस्थानों के वैश्विक मानकों के अनुरूप रूपांतरण, अंतरणीय अनुसंधान, आधारभूत अनुसंधान संवर्धन आदि के लिए भी कार्यक्रम तैयार किए। ये योजनाएं वैश्विक मंच पर अपनी जगह बनाने के लिए वैज्ञानिकों और शोधकर्ताओं को उचित संसाधन और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना सुनिश्चित करती हैं।

COLLABORATION WITH IT COMPANIES TO ENHANCE DIGITAL LITERACY

2255. SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:

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

- (a) the total number of beneficiaries under the Pradhan Mantri Digital Saksharta Abhiyan, State-wise particularly Karnataka;
- (b) the steps being taken by the Government to integrate AI and cybersecurity training into existing skill development programmes;
- (c) whether any new digital skill training centres are being planned and, if so, the details of the new centres which have been approved in Mysuru; and
- (d) the measures introduced to promote collaboration with IT companies to enhance digital literacy and employability?

**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 Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA) was initiated to reach digital literacy in 6 crore rural households (one person per household) nationwide including the State of Karnataka. As against a target of 6 crore, around 6.39 crore individuals were trained across the country. PMGDISHA scheme was officially concluded on March 31st, 2024.

In the State of Karnataka, a total of 17,072 training centres were registered under the scheme out of which 765 were from Mysuru wherein a total of 29,64,726 candidates were enrolled and 24,40,957 candidates were trained across the state under the PMGDISHA Scheme.

The State/UT-wise achievement details under the PMGDISHA scheme are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): The following steps are being taken by the Government to Integrate AI and Cybersecurity Training into Skill Development Programmes:

- (i) **Cyber Surakshit Bharat-** The Cyber Surakshit Bharat initiative of the government offers free cybersecurity training sessions for Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) of government organizations and small businesses, helping them secure their digital assets. Under the Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA) project one of the thematic areas includes capacity building in AI-driven threat detection, automation, and cyber defense strategies, aimed at equipping stakeholders with cutting-edge skills in cybersecurity.

- (ii) **FutureSkills Prime-** MeitY has initiated a programme titled “FutureSkills PRIME”, jointly with National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM), aimed at re-skilling/ up-skilling candidates in new/emerging technologies, namely, Blockchain, Artificial Intelligence, Robotic Process Automation, Augmented/Virtual Reality, Internet of Things, Big Data Analytics, Additive Manufacturing/ 3D Printing, Cloud Computing, Social and Mobile and Cyber Security.
- (iii) The **National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT)** is actively integrating AI and cybersecurity training into its skill development programs by offering NSQF-aligned courses designed to equip professionals and students with in-depth knowledge. These courses range from foundational AI applications to specialized cybersecurity training, covering various skill levels and durations. In addition to standardized courses, NIELIT also provides customized training, workshops, and awareness programs to promote cybersecurity best practices. Further, NIELIT has also established strategic collaborations with leading IT companies through Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) to design skill development courses aligned with industry requirements. These partnerships aim to equip students with industry-relevant skills, enhancing digital literacy and employability in the evolving digital economy.
- (iv) **YUVAi- Youth for Unnati and Vikas with AI:** National e-Governance Division (NeGD), MeitY in collaboration with its partners, has launched

„YUVAi: Youth for Unnati and Vikas with AI“- A National Programme for School Students with the objective of enabling school students from classes 8th to 12th with AI tech and social skills in an inclusive manner. The programme provides a platform for youth to learn and apply AI skills in 8 thematic areas- Krishi, Aarogya, Shiksha, Paryavaran, Parivahan, Grameen Vikas, Smart Cities and Vidhi aur Nyaay.

(c) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing its flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), since 2015, for imparting skill development training through Short-Term Training (STT) and upskilling and re-skilling through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to youth across the country with aim to enhance the employability of the youth to access employment opportunities by equipping them with industry relevant skills including Artificial Intelligence, Cyber security. As on 31.12.2024, 19,715 candidates have been trained/oriented in AI/Cybersecurity-related job roles under PMKVY 4.0.

Further, Directorate General of Training (DGT) under MSDE has introduced one course ‘Artificial Intelligence Programming Assistant (AIPA)’ to impart AI-based skill training through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs). A micro-credential course “Introduction to Artificial Intelligence (AI)” of 7.5-hour has been developed for all CTS trainees in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), in collaboration with industry and academic experts.

(d) MSDE has launched Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) platform, a comprehensive and accessible platform for skill enhancement, offering industry-relevant skill

courses, job opportunities, and entrepreneurship support to youth of the country from rural and urban areas. SIDH offers an extensive array of AI and ML courses, ranging from foundational programs like 'Fundamentals of Azure AI Speech' and 'Machine Learning', to specialized offerings such as 'Google Cloud Generative AI' and 'AI Strategy to Create Business Value in Healthcare', to cater to varying levels of expertise and application, enabling participants to stay at the forefront of AI and ML technology.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise achievement made under PMGDISHA Scheme

Sl. No.	State Name	Registered Candidates	Trained Candidates
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5,564	2,931
2	Andhra Pradesh	23,01,731	19,17,452
3	Arunachal Pradesh	14,949	11,615
4	Assam	27,21,585	23,60,195
5	Bihar	82,40,606	74,12,740
6	Chhattisgarh	24,86,455	21,37,064
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	20,522	18,029
8	Goa	58,569	53,784
9	Gujarat	30,31,310	26,83,286
10	Haryana	18,57,815	15,77,109
11	Himachal Pradesh	6,61,922	5,32,976
12	Jammu and Kashmir	8,70,451	7,06,991
13	Jharkhand	27,52,731	22,86,356
14	Karnataka	29,64,726	24,40,957
15	Kerala	1,77,165	1,18,132
16	Ladakh	24,785	22,122
17	Lakshadweep	142	35

18	Madhya Pradesh	56,92,467	50,69,449
19	Maharashtra	61,23,970	53,23,817
20	Manipur	28,397	18,286
21	Meghalaya	1,52,783	1,06,063
22	Mizoram	30,317	23,125
23	Nagaland	11,990	8,968
24	Odisha	36,16,441	30,86,143
25	Puducherry	22,079	15,801
26	Punjab	17,46,448	15,14,820
27	Rajasthan	45,06,184	39,70,690
28	Sikkim	27,035	23,122
29	Tamil Nadu	17,04,537	14,07,880
30	Telangana	14,56,226	12,10,448
31	Tripura	3,25,000	2,64,186
32	Uttar Pradesh	1,63,14,369	1,45,48,273
33	Uttarakhand	7,85,978	6,73,306
34	West Bengal	28,36,714	23,95,565
Total		7,35,71,963	6,39,41,716

*Chandigarh and Delhi are in urban agglomeration, hence not covered under the scheme.

SEMICONDUCTOR PRODUCTION

2256. SHRI PHANI BHUSAN CHOUDHURY:

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

- whether the semiconductor production has already been started in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- whether the said plant would be going to help the youth of Assam and North Eastern Region(NER) for their Job and if so, the details thereof; and
- the number of plants proposed to be established in entire Assam till now?

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) Government has approved Semicon India programme with a total outlay of Rs 76,000 crore for the development of semiconductor and display manufacturing ecosystem in the country. Under Semicon India Programme, Government has approved five (5) semiconductor manufacturing projects with cumulative investment of around Rs. 1,52,000 crore. This includes Tata Electronics Private Limited (TEPL)'s proposal for setting up of OSAT facility in Morigaon, Assam, with an investment of Rs. 27,120 crores with a production capacity of 48 Million Units per day. This OSAT facility is expected to generate a direct employment to more than 15,000 professionals depending up on the maturity of factory automation. The approved projects are under various phases of implementation.

FAIR AND REMUNERATIVE PRICE OF SUGARCANE

2257. SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the key factors considered while determining the Fair Renumorative Price (FRP) of sugarcane each year and the manner in which the Government ensures that the FRP adequately reflects the rising costs of production, input prices, inflation and fair earnings for farmers;

- (b) the reasons for which the Government has not yet announced the FRP for the upcoming season;
- (c) the expected timeline for its announcement and the measures that are being taken to ensure that the farmers receive timely information about the pricing;
- (d) whether the Government is aware that many sugar mills delay or fail to pay farmers the FRP for sugarcane on time and the steps that have been taken to ensure strict enforcement of timely payments; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) The Central Government fixes Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane having regard to the factors mentioned in Clause 3(1) of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 viz.,
 - i. cost of production of sugarcane;
 - ii. return to the growers from alternative crops and the general trend of prices of agricultural commodities;
 - iii. availability of sugar to consumers at a fair price;
 - iv. price at which sugar produced from sugarcane is sold by sugar producers; recovery of sugar from sugarcane;
 - v. realization made from sale of by-products viz. molasses, bagasse and press mud or their imputed values;

- vi. and reasonable margins for the growers of sugarcane on account of risk and profits.

The FRP mechanism ensures that sugarcane farmers receive a fair price that is reflective of their cost of production, market conditions, inflation and input prices. By regularly reviewing and adjusting the FRP, the Government aims to provide fair earnings to farmers while balancing the financial sustainability of the sugar industry. The involvement of advisory bodies, consultations with stakeholders and monitoring of market conditions ensures that the FRP adequately reflects the challenges faced by farmers and the broader economic context.

(b) and (c) The Government is in the process of seeking comments and suggestions from sugar-producing States and various other Ministries/Department indicating a consultative approach in finalizing/revising the FRP of Sugarcane.

Generally, the Government announces the FRP well ahead of the upcoming sugar season and the decision is informed to all the stakeholders including farmers.

(d) and (e) Payment of cane dues to farmers is a continuous process and cane payment by the sugar mills to the farmers are being made on regular basis resulting in reduction of cane dues.

With a view to facilitate payments of outstanding dues to the sugarcane farmers, the Central Government has taken various steps in the form of policy interventions from time to time as and when required, which are as under:

- i) Central Government fixes Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane having regard to the factors mentioned in Clause 3(1) of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966.
- ii) Diversion of surplus sugar to production of ethanol led to improved financial conditions of sugar mills.
- iii) Government allowed export of 10 LMT Sugar during current Sugar Season 2024-25 (Oct – Sept) to prevent fall in ex-mill prices of sugar and accumulation of cane price arrears.
- iv) Minimum Selling Price of sugar was fixed initially at ₹ 29/ kg w.e.f 07-06-2018; and revised to ₹ 31/kg w.e.f. 14-02-2019.

As a result of these measures, significant reduction has been seen in cane price arrears. Up to Sugar Seasons 2023-24, more than 99.9% cane dues have been cleared and in the current Sugar Season 2024-25, more than 80 % cane dues have been cleared as on 05.03.2025.

RESEARCH AND INNOVATION DEVELOPMENT

2258. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government is investing in Innovation-Research, Development and Innovation and also implementing private sector driven Research, Development and Innovation initiatives in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and progress made along with funds sanctioned/spent in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Madhya Pradesh, State/district-wise?

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

(a) to (b) Yes Sir, the Government has been actively supporting Research, Development and Innovation through various schemes / initiatives that align with national priorities.

In order to strengthen the Research and Development ecosystem in the country, the Anusandhan National Research Foundation has been established with Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) 2023 Act. ANRF acts as an apex body to provide high-level strategic direction to the scientific research in the country. ANRF also envisages to address many big challenges of present RandD ecosystem including that of lower participation of private sectors in RandD.

Department of Science and Technology is implementing the National Quantum Mission (NQM) approved by the Union Cabinet at an outlay of Rs. 6003.65 Crore for a period of 8 years. Under the Mission, four Thematic Hubs (T-Hubs), have been established in key technology verticals of Quantum Computing, Quantum Communication, Quantum Sensing and Metrology and Quantum

Materials and Devices. This initiative aims to enhance technological self-sufficiency and foster innovation-driven growth in India.

National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber Physical Systems (NM-ICPS) was approved by the Cabinet on December 6, 2018 with an outlay of Rs. 3,660.00 crore. Under this mission, 25 Technology Innovation Hubs (TIHs) have been established in reputed academic institutions across India including in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Madhya Pradesh. Each TIH specializes in cutting-edge domains such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML), Robotics, Internet of Things (IoT), Cybersecurity, and FinTech etc.

DST has been implementing schemes namely Fund for Improvement of S&T Infrastructure (FIST), the Promotion of University Research and Scientific Excellence (PURSE), Sophisticated Analytical Instrument Facilities (SAIF) and Sophisticated Analytical and Technical Help Institutes (SATHI). These sophisticated infrastructure / centres have provided state of the art research facilities in academic institutions and helped in pursuing high end RandD. SATHI-CISCoM (Centre for In-Situ and Correlative Microscopy) has been established at Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad.

DST has been supporting research, development, and innovation to promote sustainable technologies such as Solar, Carbon Capture and Utilisation and Energy Storage etc. Technology Deployment Test beds which are being implemented by Industry-Research Consortia between IIT Delhi – Thermax Ltd, Pune and CSIR-IICT – BHEL Hyderabad has been supported for setting up pilot-scale demonstrations in Coal Gasification plants for Methanol and DME production. A

project on Saur Stambh implemented by Aartech Solonics Ltd. -RandD unit, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh in which a smart solar high mast system developed for lighting , environmental monitoring, and smart irrigation which has potential of scaling up for societal benefit has been supported by the Department.

The Department of Science and Technology (DST) has supported numerous RandD projects under Technology Development Program to foster academia-industry collaboration for market validation and commercialization of developed technologies.

To foster Innovation and Entrepreneurship in the country, the Department of Science and Technology has been supporting several activities for nurturing innovative and technological led startups under the National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovations (NIDHI) Scheme.

The Technology Development Board (TDB) is mandated to promote development and commercialization of indigenous technology or adaption of imported technology for wider domestic applications. The financial assistance from TDB is available in the form of loan or equity and/or in exceptional cases, grant to agencies / industrial concerns attempting commercial application of indigenous technology or adapting imported technology for wider domestic applications.

Department of Biotechnology (DBT) supports RandD across country through its scheme 'Biotechnology Research Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development (Bio- RIDE)'. The scheme has three broad components i.e. (i) Biotechnology Research and Development (RandD); (ii) Industrial and Entrepreneurship Development (landED) and (iii) Biomanufacturing and

Biofoundry. The scheme is competitive and open to organisation through investigators across country.

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) allocated funding to their laboratories Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, National Geophysical Research Institute located in Telangana and Advanced Materials and Process Research Institute, Bhopal located in Madhya Pradesh for undertaking RandD.

As these schemes are centrally sector schemes and proposals are not received or sanctioned to any specific state / districts under the scheme. These programs support the institutions / researchers / innovators from all over India including from the State of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Madhya Pradesh on competitive basis. The details of the funds sanctioned to institutions / researchers / innovators from these states during last 3 years are provided in the table below:

	Funds sanctioned (Rupees in Crore)		
	Andhra Prade	Telangana	Madhya Pradesh
ANRF	86.47	221.19	102.21
PURSE	20.27	11.50	-
NIDHI	20.63	27.56	7.01
NM-ICPS	39.75	186.2	47.19
TDP	2.14	9.59	0.62
NQM	0.07	0.39	0.38
SATHI	--	79.52	--
Technology Development Board	29.00	--	--

Climate, Energy and Sustainable Technology	--	15.04	0.48
Science for Equity Empowerment and Development (SEED)	2.78	5.27	2.57
DBT: Bio- RIDE	5.66	9.92	6.54
CSIR	--	1,773.34	217.38

ANGAMALY SABARIMALA RAILWAY PROJECT

2259. SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any policy for the construction of new railway lines in areas that lack railway connectivity and if so, the primary guidelines and mechanisms for identifying and prioritising such areas;
- (b) whether the Government is aware of the delays in the implementation of the Angamaly– Sabarimala (Sabari) Railway Project;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor along with the current status of the project in terms of land acquisition, construction progress and fund allocation;
- (d) whether the Government has taken any steps to expedite the completion of the Sabari Railway Project;
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the expected timeline for its completion;
- (f) whether the Government has allocated sufficient funds for timely completion of the Sabari Railway Project; and

(g) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated and utilized during the last five years and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

As on 01.04.2024, across Indian Railways, 488 Railway infrastructure projects (187 New Line, 40 Gauge Conversion and 261 Doubling) of total length 44,488 Km, costing approx. ₹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	20,199	2,855	1,60,022
Gauge Conversion	40	4,719	2,972	18,706
Doubling / Multitracking	261	19,570	6,218	1,13,742
Total	488	44,488	12,045	2,92,470

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

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

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

Angamali-Sabarimala via Erumeli new line project was sanctioned in 1997-98. Work on Angamali-Kaladi (7 Km) and long lead works on Kaladi-Perumbavoor (10 Km) was taken up. However, further works on this project could not be taken forward due to protests by local people against land acquisition and fixing of alignment of the line, court cases filed against the project and inadequate support from the State Government of Kerala.

The estimated cost of the project has been updated by M/s Kerala Rail Development Corporation Ltd. (KRDCL) at ₹3801 crore and submitted to

Government of Kerala in December, 2023 for the acceptance of the Estimate and willingness to share cost of the project. The Government of Kerala has communicated their willingness to share the cost of project with certain conditions in August, 2024. Government of Kerala has been requested by Railways to submit unconditional consent for sharing the cost. The Government of Kerala has also been requested to enter into tripartite MoU among State Government of Kerala, Ministry of Railways and RBI for the project. An outlay of ₹55 crore has been provided for Financial Year 2024-25.

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

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹372 crore/year
2024-25	₹3,011 crore (more than 8 times)

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

Total Land required for Projects in Kerala	476 Ha
Land Acquired	66 Ha (13%)
Balance Land to be acquired	410 Ha (87%)

Government of India is geared up to execute projects, however success depends upon the support of Government of Kerala. Railways has deposited ₹2111.83 crore for land acquisition for ongoing projects to Government of Kerala.

Support of the Government of Kerala is needed to expedite the land acquisition.

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

अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए कल्याणकारी योजनाएं

2260. श्री शंकर लालवानी:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने अल्पसंख्यकों के कल्याण के लिए कोई नवीन नीतिगत परिवर्तन या योजनाएं प्रस्तावित की हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) अल्पसंख्यक समूहों के बीच कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा तैयार की जा रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) अल्पसंख्यक कल्याण नीतियों पर नागरिकों या गैर-सरकारी संगठनों द्वारा प्रतिक्रिया देने या निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया में भाग लेने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था है?

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

(क) मंत्रालय ने प्रधानमंत्री विरासत का संवर्धन (PM VIKAS), जो मंत्रालय की एक प्रमुख योजना है, का शुभारंभ किया है, जो पांच पूर्ववर्ती योजनाओं अर्थात् 'सीखो और कमाओ', 'नई मंजिल', 'नई रेशनी', 'हमारी धरोहर' और 'उस्ताद' को एकीकृत करती है; और कौशल विकास; अल्पसंख्यक महिलाओं की उद्यमशीलता और नेतृत्व; और स्कूल ड्रॉपआउट छात्रों के लिए शिक्षा सहायता के माध्यम से छह अधिसूचित अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के उत्थान पर ध्यान केंद्रित करती है।

(ख) और (ग) यह जागरूकता अभियान, केंद्रीय रूप से अधिसूचित छह अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के बीच जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए मंत्रालय के प्रचार सहित विकास योजनाओं के अनुसंधान/अध्ययन, निगरानी और मूल्यांकन की योजना के तहत चलाया जाता है। सरकार ने पूरे देश में प्रिंट और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया, एफएम चैनलों के माध्यम से अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के बारे में जागरूकता फैलाने के लिए मल्टी-मीडिया अभियान चलाए हैं। आम जनता, खासकर अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों तक प्रत्यक्ष रूप से पहुंचने और उनमें जागरूकता फैलाने के लिए विभिन्न स्थानों पर 'हुनर हाट'/'लोक संवर्धन पर्व' आयोजित किए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों के बारे में अधिक जागरूकता पैदा करने और योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों पर प्रतिक्रिया प्राप्त करने के लिए परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों (PIA) के माध्यम से कार्यशालाओं/संगोष्ठियों के आयोजन को भी मंत्रालय द्वारा बढ़ावा दिया जाता है।

CREDIT DISBURSED BY NMDFC

2261. SHRIMATI SAJDA AHMED

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

- (a) the total amount of credit disbursed by National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) during in the last three years and the number of beneficiaries being supported;

- (b) the mechanisms put in place to ensure that credit support is reaching genuine and deserving minority entrepreneurs;
- (c) the details of NMDFC-funded self-employment ventures which have remained operational and sustainable after five years, State-wise;
- (d) the mechanism put in place by the NMDFC to ensure timely loan repayment and prevent misuse of funds allocated for entrepreneurial ventures; and
- (e) the success rate of NMDFC-funded youth startups and the measures undertaken to support them in the long run including in West Bengal?

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

(a) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation has disbursed concessional credit to the tune of Rs. 2347.15 crore during the last three years i.e., from F.Y. 2021-22 to F.Y. 2023-24, thereby providing benefits to 5,50,939 beneficiaries from minority communities.

(b) NMDFC has following eligibility criteria for the dissemination of concessional credit:

- i. Persons should belong to a notified National Minority, specifically Buddhists, Christians, Jains, Muslims, Parsis, and Sikhs, as defined by the National Commission for Minorities Act of 1992.
- ii. Person having annual family income of up to Rs. 3.00 lakhs under Credit Line-1 and up to Rs. 8.00 lakhs under Credit Line-2.

Applicants are required to submit necessary documentation to substantiate their fulfilment of the aforementioned eligibility criteria. There is a multi level screening

mechanism used by respective State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) of NMDFC, encompassing document verification, background checks, and site inspections, to rigorously ascertain that credit support is effectively reaching genuine and deserving minority entrepreneurs.

Furthermore, the sanctioned amount is released through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) directly into the KYC-authenticated accounts of the beneficiaries.

(c) NMDFC regularly engages independent third-party agencies to conduct impact studies across the country. These studies are carried out to assess the impact of NMDFC's schemes on targeted beneficiaries and evaluate the sustainability of projects and units financed under its loan programs, with respect to beneficiaries and units financed during the preceding two years. As per the study got conducted in 2018-19, 90% of the financed units across the country were found to be operational and sustainable. Most of the State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) have reported grass root level recovery rates ranging from 70% to 100%, which in itself is testimony that these units are sustainable and profitable ventures, helping the beneficiaries in making timely repayments.

(d) To ensure the timely utilization of funds by State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) for lending to ultimate beneficiaries and to prevent fund misuse, NMDFC is currently charging higher penal interest from the SCAs. The SCAs are required to refund any unutilized amounts to NMDFC in order to avoid the imposition of higher penal interest. This has ensured that most SCAs disburse loans to beneficiaries within the stipulated time frame of three months.

Furthermore, to ensure timely repayment of loans, SCAs are offered a 0.5% interest rebate. This has helped NMDFC maintain a high loan repayment rate (as on February 28, 2025), of 96.26% under the Term Loan scheme and 99.33% under the Micro Finance Scheme.

(e) As far as the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) is concerned, it only implements schemes such as Term Loans, Micro Finance, Education Loans, and the Virasat Scheme to empower youth and women from minority communities by providing concessional loans for educational purposes and self-employment income generation ventures. The NMDFC schemes are implemented through State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) nominated by respective State Governments including West Bengal, Union Territory Administrations, as well as banking partners like Punjab Gramin Bank and Canara Bank.

As per regular third-party impact study undertaken, more than 90% of the units financed are found to be operational and successful.

SWAMIHALLI TO RAYADURGA BROAD GAUGE RAILWAY LINE

2262. SHRI E. TUKARAM:

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

- (a) the current status of the Final Location Survey (FLS) work for the proposed new Broad Gauge (BG) railway line from Swamihalli of Sandur Taluk (Bellary District) to Rayadurga (Andhra Pradesh) via Molakalmuru including the progress achieved so far; and

- (b) the details of the timeline for the completion of FLS work along with the tentative date for the commencement of physical construction work at the project site?

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

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

Final Location Survey (FLS) between Swamihalli – Rayadurga new line (52 Km) has been sanctioned. Molakalmuru is already connected to Rayadurga.

After firming up of Detailed Project Report (DPR), sanctioning of project requires consultation with various stake-holders including State Governments and necessary approvals viz. appraisal of NITI Aayog, Ministry of Finance etc. As sanctioning of projects is a continuous and dynamic process, exact timelines cannot be fixed.

As on 01.04.2024, 31 projects (21 new lines, and 10 Doubling) of total length of 3,840 Km, costing ₹47,016 crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Karnataka, are at various stages of planning and implementation, out of which 1,302 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹17,383 crore has been incurred upto March, 2024. The summary is as under:-

Category	No. of projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Commissioned (in Km)	Expenditure upto March 2024 (₹ in Cr.)
New Line	21	2556	395	7592
Doubling/ Multitracking	10	1284	907	9791
Total	31	3840	1302	17383

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

फतेहपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर रेलगाड़ियों का ठहराव

2263. श्री नरेश चंद्र उत्तम पटेल:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र फतेहपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रयागराज डिवीजन, उत्तर मध्य रेलवे के अंतर्गत फतेहपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियों के ठहराव का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त रेलवे स्टेशन से सरकार को प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) क्या सरकार का इस रेलवे स्टेशन पर स्वतंत्रता सेनानी एक्सप्रेस 12561/12562, अजमेर-सियालदह एक्सप्रेस 12987/88, सीमांचल एक्सप्रेस 12487/12488 और सुहैलदेव एक्सप्रेस 22434/22433 का ठहराव प्रदान करने का विचार है ताकि उक्त रेलवे स्टेशन के राजस्व में वृद्धि की जा सके?

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

(क) से (ग) फतेहपुर के यात्रियों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए, 14005/14006 सीतामढ़ी-आनंद विहार (टी) लिच्छवी एक्सप्रेस और 20415/20416 वाराणसी-इंदौर काशी महाकाल एक्सप्रेस को क्रमशः 01.10.2023 और 10.03.2024 से फतेहपुर में ठहराव प्रदान किया गया है। तदनुसार, फतेहपुर स्टेशन पर वर्तमान में 24 जोड़ी मेल/एक्सप्रेस तथा 02 जोड़ी पैसेंजर सेवाएं चल रही हैं, जो दिल्ली, मुंबई, अहमदाबाद, हावड़ा आदि स्टेशनों को जोड़ती हैं। 2024-25 (फरवरी, 2025 तक) के दौरान, स्टेशन से यात्रियों और यात्रियों से इतर अर्जित राजस्व 35.5 करोड़ रुपए है। इसके अलावा भारतीय रेल पर गाड़ी सेवाओं के ठहराव का प्रावधान करना यातायात औचित्य, परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता आदि के अध्यधीन सतत् प्रक्रिया है।

BHARAT SMALL MODULAR REACTORS

2264. SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL

DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE

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

- (a) the details of plans for the development and deployment of Bharat Small Modular Reactors and their role in India's energy strategy;

- (b) whether the potential locations have been identified for setting up these reactors and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the current status of the Bharat Small Modular Reactors (SMR) research and development initiatives including progress made in partnerships with private sector entities and research institutions along with the major milestones achieved so far and the estimated timelines for its completion;
- (d) the key technologies under development in Bharat SMRs to enhance safety and address nuclear waste management challenges;
- (e) the funds allocated for SMR research since the initiative's announcement along with the details of their utilization;
- (f) the expected role of SMRs in providing reliable power to remote areas by 2030 and plans for integrating them into the national energy grid; and
- (g) the timelines for pilot projects and the criteria for selecting sites for SMR deployment?

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) BSMR-200 is of Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor (PWR) type design. It will utilise Slightly Enriched Uranium (SEU) as fuel. Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has requisite scientific and technological know-how for its design and

development. Majority of equipment are within capability of Indian industries. Bharat Small Modular Reactors of capacity 200 MW (BSMR-200) are being designed and developed by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) and Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) to cater to:

1. Captive power generation for the energy intensive industries such as steel, aluminium, cement etc.
2. Repurposing of the retiring thermal power plants.
3. Electricity requirement of remote locations not having the grid connectivity.

(b) The lead unit will be located at a DAE site. The subsequent units are to be located at the sites of the end-user industry in case of captive power plants and at brown fields sites of retiring thermal power plants.

(c) BSMR is being jointly designed and developed by BARC and NPCIL. Manufacturing and delivery of equipment and components will be carried out through various indigenous nuclear vendors developed by DAE. Development of critical items such as low alloy steel forgings required for manufacturing the reactor pressure vessel and reactivity control drive mechanisms have been realised by the domestic private vendors. Development works for other critical items such as reactor coolant pumps have been initiated with the private vendors. All major development works will be completed in the pre-project phase. The concept design of BSMR has been completed and is in approval stage. Estimated time for construction of BSMR is 60 to 72 months after receipt of project sanction.

(d) BSMR is based on the globally proven pressurised water reactor technology. It has been provided with passive safety features as well as several engineered safety systems to ensure nuclear safety during accidents.

Systems have been planned to handle spent fuel and its storage in-situ. In case of domestic fuel, the broad philosophy of nuclear waste management remains same to reduce the overall nuclear waste burden i.e. recovery of useful radioisotopes, if any, volume reduction followed by vitrification of waste in stable glass matrix and storage in engineered facilities kept under surveillance at par with internationally accepted practices.

However, in case of SMRs the reprocessing technology is to be re-engineered based on the fuel configuration.

(e) The Union budget 2025 has provisioned Rs. 20,000 Crore towards design and development of SMRs and their deployment.

(f) Design and development of SMRs (55 MWe) is being carried out targeting their deployment in remote locations. The lead twin units of such reactors will be first set-up in a DAE site by 2033. Depending on the projected demand, BSMR-200 also can be deployed for such purposes. Both these plants are designed to operate in isolated mode not connected to the grid.

(g) Estimated timelines for construction of BSMR-200 (lead unit) will be 60-72 months from the date of sanction of the project. Sites for SMR will be depending on their end-use viz., captive power generators will have sites provided by the user, brown field sites in the case of repurposing fossil fuelled power stations, green field sites for remote locations.

TARGETED PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN BODOLAND**2265. SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY:**

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

- (a) the details regarding the number of households covered by the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in Bodoland Territorial Region, Assam during the last five years, district-wise;
- (b) the details regarding quantity of foodgrains and other essential commodities distributed to these beneficiaries during the last five years, district-wise;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to identify and include eligible households who are not currently benefiting from the TPDS and the number of new beneficiaries added during the last year; and
- (d) the details of the number of complaints received on the TPDS during the last five years from Bodoland Territorial Region?

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

- (a) Under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), against the intended coverage of 251.90 lakh persons, 247.98 lakh beneficiaries are presently covered in the State of Assam. District wise data is not maintained by the Central Government.
- (b) Under the Act, while Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households that constitute the poorest of the poor are legally entitled to receive 35 kg of foodgrains

per Household per month, priority households are entitled to 5 kg per person per month free of cost. The entitlement of beneficiaries under the Act is uniformly applicable across the country since commencement of the Act.

Under the Act, the term “foodgrains” is defined as rice, wheat or coarse grains or any combination thereof conforming to such quality norms as may be determined, by order, by the Central Government from time to time.

(c) The Central Government has issued advisory, from time to time, to all the States/Union Territories to identify all eligible and poor persons/ households including vulnerable Sections of the Society for inclusion under the NFSA. States clean up their beneficiary database so that bogus ration cards get deleted and better targeting of rightful beneficiaries is ensured. Thus, deletion of ineligible beneficiaries and addition of eligible beneficiaries under the Act is a continuous process and beneficiaries database is dynamic in nature.

(d) TPDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/UT Governments wherein the operational responsibilities for implementation of PDS within the State/UT rest with the State/UT Governments concerned. Therefore, as and when complaints are received by the Government from individuals and organizations as well as through press reports, these are sent to State/UT Governments concerned for inquiry and appropriate action.

Year wise number of complaints i.r.o State of Assam received from individuals, organization and through media reports etc from 2020 to 2024 are as follows:

S. No.	Years	No. of Complaints
1.	2020	39
2.	2021	8
3.	2022	13
4.	2023	48
5.	2024	178
Total:		286

District wise data of complaints is not maintained by the Central Government

RAILWAY FACILITIES IN BORDER AREA

2266. SHRI MIAN ALTAF AHMAD:

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

- (a) whether it is true that Rajouri and Poonch hilly and border districts of Jammu and Kashmir do not have any railway facilities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government intends to construct a rail line from Reasi Katra to Rajouri which is about 40 kms. on priority basis;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the timeline by which such railline would be constructed; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a) to (e) Railway projects are sanctioned and executed Zonal Railway wise and not State/District/City wise as Railway projects may span across State boundaries.

The work on new railway line in Jammu and Kashmir under the Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla Rail Link (USBRL) project of total length 272 Km has already been completed. USBRL project covers the district of Udhampur, Reasi, Ramban, Srinagar, Anantnag, Pulwama, Budgam and Baramulla in Jammu and Kashmir.

Survey for new line between Jammu and Poonch via Akhnur and Rajauri (223km) was carried out. The cost of project was assessed as ₹22,771 crore. The project has low traffic projections.

Moreover, following 5 surveys falling in the State of Jammu and Kashmir have been taken up recently:

1. Baramulla - Uri New Line(46 Km),
2. Sopore-Kupwara New Line(37 Km),
3. Anantnag-Pahalgam New Line(78 Km),
4. Avantipore-Shopian New Line(28 Km) and
5. Banihal-Baramulla doubling(118 Km)

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. 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.

REDUCED BUDGET ALLOCATIONS

2267. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL:

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

- (a) the reasons for reduction of budget allocation in the Union Budget for 2025-26 for critical education and welfare schemes targeting minority communities including the pre-matric and post-matric scholarships, merit-cum-means scholarships and schemes for madrassa education, despite the Government's previous promises of "Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas"; and
- (b) whether the Government plans to reverse the cuts and restore adequate funding to ensure that minority youth especially from economically disadvantaged backgrounds, have access to quality education and development opportunities and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Budget for FY 2024-25 was Rs. 3183.24 crore whereas budget allocation in the Union Budget for 2025-26 for the Ministry of Minority Affairs is Rs. 3350.00 crore. Hence, the budget is enhanced for FY 2025-26 for welfare of minority communities.

The Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 makes it obligatory for the Government to provide free and compulsory elementary education (classes I to VIII) to each and every child. Hence, only students studying in classes IX and X are covered under the Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme of other Ministries/Departments. Likewise from 2022-23, the coverage under the Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme of Ministry of Minority Affairs has also been restricted to class IX and X only. Further, the Scholarship Schemes of Ministry of Minority Affairs has not been approved for implementation beyond 2021-22. Therefore, the budget allocation in the budget for the scholarship schemes for FY 2025-26 has been reduced.

The Department of School Education and Literacy implemented the Scheme for Providing Education in Madrasas/Minorities (SPEMM) upto 2020-21 and then transferred to Ministry of Minority Affairs. As the scheme was approved only upto 2021-22, the Ministry of Minority Affairs implemented this Scheme only for FY 2021-22.

SUBSIDIZED FOODGRAINS UNDER PDS

2268. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

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

- (a) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to address the increasing concerns regarding the quality and availability of subsidized foodgrains under the Public Distribution System (PDS) especially in rural and remote areas;

- (b) whether any measures has been taken and implemented by the Government to regulate market prices and prevent exploitation of consumers in the current economic climate in view of rise in consumer grievances regarding unfair pricing and hoarding of essential commodities and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the current status of the 'One Nation, One Ration Card' scheme and its impact on migrant workers, particularly in ensuring access to foodgrains and other essential services in the wake of the pandemic and economic disruptions?

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

(a) The Department has formulated and issued a Quality Control Manual, to uniformly maintain the quality standards of foodgrains from procurement to its distribution to the eligible beneficiaries through various social security programmes of Gol.

In addition, a State Level Committee has been constituted in each State for monitoring and coordinating on quality related matters in respect to central pool food grains. Further, Quality Management System (QMS) portal has been implemented in FCI and the Department under which all quality control/inspection related activities are digitised leading to greater reliability and accuracy of data.

Further, the Public Distribution System is governed as per the provisions of the National Food Security Act, 2013. The Act provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population, which at Census 2011 comes to 81.35 crore persons. Government of India is distributing free of cost ration

under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojan (PMGKAY) to entitled beneficiaries regularly through more than 5.46 lakh Fair Price Shops.

(b) The Department of Food and Public Distribution closely monitors international and domestic process as well as price trends of edible oils, wheat, rice and other essential commodities in weekly meetings. Further, the Government of India sells foodgrains (wheat and rice) beyond the Public Distribution System (PDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) requirements, through open sale under Open Market Sales Scheme (Domestic). This helps increase the availability of foodgrains in the market, control inflation, ensure food security and make foodgrains more affordable for general population.

In addition to this, Bharat Atta and Bharat Rice were also launched on 06.11.2023 and 06.02.2024 respectively with a view to provide atta and rice to general consumers at subsidized rates.

In addition, for wheat, stock limit restrictions have also been imposed to avoid hoarding and to control retail prices in domestic market.

(c) The nation-wide portability of ration cards has been enabled in all 36 States/UTs (across the country) under One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) plan, which ensures the food security of more than 80 Crore PMGKAY beneficiaries in the country. ONORC plan is proving to be very beneficial to the beneficiaries who frequently change their place of dwelling in search of temporary employments, migrant labours, internally displaced persons (IDPs) etc. Under the plan, the beneficiaries are empowered to get 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 PMGKAY foodgrains in the home State/UT on the same ration card.

PRODUCTION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY

2269. SHRI KULDEEP INDORA

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that India aims to produce 500 GW of renewable energy by the year 2030;
- (b) if so, the measures being taken/proposed to be taken in this regard;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Rajasthan is leading with significant investments and projects in solar and wind energy;
- (d) if so, the measures being taken by the Government to encourage the State of Rajasthan in this regard to achieve this goal;
- (e) whether the Government has any solar and wind energy projects in Sri Ganganagar and Hanumangarh districts of Rajasthan and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, whether the Government proposes to consider these districts for wind and solar energy projects 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) to (d) 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 222.86 GW Non-fossil fuel 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, 52.07 GW hydro power and 8.18 GW Nuclear Power.

State of Rajasthan has the highest solar energy capacity of 27.64 GW as on 28.02.2025. The State has also developed significant 5.2 GW capacity of wind energy.

The Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country including the State of Rajasthan, to realize the target of 500 GW non-fossil power capacity by 2030, which are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

Further, as per information received from Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited (RRECL), State Govt has issued Rajasthan Integrated Clean Energy Policy, 2024. Rajasthan Govt has also organized invest summit and huge response has been received from the developers.

(e) and (f) As per the information received from RRECL and Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited (JVVNL), details of solar energy projects in Sri Ganganagar and Hanumangarh districts of Rajasthan are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. RRECL has stated that these districts are not favourable for Wind Potential Zone. For solar projects, developer can plan their projects as per availability of land and their planning.

STATEMENT-I

Steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country

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

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

RCO also includes specified quantum of consumption from Decentralized Renewable Energy sources.

- Project Development Cell for attracting and facilitating investments has been set up.
- Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm and Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.
- Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha 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 and Labelling (SandL) programs for Solar Photovoltaic modules and Grid-connected Solar Inverters have been launched.
- To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2030.
- “The Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and related matters) Rules (LPS rules) have been notified.
- Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022, has been notified on 06th June 2022 with objective of ensuring access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable green energy for all.

Green Energy Open Access is allowed to any consumer with contract demand of 100 kW or above through single or multiple single connection aggregating Hundred kW or more located in same electricity division of a distribution licensee.

- Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) has been launched to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy Power through exchanges.
- Government has issued orders that power shall be dispatched against Letter of Credit (LC) or advance payment to ensure timely payment by distribution licensees to RE generators.

STATEMENT-II

Details of Solar projects commissioned in Sri Ganganagar and Hanumangarh districts of Rajasthan

Name of Developer	Capacity (MW)	District
Military Engineering Services, Sadhuwali Military Cantt., Sri Ganganagar	2	Sri Ganganagar
Military Engineering Services, Keshrisinghpur, Sadhuwali Military Cantt., Sri Ganganagar.	0.21	
Military Engineering Services, Suratgarh Military Station, Sri Ganganagar.	2	
Shree cement Ltd, Suratgarh	12.98	
NTPC Ltd, Srivijaynagar	160	

AGV Solar Power project Pvt.Ltd.	2	Hanumangarh

Details of projects installed under PM KUSUM

District	Component A (MW)	Component B (Number of Pumps)	Component C (Feeder Level Solarisation) (MW)
Sri Ganganagar	4.5	10403	2.56
Hanumangarh	2	4375	2.52

Details of projects under PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY) as on 07.03.2025

District	Applications (Nos)	Household Benefited (Nos)
Sri Ganganagar	9,105	1,909
Hanumangarh	10,919	1,423

USE OF FASTAG SYSTEM FOR PARKING FACILITIES AT RAILWAY STATIONS

2270. SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has considered implementation of the FASTag system for parking facilities at railway stations to enhance transparency and efficiency in fee collection;

- (b) whether there are any measures in place to gather real-time data on the number of vehicles using parking facilities at railway stations for better planning and policy formulation;
- (c) the steps taken to address disputes between contractors and users at railway station parkings and the manner in which automated systems like FASTag is likely to help mitigate such disputes;
- (d) whether the Government has plans to assess the pressure on existing parking spaces and consider expansions based on vehicle inflow data; and
- (e) whether the Government has formulated or planned to formulate policies based on parking duration data to optimize parking utilization and address congestion issues effectively?

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

(a) to (e) Parking charges are collected as per rates prescribed by the Railway Administration. In order to enhance transparency and efficiency in fee collection, zonal railways have been advised to undertake measures like digital payment facility (cashless) through various digital methods, automated entry and exit, automated fee receipt, etc wherever feasible. At present, there is no FASTag system for parking facility at stations.

Periodical surveys are conducted to access the number of vehicles using parking facilities at railway station for better planning of area and policy formulation. Assessment of parking users are also obtained from the parking coupons issued.

To mitigate the complaints of parking users, rate list is displayed at prominent places in parking sites and digital payment is also promoted. The complaints lodged by users through station authorities, RailMadad, 139 etc. is inquired into and resolved by railway officials. The performance of the parking contractors is regularly monitored and suitable penal action, as incorporated in the parking contract agreement, is taken against the contractors whenever any irregularities like overcharging etc. are noticed.

Surveys are done at stations to assess the pressure on existing parking space before allotment of parking contracts. Expansion of existing parking lots and creation of new parking sites is done based on such surveys considering the utilization of existing parking sites, inflow of vehicles in station area, availability of parking space at station etc. Duration-wise entry fee is levied in order to manage movement of traffic and to restrict unauthorised parking of vehicles causing congestion in parking lanes.

पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में उद्घाटित परियोजनाएं

2271. श्री अशोक कुमार रावत:

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

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में कुछ परियोजनाओं के लिए आधारशिला रखी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा अब तक उद्घाटित ऐसी परियोजनाओं की संख्या/नाम क्या है; और

(ग) उक्त प्रत्येक परियोजना के लिए कुल कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार):

(क) से (ग) स्कीमें राज्य सरकार की संस्तुति पर स्वीकृत की जाती हैं। राज्य सरकारें कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियां हैं। राज्य सरकार के साथ परियोजनाओं की प्रगति की नियमित रूप से निगरानी की जाती है। जिन परियोजनाओं की आधारशिला माननीय प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा 09.03.2024 को रखी गई थी, उनकी सूची संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

विवरण

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा 09 मार्च, 2024 को शिलान्यासित परियोजनाओं की सूची

क्र. सं.	राज्य	परियोजना	स्कीम का नाम	राशि (करोड़ रुपए में)
1	असम	मां कामाख्या एक्सेस कॉरिडोर (मां कामाख्या दिव्यलोक परियोजना)	पीएम-डिवाइन	498.37
2	असम	पीएम-डिवाइन स्कीम के तहत डेमो शिवसागर जिला असम में मेडिकल कॉलेज (100 सीट) अस्पताल का शिलान्यास	पीएम-डिवाइन	499.82
3	मणिपुर	मणिपुर तकनीकी विश्वविद्यालय (एमटीयू), इंफाल पश्चिम जिले के लिए अवसंरचना विकास	पीएम-डिवाइन	51.16
4	मणिपुर	लैम्पजेलपट में 60 बिस्तरों वाले राज्य मानसिक अस्पताल का निर्माण	पीएम-डिवाइन	70.47
5	मणिपुर	मंत्रिपुरखरी में मणिपुर आईटी एसईजेड के प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र का अवसंरचना विकास	पीएम-डिवाइन	120
6	मेघालय	न्यू शिलांग टाउनशिप में चार लेन वाली नई सड़क का निर्माण और मौजूदा दो लेन को चार लेन में परिवर्तित करना आदि	पीएम-डिवाइन	146.79
7	मेघालय	तुरा में आईटी पार्क का निर्माण	पीएम-डिवाइन	126.94

8	त्रिपुरा	अगरतला सरकारी डेंटल कॉलेज भवन	पीएम-डिवाइन	202
9	त्रिपुरा	एजीएमसी जीबीपी अस्पताल अगरतला में 200 बिस्तरों वाला मातृ शिशु स्वास्थ्य (एमसीएच) विंग	पीएम-डिवाइन	192.09
10	त्रिपुरा	नशीली दवाओं के आदी व्यक्तियों के लिए एकीकृत पुनर्वास केंद्र	पीएम-डिवाइन	86.12
11	त्रिपुरा	सौर माइक्रो ग्रिड की स्थापना	पीएम-डिवाइन	80.79
12	मणिपुर	एनईएसआईडीएस के तहत इम्फाल ईस्ट, मणिपुर में मातृ-शिशु अस्पताल का अवसंरचना विकास	एनईएसआईडीएस (ओटीआरआई)	34.64
13	नागालैंड	132 केवी सब-स्टेशन नागार्जन दीमापुर में परिवर्तन क्षमता का उन्नयन (132 66 केवी 100 एमवीए-1 (संख्या) 66 33 केवी 50 एमवीए- 1 (संख्या))	एनईएसआईडीएस (ओटीआरआई)	24.46
14	मणिपुर	सेनापति जिला मुख्यालय में सेनापति जिला ग्राम प्रधान संघ के लिए सांस्कृतिक हॉल सह बहुउद्देश्यीय भवन का निर्माण	एनईसी की स्कीमें	3.02
15	मणिपुर	उखरुल जिला, मणिपुर में तांगखुल हेडमैन गेस्ट हाउस सह प्रशासनिक भवन का निर्माण	एनईसी की स्कीमें	2.84
16	सिक्किम	सोरेंग में बहुउद्देश्यीय सामुदायिक केंद्र का निर्माण	एनईसी की स्कीमें	14.15
17	मणिपुर	सेनापति जिले में टाडुबी को चौवाईनामेई खुनोउ और माओपुंगडुंग से जोड़ने वाली सड़क का सुधार/उन्नयन (लंबाई- 10.045 किमी)	एनईएसआईडीएस (सड़क)	41.66
18	मणिपुर	मणिपुर राज्य में प्रस्तावित पीएससी पुल (लंबाई-2.40 किलोमीटर) और पीएससी खुरखुल (लंबाई- 1.23 किलोमीटर) तक प्रस्तावित पुल तक पहुंच मार्ग सहित अंतरराज्यीय ट्रक टर्मिनस (आईएसटीटी) के सामने	एनईएसआईडीएस (सड़क)	31.13

		लीमाखोंग नदी पर पीएससी पुल का निर्माण (कुल लंबाई-3.63 किलोमीटर)		
		कुल		2226.45

एनईएसआईडीएस: उत्तर पूर्व विशेष अवसंरचना विकास स्कीम

पीएम-डिवाइन : पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के लिए प्रधानमंत्री की विकास पहल

एनईसी की स्कीमें : पूर्वोत्तर परिषद की स्कीमें

छत्तीसगढ़ में रेलवे का विस्तार

2272. श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान छत्तीसगढ़ में रेलवे के विकास के लिए स्वीकृत परियोजना/निर्माण/रेलगाड़ियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) आज की तिथि तक पूर्ण हो चुके और लंबित कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) कार्यों के लंबित रहने के क्या कारण हैं तथा लंबित कार्यों के कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है; और
- (घ) क्या छत्तीसगढ़ से रायपुर-जबलपुर, रायपुर-इंदौर, रायपुर-हैदराबाद, रायपुर-जयपुर सहित नई रेलगाड़ियां शुरू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव/योजना है और यदि हां, तो इनके कब तक शुरू होने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस दिशा में विचार करेगी?

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

- (क) से (ग) रेल परियोजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण/स्वीकृति/निष्पादन राज्य-वार नहीं, बल्कि क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार किया जाता है क्योंकि रेल परियोजनाएं राज्य की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैली हो सकती हैं। रेल परियोजनाएं लाभप्रदता, यातायात अनुमान, अंतिम स्थान संपर्कता, अनुपलब्ध कड़ियों और वैकल्पिक मार्गों, संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों के विस्तार, राज्य सरकारों, केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों, संसद सदस्यों, अन्य जन प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा उठाई गई मांगों, रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक आवश्यकताओं, सामाजिक-आर्थिक

महत्व आदि के आधार पर स्वीकृत की जाती हैं, जो चालू परियोजनाओं के थ्रोफॉरवर्ड तथा धन की समग्र उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है।

समस्त रेल परियोजनाओं का लागत, व्यय और परिव्यय सहित जोन-वार/वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा भारतीय रेल की वेबसाइट पर सार्वजनिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

पिछले 5 वर्षों अर्थात् 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 और चालू वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में, छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 2683 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली 206 किलोमीटर लंबाई की 14 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है।

01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 2,731 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई वाली 37,018 करोड़ रुपये लागत की 25 परियोजनाएं (08 नई लाइनें और 17 दोहरीकरण) योजना और कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं, जिनमें से 882 कि.मी. लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च, 2024 तक 14,919 करोड़ रु. का व्यय किया गया है। कार्य की स्थिति संक्षेप में निम्नानुसार है:

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई नई लाइन/आमान परिवर्तन/दोहरीकरण (कि.मी.)	मार्च 2024 तक कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी.)	मार्च 2024 तक कुल व्यय (करोड़ रु. में)
नई लाइनें	8	1358	184	6154
दोहरीकरण/मल्टीट्रैकिंग	17	1373	698	8765
कुल	25	2731	882	14919

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

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-2014	311 करोड़ रु. प्रति वर्ष
2024-2025	6922 करोड़ रु. (22 गुना से अधिक)

वर्ष 2009-14 और 2014-24 के दौरान छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली नई रेल पटरियों की कमीशनिंग/बिछाने का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	कमीशन की गई कुल लंबाई	कमीशन की गई औसत लंबाई
2009-14	32 कि.मी.	6.4 कि.मी प्रति वर्ष
2014-24	999 कि.मी.	99.9 कि.मी. प्रति वर्ष (15 गुना से ज्यादा)

किसी भी रेल परियोजना(ओं) का पूरा होना राज्य सरकार द्वारा त्वरित भूमि अधिग्रहण, वन विभाग के पदाधिकारियों द्वारा वन संबंधी स्वीकृति, लागत में साझेदारी वाली परियोजनाओं में राज्य सरकार द्वारा साझा लागत के भाग को जमा कराना, परियोजनाओं की प्राथमिकता, बाधक जनोपयोगी सेवाओं का स्थानांतरण, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक क्लीयरेंस, क्षेत्र की भूवैज्ञानिक और स्थलाकृतिक स्थिति, परियोजना(ओं) स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थिति, जलवायु स्थिति आदि के कारण परियोजना विशेष के स्थल के लिए वर्ष में कार्य के महीनों की संख्या आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है।

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।

(घ) चूंकि, रेलवे नेटवर्क राज्य की सीमाओं में फैला हुआ है, इसलिए ऐसी सीमाओं में नेटवर्क की आवश्यकता के अनुसार रेलगाड़ियां शुरू की जाती हैं। बहरहाल, छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में स्थित स्टेशनों के

यात्रियों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए पिछले पांच वर्षों (अर्थात् 2020-21 से 2024-25 तक फरवरी, 2025) के दौरान प्रारंभिक/टर्मिनेटिंग आधार पर 08 नई गाड़ियाँ शुरू की गई हैं और 08 सेवाओं का विस्तार किया गया है। इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेलवे पर नई गाड़ी सेवाओं की शुरुआत करना सतत प्रक्रिया है, जो यातायात औचित्य, परिचालन व्यवहार्यता आदि के अधीन है।

विभिन्न ट्रेनों का ठहराव

2273. श्रीमती जोबा माझी:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि जनहित में कुछ स्टेशनों पर विभिन्न ट्रेनों जैसे लोटा पहाड़ और फोसैता स्टेशन पर टाटा-इतवारी पैसेंजर, आदित्यपुर स्टेशन पर टाटानगर बक्सर एक्सप्रेस, आदित्यपुर स्टेशन पर टाटानगर दुर्ग एक्सप्रेस, मनोहरपुर स्टेशन पर अहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस, गोइलकेरा स्टेशन पर कांटाबाजी एक्सप्रेस, सोनुवा स्टेशन पर टाटानगर-एर्नाकुलम एक्सप्रेस और कलिंगा उत्कल एक्सप्रेस तथा मनोहरपुर स्टेशन पर कलिंगा उत्कल एक्सप्रेस के ठहराव की लगातार मांग की जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या रेलवे का विचार सार्वजनिक हित में उक्त रेलगाड़ियों का ठहराव देने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग) लोटापहाड़, पोसैता, आदित्यपुर, गोइलकेरा, मनोहरपुर और सोनुआ में विभिन्न रेलगाड़ियों के ठहराव के प्रावधान के लिए माननीय संसद सदस्य सहित कई प्रतिनिधियों से अभ्यावेदन/मांगें प्राप्त हुई हैं।

गोइलकेरा स्टेशन के यात्रियों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए, मार्च-सितंबर 2023 के दौरान चार जोड़ी रेलगाड़ियों के ठहराव की व्यवस्था की गई यथा 18029/18030 लोकमान्य तिलक

(टी.)-शालीमार एक्सप्रेस, 13287/13288 दुर्ग-आरा साउथ बिहार एक्सप्रेस, 12871/12872 हावड़ा-टिटलागढ़ एक्सप्रेस और 18477/18478 पुरी-योग नगरी ऋषिकेश एक्सप्रेस। इसी तरह, 14.03.2024 से सोनुआ स्टेशन पर 12871/12872 हावड़ा-टिटलागढ़ एक्सप्रेस, 22861/22862 शालीमार-आद्री एक्सप्रेस और 13287/13288 दुर्ग-आरा एक्सप्रेस के ठहराव की व्यवस्था की गई है।

तदनुसार, गोइलकेरा, लोटापहाड़, पोसैता, आदित्यपुर, मनोहरपुर और सोनुआ स्टेशनों पर वर्तमान में क्रमशः 20, 04, 04, 26, 22 और 14 रेलगाड़ी सेवाएं प्रदान की जा रही हैं। इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल पर यातायात औचित्य, परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता, वैकल्पिक सेवाओं की उपलब्धता आदि के अध्यधीन रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं के ठहराव का प्रावधान करना सतत प्रक्रिया है।

OBSCENE CONTENT ON SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS

2274. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing spread of vulgar, obscene and misleading content on platforms like YouTube, Instagram and other social media in India;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to regulate and monitor such content particularly content that negatively influences youth and promotes unethical behaviour;
- (c) whether the Government has directed social media platforms to implement stricter content moderation policies and age-restriction mechanisms;
- (d) the details of the complaints received and legal actions taken against content creators and platforms for spreading inappropriate or harmful content; and

(e) whether the Government plans to introduce new regulations or amendments under the Information Technology Act to ensure accountability of social media platforms in curbing the spread of such content 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 (e) The Government has notified the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 ("IT Rules, 2021") on 25.02.2021 under the Information Technology Act, 2000.

For the user generated content on intermediary platforms, Part-II of IT Rules, 2021, administered by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeiTY) casts specific due diligence obligations on intermediaries, including social media intermediaries to make reasonable efforts by themselves and to cause the users of their computer resource to not host, store, transmit, display or publish, etc. any such information that is obscene, pornographic, invasive of another's privacy, insulting or harassing on the basis of gender, racially or ethnically objectionable, or promoting enmity between different groups on the grounds of religion or caste with the intent to incite violence, or harmful to child or that is relating or encouraging money laundering or gambling, or that is misinformation, patently false information, untrue or misleading in nature, or that threatens the unity, integrity, defence, security or sovereignty of India, public order, or that violates any law for the time being in force.

Similarly for the publishers of news and current affairs on digital media and publishers of online curated content (OTT Platforms), Part-III of the IT Rules, 2021, administered by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, inter-alia, provide for a Code of Ethics for such publishers. 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. Under these provisions the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in March 2024, has taken action and blocked 18 OTT platforms for publishing obscene and vulgar content.

Action for hosting of content that is violative of any law, for the time being in force, is also taken by the appropriate law enforcement agencies on the basis of FIRs filed such cases.

2030 तक रेलवे का पूर्ण विद्युतीकरण

2275. श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) 2030 तक रेलवे के पूर्ण विद्युतीकरण हेतु सरकार की योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक कितने प्रतिशत कार्य पूरा हुआ है;
- (ख) राष्ट्रीय हाई स्पीड रेल निगम लिमिटेड (एनएचएसआरसीएल) द्वारा हाई स्पीड ट्रेन परियोजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति तथा इसके मुख्य लक्ष्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) भारतीय रेलवे स्टेशन विकास निगम (आई.आर.एस.डी.सी.) द्वारा रेलवे स्टेशनों के उन्नयन और विकास के लिए किये गये प्रमुख कार्य तथा भावी योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) रेलवे द्वारा मानवरहित रेल समपार हटाए जाने के बाद सड़क और रेल सुरक्षा में हुए सुधार का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ड) रेलवे में वर्षा जल संचयन, पुनः वनरोपण और सौर ऊर्जा चालित रेलगाड़ियों जैसे पर्यावरण अनुकूल प्रयासों का वर्तमान योगदान और भावी योजनाएं क्या हैं?

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

(क) वर्तमान में भारतीय रेल के कुल बड़ी लाइन नेटवर्क का लगभग 98% विद्युतीकरण कार्य हो चुका है। वर्ष 2014-24 के दौरान और वर्ष 2014 से पहले किया गया विद्युतीकरण कार्य निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	मार्ग किलोमीटर
वर्ष 2014 से पहले (लगभग 60 वर्ष)	21,801
वर्ष 2014-25 (फरवरी, 25 तक)	45,922

शेष खंडों में विद्युतीकरण का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

(ख) वर्तमान में मुंबई-अहमदाबाद हाई स्पीड रेल (एमएचएसआर) परियोजना पर निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है। मुंबई-अहमदाबाद हाई स्पीड रेल परियोजना गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और केंद्र शासित प्रदेश दादरा और नगर हवेली से होकर गुजरती है। इस परियोजना की लंबाई 508 किलोमीटर है, जिसमें 12 स्थानों मुंबई, ठाणे, विरार, बोईसर, वापी, बिलिमोरा, सूरत, भरुच, वडोदरा, आणंद, अहमदाबाद और साबरमती पर स्टेशन बनाने की योजना है।

पूरी परियोजना के लिए पूरी भूमि (1389.5 हेक्टेयर) अधिग्रहित कर ली गई है। अब तक 373 कि.मी. पाया का निर्माण, 307 कि.मी. गर्डर ढलाई और 274 कि.मी. गर्डर डालने का काम पूरा हो चुका है। समुद्र के अंदर सुरंग (लगभग 21 कि.मी.) का काम भी शुरू हो चुका है।

बुलेट ट्रेन परियोजना एक बहुत ही जटिल और प्रौद्योगिकी साध्य परियोजना है। उच्चतम स्तर की संरक्षा और संबंधित अनुरक्षण प्रोटोकॉल को ध्यान में रखते हुए, बुलेट ट्रेन परियोजना को जापान रेल के सहयोग से डिजाइन किया गया है। इसे भारतीय आवश्यकताओं और जलवायु परिस्थितियों के अनुसार अनुकूलित किया गया है।

इस परियोजना के पूरा होने की समय-सीमा सिविल संरचनाओं, रेलपथ, बिजली, सिग्नल एवं दूरसंचार के सभी संबंधित कार्यों के पूरा होने तथा ट्रेनसेट की आपूर्ति के बाद सटीक रूप से निर्धारित की जा सकती है। मुंबई-अहमदाबाद हाई स्पीड रेल परियोजना के निष्पादन की नियमित रूप से निगरानी/समीक्षा की जाती है।

(ग) भारतीय रेल स्टेशन विकास निगम (आईआरएसडीसी) ने मध्य प्रदेश में रानी कमलापति रेल स्टेशन और गुजरात में गांधीनगर कैपिटल रेल स्टेशन के पुनर्विकास का काम पूरा कर लिया है और उसे कमीशन कर दिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय रेल स्टेशन विकास निगम ने 60 से ज्यादा स्टेशनों के पुनर्विकास की योजना भी बनाई है।

बहरहाल, चूंकि स्टेशन विकास/पुनर्विकास कार्यक्रम के तहत भारतीय रेल स्टेशन विकास निगम और रेल भूमि विकास प्राधिकरण (आरएलडीए) दोनों द्वारा की जाने वाली गतिविधियां अतिव्याप्त हो रही थीं, इसलिए यह आवश्यकता महसूस की गई कि दोनों में से किसी एक निकाय को एकमात्र कार्यशील निकाय के रूप में चिह्नित किया जाए और पूरी जिम्मेदारी दी जाए। तदनुसार, यह निर्णय लिया गया कि भारतीय रेल स्टेशन विकास निगम को बंद कर दिया जाए और भारतीय रेल स्टेशन विकास निगम को सौंपे गए कार्यों को रेलवे बोर्ड के दिनांक 18.10.2021 के पत्र के माध्यम से संबंधित क्षेत्रीय रेल और रेल भूमि विकास प्राधिकरण को सौंप दिया जाए।

(घ) भारतीय रेल के बड़ी लाइन नेटवर्क के सभी चौकीदार रहित रेल फाटक (यूएमएलसी) को दिनांक 31.01.2019 तक हटा दिया गया है। इससे रेल गाड़ी परिचालन और सड़क उपयोगकर्ताओं की संरक्षा में सुधार हुआ है।

(ङ) रेल पर्यावरण अनुकूल और ऊर्जा कुशल परिवहन का साधन है। नई लाइन परियोजनाओं के लिए संरक्षण इस तरह से तय किया जाता है कि वन जीवन पर न्यूनतम प्रभाव पड़े और यदि यह अभी भी अपरिहार्य हो, तो वनरोपण आदि जैसे शमन उपाय किए जाते हैं। रेल परिसर में वर्षा जल संचयन (आरडब्ल्यूएच) संरचना की स्थापना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है। मार्च 2024 तक रेल में 7692 अदद वर्षा जल संचयन प्रणाली संस्थापित की जा चुकी हैं।

भारतीय रेल ने कार्बन उत्सर्जन को कम करने के लिए विभिन्न अक्षय ऊर्जा स्रोतों से अक्षय ऊर्जा की उत्तरोत्तर खरीद की योजना बनाई है। जनवरी, 2025 तक, भारतीय रेल में लगभग 494 मेगावाट सौर संयंत्र (छतों और जमीन दोनों पर) और लगभग 103 मेगावाट पवन ऊर्जा संयंत्र चालू किए जा चुके हैं। इसके अलावा, चौबीस घंटे (आरटीसी) मोड के तहत 100 मेगावाट अक्षय ऊर्जा भी प्रवाहित होने लगी है।

रेल द्वारा ऊर्जा संरक्षण के लिए निम्नलिखित पर्यावरण हितैषी प्रयास किए गए हैं:-

- (i) इलेक्ट्रिकल मल्टीपल यूनिट (ईएमयू) रेल गाड़ियों, मेनलाइन इलेक्ट्रिकल मल्टीपल यूनिट (एमईएमयू) रेल गाड़ियों, कोलकाता मेट्रो रेक और इलेक्ट्रिक ट्रेन सेटों में पुनार्योजी ब्रेक प्रणाली के साथ आईजीबीटी आधारित 3-चरण प्रणोदन प्रणाली की शुरूआत।
- (ii) स्टेशनों और रेल गाड़ियों में ध्वनि और वायु प्रदूषण को कम करने के लिए एंड ऑन जेनरेशन (ईओजी) रेल गाड़ियों को हेड ऑन जेनरेशन (एचओजी) रेल गाड़ियों में परिवर्तित किया जाएगा। इससे पावर यान में इस्तेमाल होने वाले डीजल में भी उल्लेखनीय कमी आने की उम्मीद है।
- (iii) बेहतर रोशनी के लिए कोचों में ऊर्जा कुशल एलईडी लाइटों का प्रावधान।
- (iv) एलएचबी कोचों के रखरखाव और परीक्षण के लिए वाशिंग/सिक लाइनों पर 750 वोल्ट की बाह्य विद्युत आपूर्ति का प्रावधान।

चुनाव के दौरान पेड न्यूज

2276. श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी :

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

- (क) क्या पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान देश में विभिन्न चुनावों के दौरान या अन्यथा 'पेड न्यूज' के कुछ विशिष्ट मामले सरकार के ध्यान में आए हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ग) सरकार द्वारा दोषी मीडिया कम्पनियों और इन मामलों में संलिप्त लोगों तथा उक्त 'पेड न्यूज' से लाभान्वित होने वाले लोगों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है,
- (घ) 'पेड न्यूज' के मामलों पर रोक लगाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या सुधारात्मक कदम उठाए गए हैं, और
- (ङ) राजस्थान में जानकारी में आए ऐसे मामलों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. एल. मुरुगन):

(क) से (ङ) भारत निर्वाचन आयोग ने 'पेड न्यूज' से संबंधित शिकायतें प्राप्त करने और उन पर कार्रवाई करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय, राज्य और जिला स्तर पर तंत्र स्थापित किया है। पुष्टिकृत मामलों में शामिल व्यय को उन उम्मीदवारों के चुनाव व्यय में शामिल किया जाता है जिनके खिलाफ पेड न्यूज के मामले साबित होते हैं।

भारतीय प्रेस परिषद (पीसीआई) भारत निर्वाचन आयोग या आम जनता द्वारा रिपोर्ट किए गए प्रिंट मीडिया में पेड न्यूज के मामलों पर प्रेस परिषद (जांच प्रक्रिया) विनियम, 1979 के विनियम 14 के तहत पेड न्यूज से संबंधित "पत्रकारिता के आचरण के मानक" के उल्लंघन में कार्रवाई करती है।

पीसीआई समाचार पत्रों द्वारा पेड न्यूज के मानदंडों के किसी भी गंभीर उल्लंघन पर विनियमन 13 के तहत स्वतः संज्ञान भी लेता है।

पीसीआई ने सूचित किया है कि विगत तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान देश भर से पीसीआई को प्राप्त पेड न्यूज से संबंधित मामलों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	वर्ष	मामलों की संख्या
1	2021-22	74
2	2022-23	76
3	2023-24	28

4	2024-25 (अब तक)	290
कुल		468

उपरोक्त में से 2021-2022 में पेड न्यूज की तेरह (13) शिकायतें और 2024-25 में 111 शिकायतें राजस्थान राज्य से थीं।

प्रेस परिषद अधिनियम, 1978 के तहत निर्धारित उचित प्रक्रिया का पालन करने के बाद परिषद मामले दर मामले आधार पर दोषी प्रिंट मीडिया के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करती है और यदि वह संतुष्ट हो जाती है कि ऐसा करना आवश्यक है तो समाचार पत्र, समाचार एजेंसी या संपादक/पत्रकार को चेतावनी, भर्त्सना या निंदा या संपादक या पत्रकार के आचरण को अस्वीकार करती है।

STRATEGY FOR ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

2277. DR. D RAVI KUMAR:

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to formulate a clear national strategy for Artificial Intelligence (AI) development that ensures accountability, safety and fairness while prioritizing human rights and privacy;
- (b) the manner in which the Government plans to ensure that the proposed AI Safety Institute adopts a human rights-based approach with a focus on openness, innovation and inclusivity while safeguarding people's data and privacy;
- (c) the measures being considered to strengthen data protection and cyber security regulations to prevent misuse including providing citizens with the right

to opt out of their data being used for training AI models given the reliance of AI on personal data; and

- (d) the manner in which the Government is likely to address concerns about the use of AI in automated decision-making especially in sensitive areas like policing, access to essential services and elections while ensuring that AI regulations do not suppress free speech or innovation?

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) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeiTY) has informed that the Government is committed to ensures accountability, safety, and fairness while upholding human rights and privacy. This strategy includes robust regulatory frameworks, transparent AI governance, and independent oversight mechanisms to prevent bias, discrimination, and misuse. Government has published the National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence (NSAI) in June 2018. The NSAI emphasizes the potential of AI to solve social challenges faced by its citizens in areas such agriculture, health, education, Smart Cities and Infrastructure and Smart Mobility and Transportation etc.

Further, the Government has approved the IndiaAI Mission as a comprehensive programme for leveraging transformative technologies to foster inclusion, innovation and adoption for social impact as well as to make India a global leader in the AI space and ensure responsible and transformational use of AI for all. The 'Safe and Trusted AI' pillar under the Mission emphasizes the need

for responsible AI development, deployment and adoption and enables implementation of 'Responsible AI Projects' which include development of indigenous tools and frameworks, self assessment checklists for innovators and other guidelines and governance frameworks.

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.

आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों में कर्मचारी

2278. डॉ. फगन सिंह कुलस्ते :

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा विशेष रूप से मध्य प्रदेश में कितने आकाशवाणी केन्द्र संचालित किए जा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा संचालित केन्द्रों में पर्याप्त कर्मचारी हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन केन्द्रों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनमें पर्याप्त संख्या में कर्मचारी हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. एल. मुरुगन):

(क) से (ग) आज की तारीख में, सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में 38 आकाशवाणी केन्द्र संचालित किए जा रहे हैं। इन केन्द्रों में संचालन आवश्यकता के अनुरूप पर्याप्त कर्मचारी हैं।

कोयला उत्पादन बढ़ाने की योजनाएं

2279. श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश में कोयला उत्पादन बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से सरकार द्वारा अब तक कौन-कौन सी प्रमुख योजनाएं और नीतियां लागू की गई हैं और इस दिशा में झारखंड और अन्य पूर्वी राज्यों में कोयला खनन परियोजनाओं के योगदान का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) कोयला खनन के दौरान पर्यावरण को होने वाली क्षति और पुनर्वास संबंधी चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और इससे प्रभावित समुदायों/विस्थापित लोगों के पुनर्वास और उन्हें मुआवजा प्रदान करने के लिए की गई व्यवस्थाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) क्या सरकार का विस्थापित लोगों के उन मामलों, जिन्हें कोयलाधारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 के अंतर्गत स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए था लेकिन आज तक स्थापित नहीं किया गया है, से निपटने के लिए पूर्णकालिक अधिकरण की स्थापना करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) आगामी वर्षों के लिए कोयले की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए देश में कोयला उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदम निम्नानुसार हैं -

- i. कोयला ब्लॉकों के विकास में तेजी लाने के लिए कोयला मंत्रालय द्वारा नियमित समीक्षा।
- ii. कैप्टिव खान स्वामियों (परमाणु खनिजों को छोड़कर) को ऐसी अतिरिक्त राशि के भुगतान पर केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा यथानिर्धारित तरीके से खान से संबद्ध अंत्य उपयोग संयंत्र की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के बाद खुले बाजार में अपने वार्षिक खनिज (कोयला सहित) उत्पादन का 50% तक बेचने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) संशोधन अधिनियम, 2021 [एमएमडीआर अधिनियम] का अधिनियमन।
- iii. कोयला खानों के प्रचालन में तेजी लाने के लिए कोयला क्षेत्र हेतु सिंगल विंडो क्लीयरेंस पोर्टल।
- iv. कोयला खानों के शीघ्र प्रचालन के लिए विभिन्न अनुमोदन/स्वीकृतियां प्राप्त करने के लिए कोयला ब्लॉक आबंटितियों की सहायता के लिए परियोजना निगरानी इकाई।

- v. राजस्व शेयरिंग आधार पर वाणिज्यिक खनन की नीलामी वर्ष 2020 में शुरू की गई। वाणिज्यिक खनन स्कीम के अंतर्गत, उत्पादन की निर्धारित तारीख से पूर्व उत्पादित कोयले की मात्रा के लिए अंतिम प्रस्ताव पर 50% की छूट की अनुमति दी गई है। इसके अलावा, कोयला गैसीकरण या द्रवीकरण पर प्रोत्साहन (अंतिम प्रस्ताव पर 50% की छूट) भी दिए गए हैं।
- vi. कोयले के उपयोग पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं होने, बोली प्रक्रिया में नई कंपनियों को भाग लेने की अनुमति देने, अग्रिम राशि को कम करने, मासिक भुगतान हेतु अग्रिम राशि के समायोजन, कोयला खानों को प्रचालनात्मक बनाने के लिए लचीलापन को बढ़ावा देने हेतु उदार दक्षता मापदंड, पारदर्शी बोली प्रक्रिया, ऑटोमैटिक रूट के माध्यम से 100% प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) और राष्ट्रीय कोयला सूचकांक पर आधारित राजस्व शेयरिंग मॉडल के साथ वाणिज्यिक कोयला खनन की निबंधन एवं शर्तें बहुत उदार हैं।

उपर्युक्त के अलावा, कोयला कंपनियों ने घरेलू कोयला उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम भी उठाए हैं -

- i. कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड (सीआईएल) ने पर्यावरण स्वीकृति/वन स्वीकृति, भूमि अधिग्रहण, निकासी अवसंरचना जैसे कोयला हैंडलिंग प्लांट (सीएचपी)/साइलो के माध्यम से मशीनीकृत लोडिंग, रेल परियोजनाओं आदि जैसे सभी अपेक्षित संसाधनों की पूर्ति के लिए चिन्हित किया है और कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी है। सीआईएल खानों के विस्तार (ब्राउनफील्ड परियोजनाओं), नई खानों (ग्रीनफील्ड परियोजनाओं) को खोलने भूमिगत (यूजी) और ओपनकास्ट (ओसी) दोनों खानों के मशीनीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण के माध्यम से अपना कोयला उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए निरंतर प्रयासरत है। सीआईएल अपनी भूमिगत (यूजी) खानों में, जहां कहीं व्यवहार्य हो, मुख्यतः सतत खनिकों (सीएम) के साथ व्यापक उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकियां (एमपीटी) अपना रही है। सीआईएल ने हाईवाल (एचडब्ल्यू) खानों की भी योजना बनाई है। सीआईएल की अपनी ओपनकास्ट (ओसी) खानों में पहले से ही उच्च क्षमता वाले एक्सकेवेटरों, डम्परो और सतही खनिकों में अत्याधुनिक

प्रौद्योगिकी मौजूद है।

- ii. सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लिमिटेड (एससीसीएल) द्वारा नई परियोजनाओं को स्थापित करने और मौजूदा परियोजनाओं के प्रचालन के लिए नियमित संपर्क किया जा रहा है। एससीसीएल ने कोयले की निकासी के लिए सीएचपी, क्रशर, मोबाइल क्रशर, प्री-वे-बिन्स आदि जैसी अवसंरचना विकसित करने के लिए कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी है।

वर्ष 2022-23 और 2023-24 के दौरान झारखंड और अन्य पूर्वी राज्यों में कच्चे कोयले का राज्य-वार उत्पादन नीचे दिया गया है:

(आंकड़े मिलियन टन में)

राज्य	2022-23	2023-24
झारखंड	156.483	191.158
पश्चिम बंगाल	32.796	37.262
मध्य प्रदेश	146.029	159.228
छत्तीसगढ़	184.895	207.255
ओडिशा	218.981	239.402
असम	0.200	0.200
कुल (पूर्वी राज्य)	739.384	834.505

(ख) किसी नई/विस्तृत कोयला खान परियोजना को शुरू करने से पहले पर्यावरण संबंधी स्वीकृति प्राप्त की जाती है जिसके लिए पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने हेतु पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव आकलन और पर्यावरणीय प्रबंधन योजना तैयार की जाती है। खनन के पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए सभी खानों में पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव आकलन और पर्यावरणीय प्रबंधन योजना कार्यान्वित की जाती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, कोयला खनन के दौरान पुनर्वास से जुड़ी चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों तथा इससे प्रभावित समुदायों/विस्थापित लोगों के पुनर्वास और मुआवजे के लिए की गई व्यवस्था का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

- जिला प्राधिकारियों के सहयोग से संयुक्त समिति/ दल के माध्यम से स्थल का चयन करके विस्थापित किए जा रहे व्यक्तियों और मेजबान समुदाय द्वारा पुनर्वास स्थल की स्वीकार्यता सुनिश्चित की जाती है।
- मुआवजे की पात्रता और मात्रा/पुनर्स्थापन एवं पुनर्वास (आरएंडआर) लाभों से संबंधित विवाद और आक्रोश को आधारभूत सामाजिक-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण और आवास/संरचना/भूमि के मापन के दौरान परियोजना से प्रभावित परिवारों (पीएफ) के प्रतिनिधियों के सहयोग से दूर किया जाता है।
- परियोजना प्रस्तावकों, परियोजना प्रभावित परिवारों, जिला प्राधिकारियों और स्थानीय निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों की भागीदारी से परियोजना स्तर पर परियोजना प्रभावित परिवारों के लिए शिकायत निवारण कार्यतंत्र को प्रभावी बनाया गया है।
- वर्तमान आरएंडआर कार्यकलापों के पूरा होने की समय-सीमा पर समीक्षा करने के लिए ग्रामीणों के साथ नियमित बैठकें की जाती हैं।
- जिला कलेक्टर या उनके प्रतिनिधि की अध्यक्षता में आरएंडआर समिति द्वारा मुआवजे और आरएंडआर कार्यकलापों में पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित की जाती है।
- यदि सीबीए (एंडडी) अधिनियम 1957 के तहत भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया जाता है, तो आरएंडआर लाभ आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर अधिनियम 2013 की दूसरी अनुसूची के प्रावधानों के अनुसार प्रदान किए जाते हैं और नए पुनर्वास स्थल में प्रदान की गई सुविधाएं आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर अधिनियम 2013 की तीसरी अनुसूची के अनुसार हैं।
- आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 108 के प्रावधानों के तहत पीएफ को बेहतर मुआवजा और आरएंडआर लाभ प्राप्त करने का विकल्प भी दिया जाता है।

(ग) सरकार ने विस्थापित लोगों के मामलों से निपटने के लिए नागपुर, महाराष्ट्र और तलचर, ओडिशा में कोयलाधारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 के तहत दो पूर्णकालिक न्यायाधिकरणों की स्थापना की है।

JK ROAD – DHAMARA RAIL LINE PROJECT

2280. DR. RABINDRA NARAYAN BEHERA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken necessary action and granted sanction/permission for JK Road - Dhamara rail line project; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the timeline set for the commencement of the said project?

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

(a) and (b) Railway projects are sanctioned on the basis of remunerativeness, traffic projections, last mile connectivity, missing links and alternate routes, augmentation of congested/saturated lines, demands raised by State Governments, Central Ministries, Members of Parliament, other public representatives, Railway's own operational requirement, socio-economic considerations including connectivity to tourist and religious places etc. depending upon throwforward of ongoing projects and overall availability of funds.

Based on Final Location Survey (FLS) for a new Railway line between Jajpur Keonjhar Road and Dhamra Port, Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been prepared. As per DPR, the cost of the project is approx. ₹2987 crore.

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.

सुल्तानगंज-बांका रेल लाइन परियोजना

2281. श्री गिरिधारी यादव:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बिहार में सुल्तानगंज-बांका रेल लाइन परियोजना की कुल लागत कितनी है;

(ख) उक्त परियोजना को कब स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई थी;

(ग) उक्त परियोजना के लिए कितनी-कितनी धनराशि कब-कब आवंटित की गई है; और

(घ) उक्त परियोजना को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है?

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

(क) से (घ) बांका पहले से ही बरहट और भागलपुर जंक्शन के रास्ते सुल्तानगंज से जुड़ा हुआ है। बांका से सुल्तानगंज के लिए सीधी कनेक्टिविटी देवघर-बांका-सुल्तानगंज (116 कि.मी.) नई लाइन परियोजना के हिस्से के रूप में स्वीकृत की गई थी। देवघर-बांका (55 कि.मी.) को पहले ही कमीशन किया जा चुका है। मार्च 2024, तक इस परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन पर 639 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय किया गया 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 साथ, इन परियोजनाओं को जल्द से जल्द पूरा करने के लिए हर संभव प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

COMBINED RECRUITMENT EXAMINATION

2282. SHRI S. SUPONGMEREN JAMIR:

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

- (a) Whether the combined recruitment examination in the year 2013 advertised for 15 exclusive post of Programme Executive and Transmission Executive for Akashvani and Doordarshan Kendra for Nagaland; 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) In the 2013 advertisement, vacancies were notified for Programme Executives and Transmission Executives separately through a single advertisement. Out of the vacancies notified, 15 vacancies of Transmission Executive were for Nagaland for the disciplines General and Production, Farm and Home/Farm Radio Reporter, Educational Broadcast and Tribal Dialect/Translation.

However, the vacancies notified for Programme Executive in the above mentioned advertisement were not exclusively for Nagaland.

RARE EARTH ELEMENTS

2283. SHRI ARUN NEHRU

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

- (a) the action taken by the Government to ensure indigenous availability of Rare Earth Elements that are important for Electric Vehicles; and
- (b) the details of projects undertaken across the country in various stages for development of such Rare Earth Vehicles?

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) Nd (Neodymium), Pr (Praseodymium), Dy (Dysprosium) and Tb (Terbium) are the Rare Earth Elements (REE) which are important for Electric Vehicles (EV's). While Nd and Pr qualify under light REE, Dy and Tb qualify under Heavy REE. The primary source of RE in India is Monazite, a prescribed substance as per the Atomic Energy Act 1962. The RE content in this source is very lean to the tune of 0.056% to 0.058% and predominantly contain light REEs. Heavy REEs like Dy and Tb are not found in economically extractable quantities. A Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) under Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has set up plants to extract RE

from the lean source as RE concentrate in the form of mixed RE chloride and separated High Pure Rare Earths (HPRE) including Nd and Pr.

MACHANIZED SEWAGE SYSTEM

2284. SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI,

DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

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

- (e) whether it is true that Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has developed a mechanized sewage system;
- (f) if so, the details thereof including its advantages;
- (g) whether the developed system has been transferred to industry; and
- (h) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore?

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) CSIR-Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute (CSIR-CMERI), Durgapur, a constituent laboratory of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has developed a vehicle mounted mechanized sewer cleaning machine. The technology is vehicle mounted mechanized drain cleaning machine which is fully indigenously developed, integral and self-powered in nature,

developed with a noble intention to eradicate the manual scavenging process and also to provide one-point solution for all sewer related problems like, sewer chocking, overflowing manholes, damaged sewer pipelines etc. The advantages of the developed vehicle mounted mechanized sewer cleaning machine are as under:

- Utilization of Drain Slurry Water for Chockage cleaning. (Minimising the usage of the freshwater)
- High-Pressure Jetting System and Inbuilt Disinfectant System
- Equipped with a Closed-loop operator feedback system
- Post-cleaning inspection camera system (self-propelled type)
- Indigenous and Cost-effective

Further, CSIR-CMERI has recently developed a compact vehicle and integrated mechanized septic tank cleaning machine for faecal sludge management. By automating the cleaning and treatment process, this technology significantly reduces the risk of human exposure to sludge, improves cleaning efficiency, and minimizes environmental contamination. Additionally, the compact design of the system makes it suitable for navigate in narrow lanes. The advantages of the developed mechanized septic tank cleaning machine are as under:

- Mechanized cleaning of onsite sanitation system (septic tank)
- Onsite dewatering of septic tank faecal sludge and onsite wastewater treatment
- No electric power requirement to operate the machine
- Compact design of septic tank cleaning machine suitable to navigate in narrow lanes (>8 feet road).

- The septic tank cleaning machine has been designed and manufactured with around 80% indigenous components and technologies.
- Suitable for household septic tank used by up to 10 people
- Range of septic tank users: 5-10 people
- Household septic tank cleaning: Designed as a self-powered compact vehicle integrated septic tank cleaning machine to clean household septic tank unit

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The technology of vehicle mounted mechanized drain cleaning machine has been transferred to the following industries

- M/s Kam Avida Enviro Engineers Pvt.Ltd., Hinjewadi, Tal: Mulshi, Dist.Pune, Maharashtra
- M/s Maniar and Co., Ahmedabad, Gujarat

Further, the Technology of Mechanized Septic Tank Cleaning Machine has been transferred to the following industries:

- M/s. Subham Corporation, Ahmedabad, Gujrat
- M/s. Amvica Industries, Ahmedabad, Gujrat

राजस्थान में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा उत्पादन

2285. श्री हरीश चंद्र मीना:

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

(क) विगत दस वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान सहित देश में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा संसाधनों से उत्पादित विद्युत की कुल मात्रा का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अपनाए गए/अपनाए जाने वाले उपाय और शुरु की गई योजनाएं क्या हैं;

(ग) हरित ऊर्जा कॉरिडोर के कार्यान्वयन के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए/उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(घ) विगत पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों को अपनाने के लिए राजस्थान सहित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार आवंटित और संवितरित राजसहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) सौर पार्कों के लिए राजसहायता से संबंधित चल रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) पिछले 10 वर्षों अर्थात् वर्ष 2014-15 से वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान राजस्थान सहित देश में अक्षय ऊर्जा (आरई) संसाधनों से उत्पादित विद्युत की कुल मात्रा का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 2030 तक 500 गीगावाट गैर-जीवाश्म विद्युत क्षमता के लक्ष्य को साकार करने के लिए देश में अक्षय ऊर्जा क्षमता को बढ़ावा और गति देने के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं की शुरुआत करने सहित विभिन्न उपाय और पहल की हैं, जैसा कि संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ग) नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (एमएनआरई) अक्षय ऊर्जा की निकासी के लिए 10 अक्षय ऊर्जा संपन्न राज्यों अर्थात् राजस्थान, आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उत्तर प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु में इंटरा स्टेट ग्रीन एनर्जी कॉरिडोर (जीईसी) योजना का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। जीईसी के चरण-I के अंतर्गत, डीपीआर लागत या आवंटित लागत का 40%, जो भी कम हो, केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) संबंधित राज्य की कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को प्रदान की जाती है। जीईसी योजना चरण-II के अंतर्गत, डीपीआर लागत या आवंटित लागत का 33%, जो भी कम हो, सीएफए राज्य की कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को प्रदान किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, मंत्रालय लद्दाख में 13 गीगावाट अक्षय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं से विद्युत की निकासी के लिए जीईसी-II में इंटर-स्टेट ट्रांसमिशन प्रणाली को भी लागू कर रहा है, जिसके अंतर्गत डीपीआर लागत या आवंटित लागत

का 40%, जो भी कम हो, सीएफए कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी (पावर ग्रिड कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड) को प्रदान किया जाता है।

(घ) मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही प्रमुख अक्षय ऊर्जा योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत पिछले पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान जारी सीएफए का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है।

(ङ) मंत्रालय द्वारा वर्ष 2025-26 तक 40,000 मेगावाट की कुल क्षमता के साथ कम से कम 50 सौर पार्क स्थापित करने के उद्देश्य से "सौर पार्कों और अल्ट्रा मेगा सौर विद्युत परियोजनाओं का विकास" के लिए योजना का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है। सौर पार्कों का विकास राज्य सरकारों और उनकी एजेंसियों, सीपीएसयू और निजी उद्यमियों के सहयोग से किया जा रहा है। विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार करने के लिए प्रति सौर पार्क 25 लाख रुपये तक की केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) प्रदान की जाती है। इसके अलावा, पार्कों के विकास के लिए प्रति मेगावाट 20.00 लाख रुपये या परियोजना लागत का 30%, जो भी कम हो, सीएफए भी प्रदान किया जाता है। मंत्रालय ने पहले ही देश भर के 13 राज्यों में 39,958 मेगावाट की कुल क्षमता वाले 55 सौर पार्कों को स्वीकृति दे दी है।

विवरण-I

पिछले 10 वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान सहित देश में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा उत्पादन का विवरण [मिलियन यूनिट में]		
वर्ष	देश में कुल नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा उत्पादन	राजस्थान में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा उत्पादन
2014-15	190962.90	6586.82
2015-16	187157.60	7727.40
2016-17	203925.77	9090.01
2017-18	227962.19	10847.29
2018-19	261652.70	12561.80
2019-20	294106.14	14955.14
2020-21	297547.03	16986.01

2021-22	322539.63	24581.15
2022-23	365651.45	41957.48
2023-24	359888.76	48162.93

स्रोत: केंद्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण (सीईए)

विवरण-II

2030 तक 500 गीगावाट गैर-जीवाश्म ऊर्जा क्षमता की प्रतिबद्धता को साकार करने के लिए देश में अक्षय ऊर्जा क्षमता को बढ़ावा और गति देने के लिए किए गए विभिन्न उपाय और पहल

भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 2030 तक 500 गीगावाट गैर-जीवाश्म ऊर्जा क्षमता की प्रतिबद्धता को साकार करने के लिए देश में अक्षय ऊर्जा क्षमता को बढ़ावा और गति देने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय और पहल की हैं। इनमें अन्य के साथ निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय ने वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 से वित्त वर्ष 2027-28 तक अक्षय ऊर्जा कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों [आरईआईए: सोलर एनर्जी कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लि. (सेकी), एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड, एनएचपीसी लिमिटेड, एसजेवीएन लिमिटेड) द्वारा जारी की जाने वाली 50 गीगावाट प्रति वर्ष की अक्षय ऊर्जा विद्युत खरीद बोलियों को जारी करने के लिए बोली ट्रैजेक्ट्री जारी की है।
- ऑटोमेटिक रूट के अंतर्गत 100 प्रतिशत तक प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) की अनुमति दी गई है।
- सौर और पवन विद्युत की इंटर-स्टेट बिक्री के लिए दिनांक 30 जून, 2025 तक चालू होने वाली परियोजनाओं के लिए, ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन परियोजनाओं हेतु दिसम्बर, 2030 तक और अपतटीय पवन परियोजनाओं के लिए दिसम्बर, 2032 तक इंटर स्टेट ट्रांसमिशन प्रणाली (आईएसटीएस) शुल्कों को माफ कर दिया गया है।
- अक्षय ऊर्जा खपत को बढ़ाने के लिए, अक्षय ऊर्जा खरीद बाध्यता (आरपीओ) के बाद अक्षय उपभोग बाध्यता (आरसीओ) ट्रैजेक्ट्री को वर्ष 2029-30 तक के लिए अधिसूचित किया गया है।

ऊर्जा संरक्षण अधिनियम 2001 के अंतर्गत सभी नामित उपभोक्ताओं पर लागू आरसीओ की अनुपालना न करने पर जुर्माना लगाया जाएगा। आरसीओ में विकेंद्रीकृत अक्षय ऊर्जा स्रोतों से खपत की निर्दिष्ट मात्रा भी शामिल है।

- 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।
- प्रधानमंत्री किसान ऊर्जा सुरक्षा एवं उत्थान महाभियान (पीएम-कुसुम), पीएम सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना, राष्ट्रीय उच्च दक्षता सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल कार्यक्रम, प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महाअभियान (पीएम जनमन) के अंतर्गत नई सौर विद्युत योजना (जनजातीय और पीवीटीजी बसाहटों/गांवों के लिए) और धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीए जेजीयूए), राष्ट्रीय ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन मिशन, अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के लिए व्यवहार्यता अंतराल वित्तपोषण (वीजीएफ) जैसी योजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं।
- सौर पार्कों और अल्ट्रा मेगा अक्षय 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।

- “पवन विद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिए राष्ट्रीय पुनः शक्तिकरण और जीवन विस्तार नीति, 2023” जारी की गई है।
- “अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिए रणनीति” जारी की गई है, जिसमें वर्ष 2030 तक 37 गीगावाट की ट्रैजेक्ट्री और परियोजना विकास के लिए विभिन्न व्यापार मॉडल दर्शाए गए हैं।
- अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के विकास के लिए अपतटीय क्षेत्रों के पट्टे (लीज) की मंजूरी को विनियमित करने के लिए अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा पट्टा नियम, 2023 को विदेश मंत्रालय की दिनांक 19 दिसम्बर, 2023 की अधिसूचना द्वारा अधिसूचित किया गया है।
- सौर फोटोवोल्टेक मॉड्यूलों और ग्रिड कनेक्टेड सौर इनवर्टरों के लिए मानक एवं लेबलिंग (एस एंड एल) कार्यक्रम शुरू किए गए हैं।
- तीव्र अक्षय ऊर्जा ट्रैजेक्ट्री 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।

विवरण-III

मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही प्रमुख चल रही नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा योजनाएं/कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत पिछले पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान जारी सीएफए का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

वर्ष 2019-20 के दौरान जारी सीएफए का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा										
										(करोड़ रुपए में)
राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	सौर पार्क	रूफटॉप सौर	पीएम-कुसुम	सीपीएसयू	सौर ऑफ-ग्रिड	लघु जल विद्युत	हरित ऊर्जा कॉरिडोर	बायोमास	अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा	बायोगैस
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह										
आंध्र प्रदेश	94.58	2.1			0.52		24.34			3.73
अरुणाचल प्रदेश					17.01	7.06				
असम		17.3			15.75					0.41
बिहार		1			0.37					
चंडीगढ़		5.1								
छत्तीसगढ़		2.7								2.49
दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव										
दिल्ली		0.6								0.23
गोवा				0.50						

गुजरात		77.5		2.50		46.43				
हरियाणा		13.1								
हिमाचल प्रदेश					8.09	2.55	22.16			
जम्मू और कश्मीर		6.7			10.00					
झारखंड		2.3			8.55					
कर्नाटक	45.45				10.06	2.39				3.68
केरल						2.10				1.46
लद्दाख						0.58				
लक्षद्वीप										
मध्य प्रदेश	30.00		71.07		18.75					5.21
महाराष्ट्र					34.77		6.11			10.87
मणिपुर		4.1			12.61	0.10				
मेघालय		3.5				0.68				
मिजोरम	0.10				15.23	0.88				
नागालैंड					13.45	3.11				
ओडिशा					10.29					0.74
पुडुचेरी		0.8								
पंजाब		5.5			12.23					3.55
राजस्थान	57.20		68.98		19.14					0.10
सिक्किम						0.05				
तमिलनाडु			11.21		7.98			4.50		

तेलंगाना		20.2								
त्रिपुरा					12.65					0.33
उत्तर प्रदेश					57.05				0.83	
उत्तराखंड		7.7			10.87	11.40				1.82
पश्चिम बंगाल		13.4								
अन्य*		107.1			8.50					
कुल	227.34	290.7	151.26	3.00	303.87	77.33	52.61	4.50	0.83	34.62

*एसईसीआई/आरईसी/पीएसयू/सरकारी विभाग

वर्ष 2020-21 के दौरान जारी सीएफए का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा										
(करोड़ रुपए में)										
राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	सौर पार्क	रूफटॉप सौर	पीएम-कुसुम	सीपीएस यू	सौर ऑफ-ग्रिड	लघु जल विद्युत् ऊर्जा कॉरिडोर	हरित बायोमास	अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा	बायोगैस	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह		0.4								0.06
आंध्र प्रदेश		33.1			0.10	8.00	23.53			5.50
अरुणाचल प्रदेश					19.76	5.66				
असम										3.10
बिहार		1.5								
चंडीगढ़		0.8								

छत्तीसगढ़						2.50				
दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव										
दिल्ली		22.2		1.05						
गोवा										0.05
गुजरात		52.3	3.95	26.60			24.57		4.72	0.17
हरियाणा		4.1	51.33							
हिमाचल प्रदेश		20.6	2.80			2.00	48.54			
जम्मू और कश्मीर		4.9				9.31				
झारखंड			16.05							
कर्नाटक			1.26		5.03		57.35	2.25		4.63
केरल	6.74	11.7								0.65
लद्दाख										
लक्षद्वीप										
मध्य प्रदेश		31.3			12.94					5.03
महाराष्ट्र		58.3			17.85	5.00		3.97	2.53	3.73
मणिपुर		4	0.34		18.67					
मेघालय			0.28		0.85					0.10
मिजोरम					19.73	0.60				
नागालैंड					10.69					
ओडिशा			0.77			4.75				0.35

पुडुचेरी										
पंजाब		6.9	8.28		0.41					3.08
राजस्थान	61.44	22	52.06	485.10			5.53			0.22
सिक्किम										
तमिलनाडु		4.4		80.50						2.56
तेलंगाना		20.7		27.00	2.13				0.32	
त्रिपुरा		0.5	3.96		14.07					
उत्तर प्रदेश		19.9	15.34		18.30	0.05				0.35
उत्तराखंड		4.6			2.94	2.91				0.46
पश्चिम बंगाल										
अन्य*		142.2			3.75					
कुल	68.18	466.4	156.44	620.25	147.22	40.78	159.52	6.22	7.57	30.04

*एसईसीआई/आरईसी/पीएसयू/सरकारी विभाग

वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान जारी सीएफए का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा										
(करोड़ रुपए में)										
राज्य	सौर पार्क	रूफटॉप सौर	पीएम- कुसुम	सीपीएस यू	सौर ऑफ-ग्रिड	लघु जल विद्युत	हरित ऊर्जा कॉरिडोर	बायोमास	अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा	बायोगैस
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह					37.97					
आंध्र प्रदेश		2.1			0.87			0.99	50.55	0.88

अरुणाचल प्रदेश					10.54	0.82				
असम		0.4			8.76					0.31
बिहार								1.75		0.15
चंडीगढ़										
छत्तीसगढ़		1.2								1.97
दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव										
दिल्ली		26.2								
गोवा		3.6								
गुजरात	28.00	1214.7				6.65			13.96	1.29
हरियाणा		7.7	161.12					1.05	5.05	
हिमाचल प्रदेश		13.8			19.68					
जम्मू और कश्मीर		20.2			22.08	9.50				
झारखंड		6.6								
कर्नाटक	40.00							2.70	0.93	0.34
केरल		36.3				0.35		0.79		0.45
लद्दाख					12.41	6.00				
लक्षद्वीप										
मध्य प्रदेश	50.84						73.16	1.27		1.66
महाराष्ट्र		63.1	9.60			3.00		0.75	2.47	0.18
मणिपुर		4.7			10.22					

मेघालय										
मिजोरम	0.48				1.82	1.41				
नागालैंड					5.86					
ओडिशा					5.13			0.13		
पुडुचेरी										
पंजाब		16.6	23.70							
राजस्थान	87.16	10.4	153.49				2.25			
सिक्किम					0.03					
तमिलनाडु			20.30				59.26	0.02		
तेलंगाना		16.1		27.37	2.28			1.20	2.02	
त्रिपुरा			7.36		9.52					
उत्तर प्रदेश	0.85	5.9	13.73		0.56			3.83	0.04	
उत्तराखंड		10.6			11.66	0.28				
पश्चिम बंगाल									0.02	
अन्य*		22.1	16.75		0.10					
कुल	207.33	1482.3	406.05	27.37	159.49	28.01	134.67	14.48	75.04	7.23

*एसईसीआई/आरईसी/पीएसयू/सरकारी विभाग

वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान जारी सीएफए का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा										
(करोड़ रुपए में)										
राज्य	सौर पार्क	रूफटॉप सौर	पीएम कुसुम	सीपीएसयू	सौर ऑफ-ग्रिड	लघु जल विद्युत	हरित ऊर्जा कॉरिडोर	बायोमास	अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा	बायोगैस
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह										
आंध्र प्रदेश		5.6							50.47	
अरुणाचल प्रदेश			0.82		8.49	1.83				
असम		4.9			10.86					0.11
बिहार				1.75						
चंडीगढ़		2								
छत्तीसगढ़		3.3			1.12					3.70
दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव				1.5						
दिल्ली		10.8								
गोवा										
गुजरात	522.17	1040.2	7.83			3.19	27.97		1.38	
हरियाणा		14.7	137.95						3.53	
हिमाचल प्रदेश		11.7	5.85			0.41	4.02			
जम्मू और कश्मीर		1.2	15.69		11.04	1.50				
झारखंड		3	20.04							

कर्नाटक		9.9					17.50			0.12
केरल	2.52	102.5				1.63				
लद्दाख						8.80				
लक्षद्वीप										
मध्य प्रदेश	109.36	35		32.25			96.77			0.29
महाराष्ट्र	12	55.7	247.60				5.08	1.75		3.04
मणिपुर			0.23		5.86					
मेघालय										
मिजोरम	1.28	0.8			6.37					
नागालैंड			0.20		0.67					
ओडिशा		0.6			8.57			0.40		0.47
पुडुचेरी										
पंजाब		45.8	31.11					1.73		2.11
राजस्थान		96.3	247.63				10.85			0.10
सिक्किम					0.77	0.60				
तमिलनाडु		20.5					87.81	1.03		0.34
तेलंगाना		43.9							0.33	
त्रिपुरा			0.12		2.60					
उत्तर प्रदेश	28.78	2.4	82.30						1.82	
उत्तराखंड		1.7	4.00							
पश्चिम बंगाल		10.2							0.07	

अन्य*		35.9								
कुल	676.11	1558.6	801.37	35.5	56.35	17.96	250.00	4.91	57.60	10.28

*एसईसीआई/आरईसी/पीएसयू/सरकारी विभाग

वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान जारी सीएफए का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा										
(करोड़ रुपए में)										
राज्य	सौर पार्क	रूफटॉप सौर	पीएम कुसुम	सीपीएसयू	सौर ऑफ-ग्रिड	लघु जल विद्युत	हरित ऊर्जा कॉरिडोर	बायोमास	अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा	बायोगैस
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह					1.75					
आंध्र प्रदेश		3.0		22.45			47.54		2.74	
अरुणाचल प्रदेश			2.12							0.39
असम		2.0		6.80						1.26
बिहार		9.3								
चंडीगढ़		3.3								
छत्तीसगढ़	14.30	1.2			6.23					0.95
दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव										0.11
दिल्ली		4.5								0.23

गोवा									3.00	
गुजरात	505.13	639.1	28.72	145.91		1.58	23.85			8.14
हरियाणा		13.5	429.78			0.70				
हिमाचल प्रदेश		2.4			5.00	0.60	40.50			
जम्मू और कश्मीर										
झारखंड			2.36							
कर्नाटक		7.9	2.38	112.35			147.12		6.61	6.77
केरल		104.2	28.53		0.74	0.45				
लद्दाख						6.57				
लक्षद्वीप										
मध्य प्रदेश	59.26	3.8	0.80				22.26		0.84	6.97
महाराष्ट्र		182.0	330.21			1.00		0.07	0.56	13.02
मणिपुर		0.9	0.17							0.22
मेघालय			0.31		1.20	0.47				0.22
मिजोरम					6.90	2.09				
नागालैंड			0.18							0.18
ओडिशा		2.8	7.69							0.32
पुडुचेरी										
पंजाब		12.2	5.41							2.34
राजस्थान	97.51	83.0	49.41	692.07			53.73	1.97		0.35

अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	1.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
आंध्र प्रदेश	0.00	51.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.48	0.00
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
असम	0.00	22.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00
बिहार	0.00	23.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
चंडीगढ़	0.00	4.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
छत्तीसगढ़	2.80	4.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
दिल्ली	0.00	6.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00
गोवा	0.00	12.03	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
गुजरात	0.00	2708.81	5.15	342.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.53	1.02	0.00	17.77
हरियाणा	0.00	152.73	198.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.04	0.00	2.43	0.00	0.00

हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.00	4.82	3.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जम्मू और कश्मीर	0.00	51.51	0.00	0.00	3.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
झारखंड	0.00	1.40	49.62	0.00	0.00	3.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कर्नाटक	0.00	61.35	81.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.83	6.43	0.00	24.65
केरल	0.00	616.33	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.86	0.00
लद्दाख	0.00	1.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
लक्षद्वीप	0.00	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
मध्य प्रदेश	16.03	186.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.24	10.20	0.00	0.00
महाराष्ट्र	0.00	872.07	1136.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.24	10.20	0.00	0.00
मणिपुर	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
मेघालय	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	2.00	0.00
मिजोरम	2.24	0.39	2.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.00
नागालैंड	0.00	0.05	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ओडिशा	0.00	13.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00
पुडुचेरी	0.00	3.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
पंजाब	0.00	48.72	13.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.60	1.71	0.00	0.00	0.00

राजस्थान	48.28	218.11	280.01	211.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
सिक्किम	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
तमिलनाडु	0.00	95.51	3.39	1.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51	6.25	0.00	10.47
तेलंगाना	0.00	52.11	0.00	1.30	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.85	5.37	0.00	0.00
त्रिपुरा	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
उत्तर प्रदेश	94.28	409.71	91.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.58	21.71	0.00	292.93
उत्तराखंड	0.00	96.42	24.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.07	0.20	0.00	0.00
पश्चिम बंगाल	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
अन्य*	0.00	394.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल	163.63	6116.00	1889.33	556.56	5.16	4.01	10.15	40.07	63.81	26.68	345.82

*एसईसीआई/आरईसी/पीएसयू/सरकारी विभाग

कोयला ब्लॉकों का आवंटन

2286. श्री ज्योतिर्मय सिंह महतो:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) पश्चिम बंगाल में आवंटित कोयला ब्लॉकों की संख्या, उनका स्थान और वर्तमान परिचालन स्थिति क्या है;
- (ख) इन कोयला ब्लॉकों के आवंटन के लिए अपनाए गए मानदंड क्या हैं और वे संस्थाएं कौन-सी हैं जिन्हें ये आवंटन किया गया है;
- (ग) आवंटित कोयला ब्लॉकों द्वारा पर्यावरणीय विनियमों और सतत खनन पद्धतियों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं;
- (घ) आवंटन की शर्तों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार इन आवंटित कोयला ब्लॉकों के विकास और उत्पादन कार्यकलापों की किस प्रकार निगरानी कर रही है; और
- (ङ) इन कोयला ब्लॉकों के संचालन में आने वाले किसी विलम्ब अथवा चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

- (क) और (ख) पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में कोयला मंत्रालय द्वारा 15 कोयला ब्लॉक आवंटित किए गए हैं। उनके स्थान, प्रचालनीय स्थिति, उन कंपनियों का ब्यौरा जिन्हें आवंटन किए गए हैं और आवंटन का मानदंड संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।
- (ग) कोयला ब्लॉकों के आवंटन में नामनिर्दिष्ट प्राधिकारी और कोयला ब्लॉक आवंटितियों के बीच निष्पादित करारों में यथा उल्लिखित कड़े पर्यावरणीय विनियमों और संधारणीय खनन पद्धतियों का पालन किया जाता है। इन करारों में दक्षता मानदंड शामिल हैं जिनमें आवंटितियों को आवंटित कोयला ब्लॉकों में प्रचालन आरंभ करने से पहले 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 मंजूरी में पर्यावरण मानकों का अनुपालन किया जाना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एमओईएफ और सीसी और राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों द्वारा सभी विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों और आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना शामिल होता है।

(घ) मंत्रालय अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोयला ब्लॉकों के विकास और उत्पादन कार्यकलापों की निगरानी करता है। सफल बोलीदाताओं/आवंटितियों को निष्पादित करार के “दक्षता मापदंडों” में उल्लिखित लक्ष्यों के अनुसार कोयला खानों का विकास करना अपेक्षित है। जिन मामलों में विलंब आवंटितियों के कारण पाया जाता है, वहां उनकी निष्पादन बैंक गारंटी की निर्धारित प्रतिशतता को विनियोजित करके जुर्माना लगाया जाता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, मंत्रालय कोयला ब्लॉक विकास और उत्पादन की प्रगति का आकलन और समीक्षा करने के लिए कोयला ब्लॉक आवंटियों और केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों तथा राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों के साथ मासिक समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित करता है।

(ङ) मंत्रालय कोयला ब्लॉक विकास की प्रगति का आकलन और निगरानी करने के लिए कोयला ब्लॉक आवंटियों और केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों तथा राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों के साथ नियमित रूप से मासिक समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित करता है। इन समीक्षाओं के दौरान, कोयला ब्लॉकों के प्रचालन में पेश आने वाली किसी भी चुनौती अथवा विलंब की पहचान की जाती है और कोयला ब्लॉक आवंटितियों को सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए इस मामले को समाधान हेतु संबंधित मंत्रालय/विभाग के साथ उठाया जाता है।

विवरण

पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में कोयला मंत्रालय द्वारा आवंटित कोयला खानों की सूची, उनकी स्थिति, प्रचालनात्मक स्थिति और अन्य ब्यौरे

क्रम सं.	कोयला खान का नाम	सफल बोलीदाता/आवंटी	जिला	निधान आदेश/आवंटन आदेश की तारीख	वर्तमान स्थिति	आवंटन के लिए मानदंड
		पश्चिम बंगाल	बीरभूम			

1	बरजोरा	पावर डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड		31.03.2015	प्रचालनात्मक	आवंटन
2	बरजोरा (उत्तर)	पश्चिम बंगाल पावर डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड	बांकुड़ा	31.03.2015	प्रचालनात्मक	आवंटन
3,4	गंगारामचक, गंगारामचक भदुलिया	पश्चिम बंगाल पावर डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड	बीरभूम	31.03.2015	प्रचालनात्मक	आवंटन
5	सरिसातोली	सीईएससी लिमिटेड	बर्दवान	23.03.2015	प्रचालनात्मक	नीलामी
6,7	तारा पूर्वी और तारा पश्चिम	पश्चिम बंगाल पावर डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड	बर्दवान	31.03.2015	प्रचालनात्मक	आवंटन
8	ट्रांस दामोदर	दुर्गापुर प्रोजेक्ट्स लिमिटेड	बांकुड़ा	23.03.2015	प्रचालनात्मक	नीलामी
9	गौरंगाधिह वर्णमाला	पश्चिम बंगाल खनिज पदार्थ विकास कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	बर्दवान	29.09.2016	गैर प्रचालनात्मक	आवंटन
10	पूर्व दमागोरिया	बीसीसीएल	पश्चिम बर्धमान	21.11.2019	गैर प्रचालनात्मक	आवंटन
11	जगन्नाथपुर बी	पावरप्लस ट्रेडर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	बर्धमान	13.02.2020	गैर प्रचालनात्मक	नीलामी
12	पूर्व कास्टा	जीतुसोल डेवलपर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	बीरभूम	12.12.2022	गैर प्रचालनात्मक	नीलामी

13	कागरा जयदेव	उड़ीसा मेटलर्जिकल इंडस्ट्री प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	बीरभूम	08.06.2023	गैर प्रचालनात्मक	नीलामी
14	बिनोदपुर भवानीगंज	जेएमएस खनन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	बीरभूम	01.08.2024	गैर प्रचालनात्मक	नीलामी
15	देवाचा पचामी देवांगंज हरिनसिंघा	पश्चिम बंगाल पावर डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड	बीरभूम	17.12.2019	गैर प्रचालनात्मक	आवंटन

संसद सदस्यों के लिए नयाचार

2287. श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:

क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या संसद सदस्यों के नयाचार के संबंध में कोई नियम हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि दमन और दीव में प्रशासनिक अधिकारी न तो संसद सदस्य को आम लोगों से संबंधित किसी बैठक के बारे में सूचित करते हैं और न ही वे संसद सदस्यों के पत्रों का उत्तर देते हैं तथा संसद सदस्य के नयाचार का भी पालन नहीं करते हैं;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई प्रयास कर रही है कि संसद सदस्यों के लिए नयाचार के नियमों का पालन किया जाए; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में किए जा रहे प्रयासों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत एवं पेंशन मंत्रालय, प्रशासनिक सुधार एवं लोक शिकायत विभाग तथा गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई सूचना के अनुसार प्रश्न का पैरावार उत्तर इस प्रकार है:-

(क) से (ड) प्रशासनिक सुधार एवं लोक शिकायत विभाग ने संसद सदस्यों से केंद्रीय मंत्रियों एवं मंत्रालयों को प्राप्त होने वाले पत्रों के निपटान के लिए केन्द्रीय सचिवालय कार्यालय पद्धति नियम पुस्तिका (सी.एस.एम.ओ.पी.) में यथा उल्लिखित प्रक्रिया एवं दिशा-निर्देश निर्धारित किए हैं। कार्मिक एवं प्रशिक्षण विभाग ने प्रशासन और संसद सदस्यों एवं राज्य विधानमंडलों के सदस्यों बीच आधिकारिक व्यवहार पर समेकित दिशानिर्देश भी जारी किए हैं। इन दिशा-निर्देशों को समय-समय पर दोहराया जाता है।

इसके अलावा, गृह मंत्रालय ने सूचित किया है कि दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव प्रशासन में प्रशासनिक अधिकारी माननीय सांसद के साथ अपने आधिकारिक व्यवहार के संबंध में कार्मिक एवं प्रशिक्षण विभाग के निर्देशों का अक्षरशः पालन करते हैं। माननीय सांसद से प्राप्त सभी पत्राचार की विधिवत पावती दी जाती है तथा या तो तुरंत उत्तर दिया जाता है या समीक्षा एवं कार्रवाई हेतु उपयुक्त अधिकारियों को अग्रेषित किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव प्रशासन के सभी वरिष्ठ अधिकारी, माननीय सांसदों के फोन कॉल्स का अत्यंत शिष्टता और विनम्रता से उत्तर देते हैं। इस मुद्दे पर गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा 09.10.2024 को लोक सभा सचिवालय को एक द्विभाषी तथ्यात्मक रिपोर्ट पहले ही प्रस्तुत की जा चुकी है।

महाराष्ट्र में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना

2288. श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत चिह्नित स्टेशनों तथा आबंटित धनराशि का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित देश में सभी चिह्नित स्टेशनों के विकास/पुनर्विकास के पूरा होने की समय-सीमा क्या है तथा चरणवार लक्ष्य क्या हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार भविष्य में संभाजीनगर जिले में पात्र स्टेशनों की संख्या बढ़ाने पर विचार कर रही है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) उक्त योजना के कार्यान्वयन की समय-सीमा क्या है तथा योजना के अंतर्गत रेलवे स्टेशनों के चयन के लिए क्या मानदंड हैं?

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

(क) से (ङ) महाराष्ट्र राज्य के संभाजी नगर जिले में स्थित औरंगाबाद और रोटेगांव रेलवे स्टेशनों को अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत विकसित किए जाने के लिए चिन्हित किया गया है। इन स्टेशनों पर विकास संबंधी कार्यों के लिए निविदाएं प्रदान की जा चुकी हैं और निर्माण कार्य शुरू हो गए हैं।

औरंगाबाद स्टेशन पर दोनों तरफ नए स्टेशन भवन, पार्सल भवन, जीआरपी/आरपीएफ भवन, विद्युत सब-स्टेशन, भूमिगत पानी की टंकी, सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट संयंत्र आदि का निर्माण कार्य शुरू हो गए हैं।

रोटेगांव स्टेशन पर स्टेशन भवन, प्रतीक्षालय, परिचलन क्षेत्र, शौचालय, प्लेटफॉर्म सतह, रिटेनिंग वॉल का निर्माण आदि के सुधार कार्य शुरू हो गए हैं।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना में दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ सतत् आधार पर रेलवे स्टेशनों के विकास की संकल्पना की गई है। इसमें प्रत्येक रेलवे स्टेशन की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए स्टेशनों पर स्टेशन तक पहुंच, परिचलन क्षेत्र, प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, आवश्यकता के 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 का सुधार, स्टेशन का शहर के दोनों छोरों के साथ एकीकरण, मल्टी-मोडाल एकीकरण, दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाएं, दीर्घकालिक और पर्यावरण अनुकूल समाधान, गिट्टी रहित पटरियों की व्यवस्था आदि और दीर्घावधि में स्टेशन पर सिटी सेन्टर के निर्माण की भी परिकल्पना की गई है।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत स्टेशनों का चयन क्षेत्रीय रेलों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों, प्रमुख शहरों और नगरों में स्थित स्टेशनों के आधार पर किया जाता है। अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत अब तक 1337 स्टेशनों की पहचान की गई है, जिनमें से 132 स्टेशन महाराष्ट्र राज्य में स्थित हैं। महाराष्ट्र राज्य में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत विकास के लिए चिह्नित किए गए स्टेशनों के नाम निम्नानुसार हैं:

राज्य	अमृत स्टेशनों की संख्या	अमृत स्टेशनों के नाम
महाराष्ट्र	132	अहमदनगर, अजनी (नागपुर), अक्कलकोट रोड, अकोला, आकुर्डी, अमलनेर, आमगाँव, अमरावती, अंधेरी, औरंगाबाद, बडनेरा, बल्हारशाह, बांद्रा टर्मिनस, बारामती, बेलापुर, भंडारा रोड, भोकर, भुसावल, बोरीवली, भायखला, चालीसगाँव, चंदा फोर्ट, चंद्रपुर, चर्नी रोड, छत्रपति शिवाजी टर्मिनस, चिंचपोकली, चिंचवाड, दादर (डीडीआर), दादर (डीआर), दहीसर, दौंड, देहु रोड, देवलाही, धामणगाँव, धरणगाँव, धर्माबाद, धुले, दिवा, दुधनी, गंगाखेर, गोधानी, गोंदिया, ग्रांट रोड, हडपसर, हातकणंगले, हज़ूर साहिब नांदेड़, हिमायत नगर, हिंमनघाट, हिंगोली दक्कन, इगतपुरी, इतवारी, जलगाँव, जालना, जेऊर, जोगेश्वरी, कल्याण, कामटी, कांदिवली, कंजुर मार्ग, कराड, काटोल, केडगाँव, किनवट, कोल्हापुर, कोपरगाँव, कुर्दुवाडी, कुर्ला, लासलगाँव, लातूर, लोकमान्य तिलक टर्मिनस, लोनंद, लोनावाला, लोअर परेल, मलाड, मलकापुर, मनमाड, मानवत रोड, मरीन लाइन्स, माटुंगा, मिराज, मुदखेड़, मुंबई सेंट्रल, मुंब्रा, मुर्तिजापुर, नागरसोल, नागपुर, नंदगाँव, नांदुरा, नंदुरबार, नरखेड़, नासिक रोड, उस्मानाबाद, पाचोरा, पालघर, पंढरपुर, पनवेल, परभणी, परेल, परली वैजनाथ, परतूर, फलटाण, प्रभादेवी, पुलगाँव, पुणे जं., पूर्णा, रावेर, रोटेंगांव, साईनगर शिर्डी, सैंडहर्स्ट रोड, सांगली, सतारा, सावदा, सेलू, सेवाग्राम, शहाड, शेगांव, शिवाजी नगर पुणे, सोलापुर, तलेगांव, ठाकुर्ली, ठाणे, टिटवाला, तुमसर रोड, उमरी, उरुली, वडाला रोड, विद्याविहार, विक्रोली, वडसा, वर्धा, वाशिम, वाठार

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल पर स्टेशनों का विकास/उन्नयन निरन्तर और सतत् चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है और इस संबंध में कार्यों आवश्यकता के अनुसार किया जाता है, जो पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता और धन की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन है। कार्यों की स्वीकृति देने और निष्पादन के समय निचली कोटि के स्टेशनों की तुलना में उच्च कोटि के स्टेशनों के विकास/उन्नयन को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना सहित स्टेशनों के विकास/उन्नयन को सामान्यतः योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएं' के अंतर्गत वित्तपोषित किया जाता है। योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत आबंटन का ब्यौरा क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार रखा जाता है, न कि कार्य-वार या स्टेशन-वार या राज्य-वार/क्षेत्र-वारा महाराष्ट्र राज्य चार जोनों अर्थात् मध्य रेलवे, दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे, दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेलवे और पश्चिम रेलवे के अंतर्गत आता है। इन जोनों के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत 3,854 करोड़ रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान) का आबंटन किया गया है तथा 2024-25 (जनवरी, 2025 तक) के दौरान 2,895 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।

GROUP 'A' SERVICE STATUS TO RAILWAY PROTECTION FORCE**2289. SHRI SUDHAKAR SINGH:****SHRI RAJEEV RAI:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government, in light of High Court and Supreme Court decisions, approved to Grant Organised Group 'A' Service status to Indian Railway Protection Force (RPF) and the consequential benefits of Non-Functional Financial Upgradation with effect from 1.1.2006 and Non-Functional Selection Grade with effect from 6.6.2000; and
- (b) if so, the details and the current implementation status thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In compliance of Cabinet decision dated 10.07.2019, Ministry of Railways has granted Organised Group 'A' Status to Railway Protection Force vide Office Memorandum dated 11.07.2019. Consequential benefits of Non-Functional Financial Upgradation (NFFU) with effect from 01.01.2006 and Non Functional Selection Grade (NFSG) @ 30% of Senior Duty Post (SDP) w.e.f 06.06.2000 have also been granted.

MULTI-MODAL TRANSPORT HUB AT NASHIK ROAD**2290. SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE:**

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

- (a) whether the Railways or any related agency has prepared a plan for a Multi-Modal Transport Hub or an Integrated Station Building at Nashik Road to cater to various transportation modes and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the State Government has proposed any such project and if so, the current status of it's approval and implementation;
- (c) the specific steps being taken by the Government to implement this project under schemes like the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, Station redevelopment Programme or PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan to enhance connectivity and ease passenger movement;
- (d) whether the Government has allocated funds for this project and if so, the expected timeline for it's execution; and
- (e) whether the Government would consider establishing Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) to accelerate the development of modern transport infrastructure at Nashik Road?

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

(a) to (e) Nashik Road Railway Station falling in the state of Maharashtra, has been identified for redevelopment under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme.

Preparation of Master plan at Nashik Road station has been taken up. Master planning and project preparation is an iterative process requiring optimization including modes of funding and the details and time frame of such optimization cannot be indicated at this stage.

Upgradation/Modernisation of stations on Indian Railways is a continuous and ongoing process and works in this regard are undertaken as per requirement, inter-se priority, availability of funds etc.

In recent years, provision of extension of 3.66 m wide FOB connecting PF no. 2/3 to PF no. 4 and Divyangjan amenities work, have been executed at Nashik Road Railway station. Further, provision of enroute coach watering, improvement of parcel office along with pathway from platform 1 to platform 2/3 and provision of high level platform along with cover on platform and lighting work in goods shed have been taken up.

The 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, 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, out of which 132 stations including Nashik Road Station are located in the state of Maharashtra. Out of these 132 stations, the development works have been taken up on 107 stations.

The details of allocation of funds for development and maintenance of stations are maintained Zonal Railway-wise and not Work-wise or Station-wise. Passenger amenities are generally funded under Plan Head-53 'Customer Amenities'. Nashik Road railway station in Maharashtra falls under Central Railway Zone and the fund allocation to Central Railway for development and maintenance of stations under Plan Head-53 'Customer Amenities', for the year (RE 2024-25) is ₹1007.50 Cr.

राजस्थान में संचालित खनन पट्टे

2291. श्री भजन लाल जाटव:

क्या खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) राजस्थान में जिलेवार कुल कितने खनन पट्टे संचालित हैं;
- (ख) करौली-धौलपुर और भरतपुर में संचालित खदानों और क्रशरों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनके नाम क्या हैं;
- (ग) क्या उक्त उद्योगों में पर्यावरण संरक्षण और प्रदूषण नियंत्रण के नियमों का पालन किया जा रहा है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो गत वर्ष में कितने अवैध खनन के मामले दर्ज किए गए?

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

(क) राजस्थान राज्य में 98 प्रमुख खनन पट्टे प्रचालन में हैं। प्रचालनरत पट्टों की जिला-वार संख्या संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) से (घ) करौली-धौलपुर और भरतपुर जिलों में प्रमुख खनिजों के लिए कोई खनन पट्टा नहीं है।

विवरण

राजस्थान में प्रचालनरत पट्टों की जिलेवार संख्या:

क्र.सं.	जिला	प्रचालनरत पट्टों की जिलेवार संख्या
1	अजमेर	9
2	बांसवाड़ा	2
3	बाड़मेर	10
4	भीलवाड़ा	6
5	बूंदी	1
6	चित्तौड़गढ़	11
7	जयपुर	4
8	जैसलमेर	10
9	जालौर	1
10	झुंझुनूं	7
11	कोटा	1
12	नागौर	9
13	पाली	8
14	पाली, उदयपुर	1
15	राजसमंद	3
16	सीकर	1
17	सिरोही	5

18	टोक	1
19	उदयपुर	8
	कुल	98

रेल लाइन का विस्तार

2292. श्री अजय भट्ट:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार के पास उत्तराखंड में नई रेल लाइनों के विस्तार और नई रेलगाड़ियां शुरू करने की कोई योजना है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) विगत तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान नई रेल परियोजनाओं के लिए उत्तराखंड को आवंटित कुल धनराशि का परियोजनावार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) रेल परियोजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण/स्वीकृति/निष्पादन राज्य-वार नहीं, बल्कि क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार किया जाता है क्योंकि रेल परियोजनाएं राज्य 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।

उत्तराखंड में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली नई लाइन परियोजनाएँ भारतीय रेल के उत्तर रेलवे और पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे जोनों के अंतर्गत आती हैं। लागत, व्यय और परिव्यय सहित परियोजनाओं का क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार ब्यौरा भारतीय रेल की वेबसाइट पर सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध कराया जाता है।

पिछले 3 वर्षों अर्थात् 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 और वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान उत्तराखंड राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले 319 किलोमीटर लंबाई के 05 सर्वेक्षण कार्य (03 नई लाइन और 02 दोहरीकरण) स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, उत्तराखंड राज्य में पूर्णतः/आंशिक रूप से पड़ने वाली 25,941 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली 216 किलोमीटर कुल लंबाई की 03 नई लाइन रेल परियोजनाएं, योजना और कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं, जिनमें से 06 किलोमीटर लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है, और मार्च 2024 तक 15,777 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय किया गया है।

कार्य की स्थिति संक्षेप में निम्नानुसार है:-

मुख्य शीर्ष	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च, 2024 तक किया गया व्यय (करोड़ रुपये में)
नई लाइनें	03	216	06	15777
कुल	03	216	06	15777

वर्ष 2014 से, बजट आवंटन और अवसंरचनात्मक परियोजनाओं की तदनुसूची कमीशनिंग में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है। उत्तराखंड राज्य में पूर्णतः/आंशिक रूप से पड़ने वाले अवसंरचना संबंधी कार्यों और अन्य कार्यों हेतु औसत वार्षिक बजट आवंटन निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	187 करोड़ रु. प्रति वर्ष
2024-25	5131 करोड़ रु. (लगभग 27 गुना)

चूंकि रेलवे नेटवर्क राज्य की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैला होता है, इसलिए गाड़ियों को नेटवर्क आवश्यकता के अनुसार ऐसी सीमाओं के आर-पार शुरू किया जाता है। बहरहाल, उत्तराखंड राज्य में स्थित स्टेशनों के यात्रियों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए, 2023-24 से 2024-2025 (फरवरी, 2025 तक) के दौरान, 22545/46 लखनऊ-देहरादून वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस और 22457/58 आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल)-देहरादून वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस सहित 14 नई गाड़ियां प्रारंभिक/टर्मिनेटिंग आधार पर शुरू की गई हैं।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल पर नई गाड़ी की शुरूआत परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता, यातायात औचित्य, संसाधनों की उपलब्धता आदि के अध्यधीन एक सतत प्रक्रिया है।

VOLUNTARY RETIREMENT SCHEME IN BSNL

2293. DR. DHARAMVIRA GANDHI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted an assessment of the factors contributing to Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited's (BSNL) in substantial revenue generation and if so, the details of said assessment;
- (b) whether the findings of these assessments support the decision to reduce BSNL's workforce by 35% through the Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) and if so, the rationale for this measure;
- (c) the steps being taken to ensure that the VRS initiative for BSNL does not face the same challenges as previous VRS initiatives for Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL), which failed to improve its financial performance; and

(d) the Government's response to concerns raised by the recognised employee union regarding the VRS initiative and the measures planned to address their grievances effectively?

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

(a) to (d) The Government approved the first Revival package in 2019 to bring down the operating cost of BSNL by Debt restructuring through Sovereign Guarantee Bonds as well as VRS. After implementation of VRS in 2019, the employee cost of BSNL got reduced by 51%. As a result of above, BSNL started earning operating profit from 2020-21.

The revenue of BSNL is impacted due to delay in roll out of 4G services as well as stiff competition in the mobile segment. Under Atmanirbhar initiative, BSNL awarded Purchase Order for one lakh 4G Sites. As on 05.03.2025, total of 83,629 numbers 4G sites have been installed, out of which 74,123 numbers are on air.

At present, no proposal for VRS in BSNL is under consideration in the Department.

PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION IN NUCLEAR ENERGY SECTOR

2294. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government is proposing to lift the restrictions on private sector participation in nuclear energy and allow private investors in this field and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has assessed potential challenges such as safety concerns, regulatory frameworks, technology-sharing and public apprehensions arising from private sector involvement in nuclear energy;
- (c) the details of measures being planned to address these challenges while ensuring compliance with international nuclear safety and non-proliferation norms; and
- (d) the manner in which the inclusion of private investors is expected to impact India's nuclear energy production capacity and its long-term energy goals?

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

- (a) Government has set policy directive to launch Nuclear Energy Mission in view of the country's energy transition efforts. This mission will focus on Research and Development of new reactors designs and technologies; as-well-as large scale deployment of existing/ established technology/ design. The same will necessitate participation of private investors and private sector, including manufacturing industries. For a rapid scale-up, capacity building will be needed and towards this

goal, to facilitate an active partnership with Private Sector, amendments to Atomic Energy Act and the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act is being undertaken.

(b) and (c) A Task Force has been constituted in Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) to look into the amendments required in the Atomic Energy Act. This Task Force has members from DAE, AERB, NPCIL, NITI Aayog, MoLJ and MEA. The Task Force is looking into various aspects like build, own, operation of NPPs by Private Sector, nuclear safety, security, safeguards, fuel procurement / fabrication, waste management, spent fuel reprocessing, etc. In addition, a separate Task Force is also looking into Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act (CLND Act) to address the concerns raised by private suppliers.

(d) In FY 2024-25, as part of Budget Announcement, policy directive has been set to partner with the private sector for setting up Bharat Small Reactor (BSR), and in pursuance of the same, NPCIL has floated Request-for-Proposal to private industries to finance and build small-sized 220 MW-PHWR based NPPs as captive plants for electricity production. BSRs are proposed to be commissioned and operated by NPCIL, but set-up with private capital. This is majorly to target a wide array of industries viz. Minerals and Metals, Petrochemical etc., which will help in decarbonisation of Industry Sector. Further, with inclusion of private investment, it is expected that as the plan/ roadmap for rapid scale-up of nuclear sector in the country is evolved at strategy level, it would send a strong policy signal to the industry (public and private) to participate and plan for capacity/ infrastructure expansion for nuclear related projects and assure them continuity of business, so

that they can remain invested for the long-term. This is also expected to boost 'investor' confidence to make informed investment decisions in the nuclear and even enable fossil sector businesses to divest into nuclear business, in terms of not only financial investment but also re-train and redeploy experienced manpower from the fossil sector. Making Nuclear Power Projects eligible for Climate Finance will be a big boost, to make progress in this mission.

OCCURRENCE OF EARTHQUAKES

2295. SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that occurrence of earthquakes in the country has risen during the period 2020-2024 in comparison to 2015-19;
- (b) if so, the details of earthquakes reported during the last ten years and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is due to changes in seismic zones activities reported during 2010 and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the action taken by the Government to monitor the same and provide information for precautions timely?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Earthquakes of Magnitude 3.0 to 4.9 has increased during 2020 to 2024 compared to 2015 to 2019 indicating stress release and not allowing a accumulation of strain energy sufficiently for more number of earthquakes magnitude beyond 5.0 and above which are more or less similar in that during different durations; as detailed in following table:

Magnitude Range	2010-2014	2015-2019	2020-2024
< 3.0	424	244	1344
3.0-3.9	1119	1224	3205
4.0-4.9	1663	2203	2408
5.0-5.9	471	354	263
> 6.0	26	24	19

(c) There is no change in seismic zones due to increased seismicity. As per Bureau of Indian Standards Seismic Hazard Zonation Map of the country is grouped into four seismic zones viz. Zone-II, -III, -IV and –V. Of these, Zone V is seismically the most prone region, while zone II is the least based on the distribution of peak ground acceleration.

(d) This classification helps to improve understanding of seismic risks and better prepare for potential earthquake-related hazards. This zoning system helps in providing more specific recommendations for building construction and land use planning in different regions, especially in areas prone to seismic activities.

Besides, the Government of India took the following actions to ensure better monitoring and provide timely information:

Strengthening the Seismic Monitoring Network: The national seismic network was enhanced with the installation of more seismic stations and observatories. This enabled better detection and real-time reporting of seismic events across the country. National Centre for Seismology has recently upgraded its national seismic network with the state of art seismographs. This network consists of 166 stations spread across the country and capable of detecting earthquakes of magnitude 3 and above.

Public Awareness and Disaster Preparedness: The government launched awareness campaigns to educate the public about earthquake risks and safety measures. This included guidance on building earthquake-resistant structures and how to respond during an earthquake.

Building Codes and Regulations: The government issued new building codes and construction guidelines based on detailed investigations under Seismic Microzonation of cities in India that focused on making structures more earthquake risk resistant to seismic activities, particularly in high-risk zones (IV and V) to moderate risk zones (II and III).

CAPACITY BUILDING SCHEME FOR NER

2296. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has data regarding the funds provided under Capacity Building Scheme for North Eastern Region (NER);

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the funds allocated by the Government for development in Assam during the last two years;
- (d) the current status of all the ongoing projects/schemes of the Government in Assam;
- (e) whether the Government has any data of the trained youths from Assam who have started their own entrepreneurship venture in the State;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) whether the Government is providing any further assistance to promote them 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) and (b) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has informed that an amount of Rs. 25 crore was authorized to them for implementation of capacity building component of Capacity Building and Technical Assistance Scheme on transfer from Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region.

(c) to (g) Since 2015, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is imparting skill development training through Short-Term Training (STT) and up-skilling and re-skilling through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to youth across the country including Assam with aim to enhance the employability of the youth to access employment opportunities by equipping them with industry relevant skills. After

successful implantation of three phases, PMKVY 4.0 is currently under progress across the country including Assam. The details of funds disbursed as on 31.12.2024 to the State of Assam under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) during last two financial years is as under:

(Amount in Rs. in crore)

State	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (Current Year)
Assam	11.01	43.28	15.54

Further, physical progress under PMKVY since inception in Assam across all versions as on 31.12.2024 is as under:

Physical progress under PMKVY (since inception) in Assam					
Versions	Enrolled	Trained Oriented	Assessed	Certified	Reported Placed
PMKVY 1.0	33,408	33,408	32,395	19,668	3,694
PMKVY 2.0	6,69,154	6,54,610	5,32,501	4,93,270	60,808
PMKVY 3.0	35,476	32,722	24,088	20,237	2,755
PMKVY 4.0	1,46,012	1,07,966	61,416	57,456	*
Total	8,84,050	8,28,706	6,50,400	5,90,631	67,257

*Tracking of placements is delinked from PMKVY 4.0

Status of reported placed including self-employed numbers under PMKVY (Since inception) in Assam				
Version	Reported Placed	Reported Self Employed	Reported Wage Employed out of placed	Reported Apprenticeship out of placed

		out of placed		
PMKVY 1.0	3,694	*	*	*
PMKVY 2.0	60,808	11,537	48,805	466
PMKVY 3.0	2,755	18	2,737	0
Total	67,257	11,555	51,542	466
*Segregation of reported placed is not available for PMKVY 1.0				

A total 38 projects costing Rs.59.60 crore, related to skill development and capacity building for the North Eastern Region, were sanctioned by North Eastern Council in the North Eastern Region.

कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग के प्रयास

2297. श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह पटेल

श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन

क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(घ) क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग (डीएई) कृषि क्षेत्र में योगदान दे रहा है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग की उक्त क्षेत्र में क्या उपलब्धियां रही हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) हां, परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग (डीएई) ने विकिरण प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग में अपने अनुसंधान और विकास के माध्यम से कृषि के क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है। कृषि अनुसंधान में विकिरण प्रौद्योगिकियों का उपयोग उन्नत फसल किस्मों के विकास, कीट प्रबंधन, उर्वरक उपयोग दक्षता और

पौधों में सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्वों के अवशोषण का अध्ययन करने तथा कृषि उत्पाद को संरक्षित करने के लिए किया जाता है। कृषि के क्षेत्र में उपलब्धियों का विवरण निम्नलिखित है:

1. उच्च उपज वाली फसल किस्मों का विकास:

डीएई की एक संघटक इकाई भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केंद्र (बीएआरसी) ने विकिरण प्रेरित उत्परिवर्तन के साथ क्रॉस ब्रीडिंग का उपयोग करते हुए, दलहन (अरहर दाल, उड़द, मूंग, अरहर, लोबिया), तिलहन (सरसों, मूंगफली, सूरजमुखी, सोयाबीन, तिल) और अनाज (गेहूं, चावल, जौ, ज्वार, बाजरा, मक्का) आदि की 70 (सत्तर) फसल किस्मों विकसित की हैं, जिन्हें राजपत्र में अधिसूचित कर देश में व्यावसायिक खेती के लिए जारी किया गया है। इन फसल किस्मों में उच्च उपज, रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता, शीघ्र परिपक्वता, जलवायु लचीलापन, जैविक और अजैविक तनाव सहनशीलता आदि जैसे वांछनीय गुण हैं और इस प्रकार सूखा-ग्रस्त और कम-उर्वरता वाले क्षेत्रों में किसानों को लाभ हुआ है।

2. विकिरण-आधारित खाद्य संरक्षण (खाद्य किरणन):

बीएआरसी द्वारा विकसित विकिरण प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग नाशवान खाद्य उत्पादों की शेल्फ आयु को बढ़ाने, कृषि उपज की कटाई के बाद और भंडारण के नुकसान को कम करने के लिए किया जाता है, जिससे खाद्य संरक्षण बढ़ता है। प्याज और आलू की गुणवत्ता विशेषताओं को बनाए रखते हुए इनकी शेल्फ आयु को क्रमशः 7.5 माह और 8 माह तक बढ़ाने के लिए गामा विकिरण के उपयोग और नियंत्रित वातावरण में भंडारण की मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया (एसओपी) विकसित की गई है। इसके लिए बड़े पैमाने पर परीक्षण किए गए हैं। आमों की शेल्फ आयु को बढ़ाने के लिए विकिरण प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित एसओपी का सफलतापूर्वक निदर्शन किया गया है जिससे उन्हें समुद्री मार्ग से निर्यात किया जाना संभव हो। अनाज, गेहूं, मसाले, मशरूम, फलों और हरे टमाटर, ब्रोकोली जैसी सब्जियों की शेल्फ आयु को बढ़ाने के लिए एसओपी भी विकसित किए गए हैं।

जामुन उत्पाद, अंकुरित और स्वीट कॉर्न की गुठली और खाने के लिए तैयार (आरटीई) मध्यवर्ती नमी (आईएम) फलों के क्यूब्स के लिए खाद्य संरक्षण प्रौद्योगिकियां विकसित की गईं और वाणिज्यिक

उपयोग के लिए प्रौद्योगिकियां को विभिन्न फर्मों को अंतरित किया गया। इन प्रौद्योगिकियों को नाममात्र शुल्क पर गैर-अनन्य आधार पर प्रौद्योगिकी अंतरण के लिए बीएआरसी वेबसाइट पर भी उपलब्ध कराया गया है।

आज तक देश में बीएआरसी द्वारा विकसित प्रौद्योगिकी पर आधारित अट्टाईस (28) किरणन संयंत्र स्थापित किए जा चुके हैं।

3. बीएआरसी प्रौद्योगिकी पर आधारित लीची उपचार संयंत्र, मुजफ्फरपुर, बिहार के मुशहरी में स्थित राष्ट्रीय लीची अनुसंधान केंद्र, आईसीएआर में स्थापित किया गया। इस प्रौद्योगिकी को भारतीय एकस्व प्रदान किया गया है जो लीची की शेल्फ-आयु को 60 दिनों तक बढ़ा देता है।

4. मृदा एवं जल प्रबंधन:

बीएआरसी द्वारा विकसित रेडियोआइसोटोप तकनीक कुशल जल संसाधन प्रबंधन, मृदा उर्वरता सुधार और भूजल संरक्षण में सहायक है। नाभिकीय तकनीक उर्वरक उपयोग दक्षता में सुधार करती है, रासायनिक उर्वरकों और प्रदूषण के अत्यधिक उपयोग को कम करती है।

5. नाभिकीय तकनीकों द्वारा कीट नियंत्रण:

नारियल और अन्य ताड़ के पेड़ों के लाल ताड़ के घुन, आलू की फसल के आलू कंद कीट जैसे कीटों के प्रबंधन के लिए बीएआरसी, मुंबई में विकिरण-आधारित बंध्य कीट तकनीक (एसआईटी) विकसित की गई है।

6. “शिवाय”- शीतल वाहक यंत्र:

डीएई की संघटक इकाई राजा रामन्ना प्रगत प्रौद्योगिकी केंद्र (आरआरकेट) ने परिवहन के दौरान ताजगी बनाए रखने के लिए नियंत्रित तापमान, आर्द्रता और अक्रिय वातावरण के संयोजन के तहत खराब होने वाले फलों और सब्जियों के परिवहन के लिए “शिवाय”- शीतल वाहक यंत्र नामक एक प्रौद्योगिकी विकसित की है। इस प्रणाली का लगभग 4000 किलोमीटर मार्ग तक सफलतापूर्वक

परीक्षण किया गया है। इस प्रौद्योगिकी में शीतलन के लिए तरल नाइट्रोजन का उपयोग होता है जो ऑक्सीजन संयंत्रों का उपोत्पाद है। भारत में तरल नाइट्रोजन के 35 लाख लीटर/दिन के उत्पादन की अतिरिक्त क्षमता है। किसान 1 रुपए/किलोग्राम की बहुत कम प्रशीतन लागत पर समान ताजगी के साथ 1000 किमी दूर के बाजारों तक पहुँच सकते हैं। यह तकनीक 100% पर्यावरण-अनुकूल है जिसमें शीतलन के लिए डीजल या बिजली की खपत नहीं होती है, अतः इससे कोई कार्बन उत्सर्जन नहीं होता है।

7. आरआरकेट ने इंदौर में 10 MeV इलेक्ट्रॉन लाइनेक और इलेक्ट्रॉन बीम प्रक्रमण सुविधा विकसित की है। यह सुविधा कृषि उपज और बीज फसल नमूनों पर प्रयोग करने के लिए विकिरण डोज प्रदान करने में उपयोगी है। आरआरकेट ने आईसीएआर संस्थानों और बीएआरसी, मुंबई को बड़ी संख्या में फसल बीज किस्मों पर उत्परिवर्तन प्रजनन प्रयोगों के लिए इलेक्ट्रॉन कणपुंज विकिरण और मात्रामिति सेवाएं प्रदान की हैं। किरणित बीज नमूनों में चावल, मूंगफली, चना, बाजरा, लोबिया, अरहर, मूंग, उड़द दालें, सोयाबीन, मटर और लहसुन की कलियाँ शामिल थीं। आरआरकेट ने चावल और बाजरा के नमूनों पर पादपस्वास्थ्यकर (फाइटोसैनिटरी) अनुप्रयोगों संबंधी प्रयोगों के लिए इलेक्ट्रॉन कणपुंज प्रक्रमण सेवाएँ भी उपलब्ध कराई हैं।

लक्सर जंक्शन के समीप विभिन्न स्थानों पर रेल उपरिपुल

2298. श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावत:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का उत्तराखंड में लक्सर जंक्शन से रुड़की-सहारनपुर रेल लाइन और लक्सर-हरिद्वार-देहरादून रेल लाइन पर विभिन्न स्थानों पर रेल उपरिपुलों (आरओबी) के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक निर्मित किए गए रेल उपरिपुलों की संख्या कितनी है और उनकी स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) वर्तमान में कितने रेल उपरिपुल निर्माणाधीन हैं और उनके निर्माण के लिए क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है; और

(घ) यात्रियों की सुविधा और यातायात के सुचारु संचालन के लिए सरकार की भावी योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) भारतीय रेल में समपारों के स्थान पर ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण कार्यों को स्वीकृत करना एक सतत् और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है। ऐसे कार्यों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है और परिचालन में संरक्षा पर इसके प्रभाव, रेलगाड़ियों की गतिशीलता एवं सड़क उपयोगकर्ताओं पर इसके प्रभाव तथा व्यवहार्यता आदि के आधार पर शुरू किया जाता है।

2004-14 की अवधि की तुलना में 2014-24 के दौरान भारतीय रेल पर निर्मित ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	निर्मित ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल
2004-14	4148 अदद
2014-24	11,945 अदद (लगभग तीन गुना)

01.02.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, भारतीय रेल पर 97,422 करोड़ रुपए की लागत पर 4344 अदद ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जिनमें उत्तराखंड राज्य में 152 करोड़ रुपए की लागत वाले 8 ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल कार्य शामिल हैं।

लक्सर जंक्शन-रुड़की-सहारनपुर और लक्सर-हरिद्वार-देहरादून रेल लाइनों पर 33 अदद ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल मौजूद हैं और वर्तमान में इन लाइनों पर 06 अदद ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल के कार्य स्वीकृत हैं, जो योजना और निष्पादन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

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 (जीएडी) 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/कार्यों को पूरा करने के समय को प्रभावित करते हैं।

बरेली जंक्शन रेलवे स्टेशन को विश्वस्तरीय स्टेशन के रूप में विकसित किया जाना

2299. श्री छत्रपाल सिंह गंगवार:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) बरेली जंक्शन रेलवे स्टेशन को कब तक विश्वस्तरीय स्टेशन के रूप में विकसित किए जाने की संभावना है;
- (ख) बरेली से नई रेल लाइनों के निर्माण अथवा एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियां शुरू करने के प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) बरेली में रेल सेवा के विस्तार हेतु कितनी राशि का प्रावधान किया गया है?

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

(क) से (ग) भारतीय रेल पर स्टेशनों का विकास/उन्नयन निरन्तर और सतत् चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है और इस संबंध में कार्यों को आवश्यकतानुसार किया जाता है, जो परस्पर प्राथमिकता और धन की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन है। कार्यों की स्वीकृति देने और निष्पादन के समय निचली कोटि के स्टेशनों की तुलना में उच्च कोटि के स्टेशनों के विकास/उन्नयन को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

हाल के वर्षों में, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के बरेली जंक्शन स्टेशन पर यात्री सुविधाओं से संबंधित विभिन्न निर्माण-कार्य निष्पादित किए गए हैं, जिनमें फुट ओवर ब्रिज पर एस्केलेटर की व्यवस्था, उच्च श्रेणी प्रतीक्षालय का उन्नयन आदि शामिल हैं।

इसके अलावा, बरेली रेलवे स्टेशन को अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत विकास हेतु चिह्नित किया गया 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, 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 परिकल्पना 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, बड़नी, बस्ती, बेल्थरा 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, कसानगंज, कासगंज, काशी, खलीलाबाद, खुर्जा जंक्शन, कोसी कलां, खोरसनरोड, कुंडा हरनामगंज, लखीमपुर, लालगंज, ललितपुर, लंभुआ, लोहता, लखनऊ (चारबाग एवं जंक्शन), लखनऊ सिटी, मगहर, महोबा,

	मैलानी, मैनपुरी जं., मल्हौर जं., मानकनगर जं., मानिकपुर जं., मरियाहू, मथुरा, मऊ, मेरठ सिटी, मिर्जापुर, मोदीनगर, मोहनलालगंज, मुरादाबाद, मुजफ्फरनगर, नगीना, नजीबाबाद जं., निहालगढ़, उरई, पनकी धाम, फाफामऊ जं., फूलपुर, पीलीभीत, पोखरायां, प्रतापगढ़ जंक्शन, प्रयाग जंक्शन, प्रयागराज, पं. दीन दयाल उपाध्याय, रायबरेली जं., राजा की मंडी, रामघाट हॉल्ट, रामपुर, रेनुकूट, सहारनपुर जं., सलेमपुर, स्योहारा, शाहगंज जं., शाहजहाँपुर, शामली, शिकोहाबाद जं., शिवपुर, सिद्धार्थ नगर, सीतापुर जं., सोनभद्र, श्री कृष्णा नगर, सुल्तानपुर जं., सुरेमनपुर, स्वामीनारायण छपिया, तकिया, तुलसीपुर, टूंडला जं., उझानी, ऊंचाहार, उन्नाव जं., उतरेटिया जं., वाराणसी कैंट. वाराणसी सिटी, विंध्याचल, वीरांगना लक्ष्मीबाई, व्यासनगर, जाफराबाद.

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत बरेली स्टेशन के विकास के लिए मास्टर प्लानिंग शुरू कर दी गई है। यह एक पुनरावृत्तीय प्रक्रिया है जिसे इष्टतम करने की आवश्यकता होती है और इस स्तर पर इष्टतम करने की समय सीमा नहीं बताई जा सकती है।

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। योजना शीर्ष-53 के तहत आबंटन और व्यय का ब्यौरा क्षेत्रीय रेलवे-वार रखा जाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य पांच जोनों 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 आबंटन किया गया है तथा 2024-25 (जनवरी, 2025 तक) के दौरान 3,202 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय उपगत किया गया है।

रेल परियोजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण/स्वीकृति/निष्पादन राज्य-वार/जिला-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 स्वीकृति प्रदान करना भारतीय रेल की एक सतत एवं गतिशील प्रक्रिया है। रेल परियोजनाओं को लाभप्रदता, यातायात अनुमान, अंतिम स्थान संपर्कता, मिसिंग लिंक और वैकल्पिक मार्गों, संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों का संवर्धन, धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक और पर्यटन स्थलों से संपर्क सहित

सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्वों आदि के आधार पर स्वीकृत किया जाता है जो चालू परियोजनाओं की दायिताओं और निधियों की समग्र उपलब्धता और प्रतिस्पर्धी मांगों पर निर्भर करता है।

01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, बरेली सहित उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/आंशिक रूप से पड़ने वाली 5,874 किमी कुल लंबाई तथा 92,001 करोड़ रुपये लागत वाली 68 रेल परियोजनाएं (16 नई लाइन, 03 आमान परिवर्तन और 49 दोहरीकरण) योजना और कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं, जिनमें से 1,313 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 रुपये 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 इस प्रकार है:

अवधि	कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ	नए रेलपथ की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	996 कि.मी.	199.2 कि.मी./वर्ष
2014-24	4,902 कि.मी.	490.2 कि.मी./वर्ष (2 गुना से अधिक)

इसके अलावा, सीतापुर - रोज़ा – मुरादाबाद (172 किमी) के बीच तीसरी और चौथी लाइन के निर्माण के लिए सर्वेक्षण को स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी गई है।

वर्तमान में, बरेली को दिल्ली, मुंबई, कोलकाता, लखनऊ, गुवाहाटी, भुज, योग नगरी ऋषिकेश, श्री माता वैष्णो देवी कटरा आदि जैसे प्रमुख शहरों से जोड़ने वाली 87 जोड़ी रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवा प्रदान की जाती है। इसके अलावा, यातायात औचित्य, परिचालन व्यवहार्यता आदि के अध्यधीन भारतीय रेल पर नई रेलगाड़ी सेवाएं शुरू करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है।

बीएसएनएल और एमटीएनएल को बढ़ावा देना

2300. श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर:

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा बीएसएनएल और एमटीएनएल को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा उक्त कंपनियों का निजीकरण किया जा रहा है; और

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

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

(क) सरकार ने बीएसएनएल और एमटीएनएल को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं जिनका ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है:

- वर्ष 2019 में लगभग 69 हजार करोड़ रु. का प्रथम पुनरुद्धार पैकेज दिया गया जिससे बीएसएनएल/एमटीएनएल की प्रचालन लागत में कमी आई।
- वर्ष 2022 में लगभग 1.64 लाख करोड़ रु. का पुनरुद्धार पैकेज दिया गया। यह नए सिरे से पूंजी निवेश करने, ऋण का पुनर्गठन करने, ग्रामीण टेलीफोनी के लिए व्यवहार्यता अंतर वित्तपोषण आदि पर केन्द्रित था।

- वर्ष 2023 में सरकार ने लगभग 89 हजार करोड़ रु. के कुल परिव्यय के साथ बीएसएनएल को 4जी/5जी स्पेक्ट्रम के आवंटन के लिए अनुमोदन प्रदान किया।
- इन पुनरुद्धार पैकेजों के अलावा केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने दिनांक 07.02.2025 को बीएसएनएल को 6,982 करोड़ रु. की अतिरिक्त कैपेक्स सहायता हेतु अनुमोदन प्रदान किया है।

इन पैकेजों के परिणामस्वरूप, बीएसएनएल ने वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 से प्रचालनगत लाभ अर्जित करना शुरू कर दिया है।

(ख) और (ग) जी, नहीं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे कई माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा कुछ विषयों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं। मैंने स्थगन प्रस्ताव की किसी सूचना की अनुमति नहीं दी है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: जिन लोगों के स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचना आई है, उनमें श्री राजेश रंजन, श्री मनीश तिवारी, श्री गौरव गोगोई और प्रो. सौगत राय जी हैं। सौगत राय जी रोज नोटिस लगाते हैं और मनीश तिवारी जी भी रोज एक विषय पर नोटिस लगाते हैं। इनके अलावा श्री राजकुमार रोट, श्री सप्तगिरी शंकर उलाका, श्री कोडिकुन्नील सुरेश, श्री बी. मणिकम टैगोर, श्री शफी परम्बिल, श्री विजयकुमार, श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव, श्री नीरज मौर्य, श्री के. सी. वेणुगोपाल और श्री बैन्नी बेहनन हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप एक मिनट बैठिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सभा पटल पर पेपर रखे जाने के पश्चात् जिन सदस्यों का आज शून्यकाल की लिस्ट में नाम आया है, उनको मौका दिया जाएगा। तेल क्षेत्र विधेयक की समाप्ति के पश्चात् जो माननीय सदस्य अनुमानित चार बजे के बाद शून्य काल पर अपना विषय रखना चाहते हैं, वे तीन बजे तक सारे विषय

लिखकर टेबल ऑफिस पर दे दें। यदि मैं उचित समझूंगा तो तीन बजे के बाद सभी माननीय सदस्यों को शून्य काल में बोलने का अवसर दिया जाएगा।

12.04 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब पत्र सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे।

आइटम नंबर 2, डॉ. जितेन्द्र सिंह।

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री; कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री; तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप-धारा 1(ख)के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-
 - (एक) भारतीय वैक्सीन निगम लिमिटेड, गुरुग्राम के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण।
 - (दो) भारतीय वैक्सीन निगम लिमिटेड, गुरुग्राम का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।
- (2) उपर्युक्त (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखे जाने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2261/18/25]

- (3) (एक) प्रौद्योगिकी विकास बोर्ड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) प्रौद्योगिकी विकास बोर्ड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (4) उपर्युक्त (3) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखे जाने में हुए विलम्ब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2262/18/25]

- (5) (एक) भारतीय लोक प्रशासन संस्थान, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) भारतीय लोक प्रशासन संस्थान, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2263/18/25]

12.05 hrs

(Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti *in the Chair*)

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): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 55 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016:-
- (i) The Aadhaar Authentication for Good Governance (Social

Welfare, Innovation, Knowledge) Amendment Rules, 2025 published in Notification No. G.S.R.88(E) in Gazette of India dated 31st January, 2025.

- (ii) The Unique Identification Authority of India (Appointment of Officers and Employees) Amendment Regulations, 2025 published in Notification F.No. A-12013/13/RR/2016-UIDAI (E). in Gazette of India dated 29th January, 2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2264/18/25]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, Pune, 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 Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, Pune, for the year 2023-2024.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2265/18/25]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Unique Identification Authority 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 Unique Identification Authority

of India, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2266/18/25]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Education and Research Network of India (ERNET India), 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 Education and Research Network of India (ERNET India), Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2267/18/25]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

- (9) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2268/18/25]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (SAMEER), Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (SAMEER), Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024.
- (11) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2269/18/25]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT;
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR.
CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Telecommunications (Procedures and Safeguards for Lawful Interception of Messages) Rules, 2024 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.754(E) in Gazette of India dated 6th December, 2024 under sub-section (3) of Section 56 of the Telecommunications Act, 2023.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2270/18/25]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Telecom Regulatory Authority 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 Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2271/18/25]

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा) : महोदय, आपकी अनुमति से मैं विधिक मापविज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 की धारा 52 की उप-धारा (4) के अंतर्गत विधिक मापविज्ञान (साधारण) संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 14 जनवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 34(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2272/18/25]

कोयला मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश चंद्र दुबे) : महोदय, आपकी अनुमति से मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) अपतट क्षेत्र खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 2002 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (3) के अंतर्गत अपतट क्षेत्र खनिज संरक्षण और विकास नियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 31 दिसम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.791(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2273/18/25]

- (2) खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 28 की उप-धारा

(1) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) :-

(एक) का.आ.924(अ) जो दिनांक 20 फरवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 10 फरवरी, 2015 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 423(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए थे ।

(दो) का.आ.967(अ) जो दिनांक 24 फरवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा उसमें उल्लिखित तीन प्रत्यायित निजी अन्वेषण एजेंसियों को 'क' श्रेणी अन्वेषण एजेंसी के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2274/18/25]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL
HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI GEORGE KURIAN):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section 1(b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

- (1) Review by the Government of the working of the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation, Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.
- (2) Annual Report of the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation, Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2275/18/25]

12.09 hrs

**COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS
FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE
Minutes**

SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB (TRIPURA WEST): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the First sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House held on 03.03.2025.

12.09½ hrs

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
AND FOOD PROCESSING
7th to 9th Reports**

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI (JALANDHAR): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing (2024-25):-

- (1) Seventh Report on Demands for Grants (2025-26) pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare).
 - (2) Eighth Report on Demands for Grants (2025-26) pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Education).
 - (3) Ninth Report on Demands for Grants (2025-26) pertaining to the Ministry of Cooperation.
-

12.10 hrs**STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY****3rd to 5th Reports**

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे (मावल) : महोदय, आपकी अनुमति से मैं ऊर्जा संबंधी स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) 'जैव-ऊर्जा तथा अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा-शहरी, औद्योगिक और कृषि अपशिष्टों/अवशेषों से ऊर्जा की प्राप्ति तथा ऊर्जा प्रबंधन में शहरी स्थानीय निकायों की भूमिका' विषय के बारे में 41वें प्रतिवेदन (17वीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्यवाही संबंधी तीसरा प्रतिवेदन।
- (2) विद्युत मंत्रालय की 'अनुदानों की मांगें (2025-26)' संबंधी चौथा प्रतिवेदन।
- (3) नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय की 'अनुदानों की मांगें (2025-26)' संबंधी पांचवां प्रतिवेदन।

12.11 hrs**STANDING COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD****AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION****7th and 8th Reports**

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI (THOOTHUKKUDI): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution:-

- (1) Seventh Report on Demands for Grants (2025-26) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).

- (2) Eighth Report on Demands for Grants (2025-26) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution).
-

12.11½ hrs

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
3rd Report**

SHRI MAGUNTA SREEVIVASULU REDDY (ONGOLE) : Sir, I beg to present the Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs (2024-25) on Demands for Grants (2025-26) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

12.12 hrs

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT
AND PANCHAYATI RAJ
5th to 7th Reports**

SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA (KORAPUT): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj:-

- (1) Fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2025-26) pertaining to Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Development).
- (2) Sixth Report on Demands for Grants (2025-26) pertaining to Department of Land Resources (Ministry of Rural Development).

- (3) Seventh Report on Demands for Grants (2025-26) pertaining to Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
-

12.12½ hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL, MINES AND STEEL
4th Report

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (HAMIRPUR): Sir, I beg to present the Fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) on Demands for Grants (2025-26) of the Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel relating to the Ministry of Coal.

12.13 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
163rd to 165th Reports

डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा (सीधी) : महोदय, आपकी आपकी अनुमति से मैं स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण संबंधी स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण विभाग की अनुदानों की मांगों 2025-26 (मांग संख्या 46) संबंधी 163वां प्रतिवेदन।
 - (2) स्वास्थ्य अनुसंधान विभाग की अनुदानों की मांगों 2025-26 (मांग संख्या 47) संबंधी 164वां प्रतिवेदन।
 - (3) आयुष मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगों 2025-26 (मांग संख्या 4) संबंधी 165वां प्रतिवेदन।
-

12.14 hrs

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI**

ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 17th of March, 2025, will consist of: -

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's order paper:- [it contains (i) Consideration and passing of the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 2024, as passed by Rajya Sabha, (ii) Consideration and passing of the Carriage of Goods by Sea Bill, 2024; and (iii) Consideration and passing of the "Tribhuvan" Sahkari University Bill, 2025]
 2. Discussion and voting on Demands for Grants for the year 2025-26 of the Ministry of Railways.
 3. Discussion and voting on Demands for Grants for the year 2025-26 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.
 4. Discussion and voting on Demands for Grants for the year 2025-26 of the Ministry of Jal Shakti.
 5. Guillotining of outstanding Demands for Grants in respect of Union Budget for the year 2025-26.
 6. Consideration and passing of the Finance Bill, 2025.
-

12.15 hrs

MOTION RE: APPOINTMENT OF ONE MEMBER TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION (ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 2024 AND UNION TERRITORIES LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2024

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY (PALI): Sir, I beg to move:

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint one Member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 2024 and the Union Territories Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2024 in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy from Rajya Sabha and communicate to this House the name of the Member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.”

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि यह सभा राज्य सभा से सिफारिश करती है कि राज्य सभा संविधान (एक सौ उनतीसवां संशोधन) विधेयक, 2024 तथा संघ राज्यक्षेत्र विधि (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2024 संबंधी संयुक्त समिति में राज्य सभा से श्री वी. विजयसाई रेड्डी के त्याग-पत्र से उत्पन्न हुई रिक्ति में राज्य सभा के एक सदस्य को नियुक्त करे और राज्य सभा द्वारा संयुक्त समिति में इस प्रकार नियुक्त सदस्य का नाम इस सभा को सूचित करे।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, अब हम शून्य काल शुरू करेंगे।

माननीय संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख

*** SHRI SANJAY UTTAMRAO DESHMUKH (YAVATMAL- WASHIM) :** Hon'ble Chairman, Yavatmal is an important city of Vidarbha region and it is also a district business centre. A lot of transport vehicles ply on roads here around Samvidhan square. Due to heavy traffic, more than 100. road accidents took place here last year and many people died in road mishaps. Many people got injured too. This is happening everyday just because of traffic Jams, narrow roads, and lack of traffic management system.

A new bridge should be constructed at Samvidhan square to improve traffic and logjams. So, I would like to request Hon'ble Gadkari ji to construct a flyover between Chintamani petrol pump and Pandharkawada Road cremation ground urgently.

Sir, NH161 passes through Washim city. This is a two lane road but, a promise was made by Hon'ble Minister to construct a 4 lane highway. So, I would like to request to make it 4 lane and fulfil the demand of people there.

Sir, it is now more than 75 years of independence, but a village road between Pimpalgaon to Dhargaon, Teh. Karanja, Distt. Washim has been pending for the last so many years due to reluctance of forest department. Students have to face problems as no vehicle can ply on this road due to potholes. People have demonstrated against the mismanagement of the department but

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

still, that road has not been constructed or repaired.

For Digras to Pusad By pass road work, land has already been acquired but, no financial provision has been made for it in the Budget. So, it has also been stuck.

Hence, I would like to request Hon'ble Minister that a financial provision should be made for the construction of this road at earliest. Thank you.

DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN (GADCHIROLI-CHIMUR): Thank you, hon. Chairperson Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, the purchase of paddy is done at the MSP rate. So, the Centre is purchasing the paddy at the guaranteed rate and storing it in their godowns. छः महीने तक राइस मिलिंग के लिए धान उठाया नहीं जाता है इसलिए स्टोरेज में ज्यादा दिन रहने लॉसिस आते हैं। पहले सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से घट एक क्विंटल के लिए एक किलोग्राम की मिलती थी, अब इसे आधा किलोग्राम कर दिया गया है। परचेजिंग सेंटर और सोसाइटीज़ किसानों से एक से दो किलोग्राम धान प्रति क्विंटल घट के नाम पर फ्री में लेते हैं। किसान बड़ी मुश्किल से धान उगाता है। उसे 24 घंटे बिजली नहीं मिलती है, केवल आठ से दस घंटे रात को ही बिजली मिलती है।

मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में शेर और जंगली हाथियों का बहुत प्रकोप है। ये जानवर आए दिन किसी न किसी की जान लेते हैं इसलिए किसान रात को खेत में जाने से डरते हैं। दिन में बिजली नहीं मिलती है, किसान बड़ी मुश्किल से फसल तैयार करते हैं। जब वे सेंटर में बेचने के लिए लेकर जाते हैं तो एक या दो किलोग्राम प्रति क्विंटल धान घट के नाम पर फ्री में ले लिया जाता है। घट जो पहले एक किलोग्राम थी, अब इसे आधा किलोग्राम कर दिया गया है। मेरी मांग है कि केंद्र सरकार इसमें बढ़ोतरी करे और कम से कम चार किलो कर दे। लोडिंग और अनलोडिंग की कॉस्ट हमारी होती है। यह हर स्टेट में अलग-अलग है। मध्य प्रदेश में 16 रुपये, पंजाब में 17 रुपये, असम में 24 रुपये और महाराष्ट्र में सिर्फ 10 रुपये 75 पैसे हैं। यह रेट एक जैसा होना चाहिए। जिस तरह से असम में प्रति क्विंटल 24 रुपये

दिया जाता है, उसी तरह से महाराष्ट्र में भी प्रति क्विंटल 24 रुपये देना चाहिए। किसानों को 24 घंटे बिजली मिलनी चाहिए। उनके ऊपर सोलर बिजली का कम्पलेशन है, धान के लिए सोलर बिजली से काम नहीं चलता है, उनको इलैक्ट्रिक कनेक्शन देना चाहिए।

डॉ. आलोक कुमार सुमन (गोपालगंज) : माननीय सभापति जी, मेरे अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 494 दिनांक 05-02-2020 को दिये गये जवाब के अनुसार गोपालगंज जिला में पूर्णतः आंशिक रूप से पड़ने वाली हथ-भटनी नई लाइन परियोजना जो 79.64 किलोमीटर है, चालू है। परियोजना की नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत 770.08 करोड़ रुपये है। मार्च 2019 तक 277.13 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए जा चुके हैं। शेष 48.64 किमी पर कार्य को भूमि, बिहार के गोपालगंज जिला में 36.00 किलोमीटर और उत्तर प्रदेश के देवरिया जिले में 12.64 किलोमीटर पड़ता है, उपलब्ध न होने के कारण रोक दिया गया है।

बिहार राज्य में पंचदेओरी-भौरे जो 36 किलोमीटर खंड में है, 333 एकड़ और उत्तर प्रदेश के देवरिया में 101.13 एकड़ के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण संबंधी प्रक्रिया शुरू कर दी गई है ऐसा जवाब दिया गया था। लेकिन Rule 377 (2024 MW-1/NER 377/05) के उत्तर में, यह बताया गया है कि भूमि अधिग्रहण में विलम्ब के कारण परियोजना के शेष खंड (पंचदेवरी-भटनी, जो 49 किलोमीटर है, को बंद करने का निर्णय लिया गया है।

अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि पंचदेवरी-भटनी रेल लाइन को यथाशीघ्र शुरू किया जाए तथा अर्थिक स्वीकृति देकर जमीन अधिग्रहण करके काम शुरू किया जाय।

SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND (VELLORE): Sir, the Delimitation Act, 2002 had freezed the total number of constituencies in both the Parliament and the State Assemblies and maintained the *status quo* till 2026. This was done mainly as the States, which had implemented family planning, widely, like Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Punjab, would stand to lose many parliamentary seats, and the States, which have not implemented family planning programs like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, would gain more seats.

I rise to draw the attention of this House to a matter of grave concern that threatens the federal spirit of our democracy. The impending delimitation exercise, which disproportionately penalizes progressive States like Tamil Nadu, is rewarding those States which have failed to control their population in the last three decades. The Union Government's approach to delimitation is not clear, and it disregards the sustained efforts of Tamil Nadu in population control, economic growth and equitable development.

While doing the reorganization of Lok Sabha constituency seats based on the current population, there is a possibility of a loss of seats in Tamil Nadu. The Union Government has no clarity or any assurance regarding this issue so far. Tamil Nadu, under the Dravidian model rule, has been the most successful State in implementing effective family planning policies and ensuring socio-economic process.

Naam iruvar, namakku iruvar, that is, 'We Two, We Need Two' till 1990s and, at present, *naam iruvar, namakku oruvar*, that is, 'We two, We Need One' has been the approach of the Government for birth control in the State of Tamil Nadu. As a result, the population growth in Tamil Nadu has significantly been controlled compared to the northern States. Insisting population figures only for delimitation is totally unfair and injustice to Tamil Nadu.

It is my humble request that in the delimitation process, the Government should consider the performance of the States in respect of vital indices like GSDP, per capita income, GER, doctors, hospitals and medical infrastructure, energy generation, road infrastructure, agriculture productivity, export earnings and overall

achievements, and not the population statistics alone.

One of the fundamental ideas of our Constitution is the cooperative federalism. We, the people of Tamil Nadu, have been fighting for years to establish the rights of Tamil Nadu and protect the interests of the Tamil people.

The recent all-party Resolution passed by our hon. Chief Minister, urging the Centre to adhere to the 1971 Census for delimitation, is a testament of the State's united opposition to this unfair move. The Union Government must respect the voice of the people and of the States that have worked diligently for national progress. It should not impose a one-size-fits-all approach that undermines Tamil Nadu's rightful stand in the Indian Union.*(Interruptions)* Delimitation should not become a secret weapon to weaken the progressive States that are contributing immensely to the country's progress.*(Interruptions)*

The Union Government should ensure a fair and equitable representation of MPs and MLAs for all the States in the Parliament and the State Assemblies to uphold the federal spirit of the Constitution.*(Interruptions)*

To address this issue, we must extend the freeze on delimitation for at least 30 more years, ensuring that States are not penalized for their good governance and responsible population policies. Thank you.*(Interruptions)*

***DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH (DHULE):** Hon'ble Chairman, thank you very much for allowing me to speak. Today, I rise to draw your kind attention towards a serious issue of water scarcity in my Lok Sabha Constituency Dhule.

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

Union Government had promised to provide tap water to every household through Jal-Jeevan Mission, but it could not be materialized. This Government claims that around 78% households have been connected through tap water facility. They also claim that around 87% household in Maharashtra and 99% households in Dhule region have been provided with tap water connections. But, this is fake, not reality. Actually, Dhule Rural and Shinkheda area is getting tap water supply only once at the intervals of 10-15 days.

In Baglan –Malegaon area, tap water supply is being provided only twice a week. The tribal villages like Dang, Saller, Muller, Wathoda, Wagamama do not get regular water supply because pipeline is there, but it has no water supply connection. This area lacks the facilities of water tank, pipeline and water bodies. So, regular and uninterrupted water supply cannot be ensured in this region. Here, Damaged pipelines, lack of infrastructure and dry taps are the living proofs of the complete failure of system.

I would like to refer article 21 of Constitution of India which protects the right to water as a fundamental right in our country.

I would like to request the Central Government to initiate an audit enquiry of the works under Jal-Jeevan Mission and also to make financial provisions to complete pending pipeline works to provide tap water to the poor and tribals in rural areas. Thank you.

श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव (आज़मगढ़) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, आज मैं आपके माध्यम से देश की सरकार के सामने और कई प्रांतों की सरकारों के भी सामने समाज के उन सबसे ज्यादा मजबूर लोगों की आवाज़ उठाना चाहता हूँ, जिनको हम संविदाकर्मी के नाम से जानते हैं।

अभी पिछले दिनों केरल की आशा बहुओं की आवाज़ उठी थी। इसी तरह के हालात पूरे देश के अन्दर है। अगर हम केवल उत्तर प्रदेश की बात करें, तो 4 लाख आशा बहुएं हैं, इनको रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिए दो हजार रुपए मिलते हैं और छः सौ रुपए प्रति केस मिलते हैं। लगभग 40 हजार रोजगार सेवक हैं, जिनको केवल 8,850 रुपए मिलते हैं। शिक्षा मित्र लगभग 1 लाख 48 हजार हैं, जिनका मानदेय 10 हजार रुपए है। आंगनबाड़ी सहायिकाएं और आंगनबाड़ी कार्यकर्त्रियों की संख्या लगभग साढ़े सात लाख है, इनको मानदेय के रूप में केवल 5 हजार रुपए और 2,700 रुपए मिलते हैं। इसी तरह से, लगभग 40 हजार अनुदेशक हैं, जिनका मानदेय केवल 8,700 रुपए है। पंचायत सहायक लगभग 40 हजार हैं, जिनका मानदेय केवल 5 हजार रुपए है। 3,76,796 रसोइए हैं, जिनका मानदेय केवल दो हजार रुपए है। ग्रामीण चौकीदारों की अलग समस्याएं हैं।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से, जिसने रोजगार देने के लगातार वायदे किये, पाँचवीं बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था के भाषण चलते हैं, बीजेपी के लोग जो देश के अन्दर सम्पन्नता का डंका बजा रहे हैं, जो बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करते हैं, जो डबल इंजन की बातें करते हैं, जो दुनिया में सबसे बेहतर इकोनॉमी की बातें करते हैं, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर लगभग 18 लाख कर्मचारियों का यह हाल है। अगर इसी रेशियो में देखेंगे, तो पूरे देश में लगभग 1 करोड़ से भी ज्यादा कर्मचारियों की दुर्दशा है। इसके साथ ही, इस बात का आश्चर्य है कि इसमें कहीं भी बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी के बनाये हुए संविधान के अनुसार, दलित भाइयों को जो रिजर्वेशन मिलना चाहिए, पिछड़ों को जो रिजर्वेशन मिलना चाहिए था, उसका कहीं कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। नित नये षडयंत्र हैं कि कैसे रिजर्वेशन को खत्म करें। अगर सीधे रिजर्वेशन को खत्म नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, तो आउटसोर्सिंग के माध्यम से उसे खत्म कर रहे हैं। आउटसोर्सिंग कर्मचारियों का इतना शोषण हो रहा है कि मनचाही एजेंसियाँ हायर हो रही हैं। अगर सरकार आउटसोर्सिंग कर्मचारियों के लिए 10 हजार रुपए देती है, तो उन कर्मचारियों तक तीन हजार रुपए से ज्यादा पेमेंट नहीं जाता है।

इसलिए आपके माध्यम से मेरी मांग है कि तमाम संविदाकर्मियों को सरकारी कर्मचारियों का दर्जा मिले, इन कर्मचारियों की भर्ती में आरक्षण का पालन किया जाए, इन कर्मचारियों की भर्ती के तहत

उनको और उनके परिवार को दी जाने वाली सुविधाएं, जैसे ईपीएफ आदि तमाम सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए।

सभापति जी, आप यह बात सोचिए कि अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर 1,500 से ज्यादा शिक्षा मित्रों ने आत्महत्या की है। ... (व्यवधान) रक्षा मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) रक्षा मंत्री जी, आप बताइए कि क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं? ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे जी।

... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे (गोड्डा) : सभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद।

महोदय, मैं जिस दिन से इस पार्लियामेंट में आया हूं, मैं लगातार एक मुद्दे के बारे में इस सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करता रहा हूं और सरकार को हमेशा जगाता रहा हूं। वर्ष 1991 में हमारे यहां, संथाल परगना में जनगणना हुई, जहां से मैं सांसद हूं। डीएमके के हमारे मित्र हमेशा डीलिमिटेशन का विषय उठाते हैं, उनके लिए यह ज्यादा सोचने वाली बात है। वर्ष 1991 में हमारे यहां आदिवासियों की संख्या 45 प्रतिशत थी। श्री बी. मणिकम टैगोर जी यह हंसने वाली बात नहीं है, आप ज़रा सीरियसली सोचिए।

संथाल परगना में जब 2011 की जनगणना हुई, तो आदिवासियों की जनसंख्या केवल और केवल 28 प्रतिशत है। मुसलमानों की जनसंख्या, जो कि वर्ष 1991 में नौ प्रतिशत थी, आज 2011 की जनगणना के बाद वह 24 परसेंट है। यह हिंदू-मुसलमान का सवाल नहीं है। पूरे देश भर में मुसलमानों की जनसंख्या चार परसेंट बढ़ी है, लेकिन हमारे संथाल परगना में वह जनसंख्या 15 प्रतिशत बढ़ गई है। वे सभी के सभी बांग्लादेशी घुसपैठिए हैं, जिनका बंगाल के रास्ते मालदा, मुर्शीदाबाद, कालियाचक से लेकर किशनगंज, अररिया, पाकुर, साहबगंज, गोड्डा, देवघर, दुमका और जामताड़ा तक पूरा फैलाव हो गया है। हम बाबासाहब अंबेडकर की बात करते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको इस सदन में बताना चाहता हूं कि आज डीएमके और तमिलनाडु पूरे अपोजीशन की बैठक कर रहा है कि डीलिमिटेशन कैसे होगा और डीलिमिटेशन किस प्रकार से करना है? हमारे मुख्यमंत्री भी वहां जा रहे हैं। लेकिन कभी भी इस पार्लियामेंट में इसकी चर्चा नहीं हुई

कि वर्ष 2008 का डीलमिटेशन हमारे झारखंड में नहीं हुआ है। क्या झारखंड इस देश में नहीं है? हमारा ही राज्य एक ऐसा है, जिसमें वर्ष 2008 का डीलमिटेशन नहीं हुआ है। क्यों नहीं हुआ? इसीलिए नहीं हुआ कि यदि डीलमिटेशन हो जाता, तो आदिवासियों की एक लोक सभा की सीट और आदिवासियों की तीन विधान सभा की सीटें कम हो जातीं। यही कुलदीप सिंह की डीलमिटेशन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है।

आप जिस 1971 के डीलमिटेशन कमीशन की बात कर रहे हो, मैं एक्ट लेकर आया हूँ। कांग्रेस ने कहा कि पॉपुलेशन के आधार पर डीलमिटेशन होगा। 1973 में जो डीलमिटेशन हुआ, उसमें उत्तर प्रदेश में भी एक सीट नहीं बढ़ी है। इसलिए, आप पॉपुलेशन की बात मत कीजिएगा और तमिलनाडु में भी नहीं बढ़ी है। लेकिन सीट्स बढ़ी कहाँ है? सीट्स वहाँ बढ़ी हैं, जो कांग्रेस शासित राज्य थे, चाहे मध्य प्रदेश था, चाहे महाराष्ट्र था, चाहे राजस्थान था। आज हम इस सिचुएशन में आए हैं, जहाँ बांग्लादेशी घुसपैठियों के कारण आदिवासियों की सीटें घटेंगी। आप डीलमिटेशन कर लो, बीजेपी डीलमिटेशन कर ले, लेकिन 2008 का डीलमिटेशन नहीं हुआ।

आज हमारी आदिवासी लड़कियों से जबरदस्ती बांग्लादेशी घुसपैठिए शादी कर रहे हैं, उनकी जमीन पर कब्जा कर रहे हैं। पूरे देश में साइबर क्राइम का सबसे बड़ा सेंटर हमारे संथाल परगना और जामताड़ा में है। इसीलिए, आपके माध्यम से इस सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करते हुए भारत सरकार से मेरा आग्रह है कि जब डीलमिटेशन करेंगे, तो बांग्लादेशी घुसपैठियों को हटाकर ही डीलमिटेशन कीजिएगा।

आर्टिकल-342 से लेकर 345 तक आदिवासियों की सुरक्षा के लिए शेड्यूल 5, शेड्यूल 6 और शेड्यूल 7 में डिस्ट्रिक्ट के लिए जो अधिकार दिए गए हैं, उन अधिकारों के आधार पर आदिवासियों की लड़कियों की शादी किसी आधार पर मुसलमानों के साथ न हो, उनकी संस्कृति न बदले। आर्टिकल-355 के आधार पर यदि आप राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर सकते हैं या इस पूरे एरिया को हटाकर यदि एक प्रदेश बना सकते हैं, तो आप उसको बनाइए।

आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए वक्त दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

जय हिंद, जय भारत ।

श्री रुद्र नारायण पाणी (धेन्कानल) : सभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद ।

महोदय, ओडिशा में नव-निर्मित 'बुढ़ापंक-परजंग-कामाख्यानगर-सुकिंदा रोड' रेल लाइन पर सवारी गाड़ी चलाए जाने हेतु मांग करते हुए मैं यह मामला उठा रहा हूँ। लगभग दो साल हो गए हैं, जब से इस लाइन पर मालगाड़ी चल रही है।

महोदय, वर्ष 1997 में जब श्री राम विलास पासवान जी रेल मंत्री थे, तब इस लाइन का शुभ शिलान्यास किया गया था। लोगों ने लगभग 25 साल पहले बहुत ही कम मूल्य में अपनी जमीन दे दी थी। स्वाभाविक रूप से उस समय उनके मन में यह सपना था कि कभी उनके गाँव के रास्ते सवारी गाड़ी चलेगी, लंबी दूरी की एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन्स भी चलेंगी। दो साल हो गए हैं, लेकिन यह सपना पूरा नहीं हो पाया है। यद्यपि माल गाड़ी चल रही है, लेकिन अब तक कोई भी सवारी गाड़ी नहीं चलायी जा रही है। मैंने इस आशय में संसद में माँग की थी, तब बताया गया था कि यह लाइन फ्रेट कॉरिडोर नॉर्म में बनायी गई है। मगर लोक कल्याणकारी राष्ट्र में किसी भी नॉर्म में पटरी क्यों न बनायी जाए, उस पर सवारी गाड़ी चलाये जाने में कोई सुविधा नहीं होनी चाहिए। मेरी सरकार से, माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से, जो हमारे ओडिशा से आते हैं, उनसे करबद्ध प्रार्थना है कि अविलंब अंगुल से बुढ़ापंक, पर्जक, कामाख्यानगर, भुबन, सुकिंदा रोड़ होकर जाजपुर रोड़ तक सवारी गाड़ी चलायी जाए। आगे हावड़ा तक भी एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन एवं सुकिंदा से साउथ में जाकर पुरी तक की भी सवारी गाड़ी चलायी जाए। ऐसी मेरी प्रार्थना है। धन्यवाद।

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह (चन्दौली) : महोदय, आपने मुझे मेरे क्षेत्र के महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे को उठाने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

भारत सरकार तकनीकी और कौशल विकास के क्षेत्र में कई रोजगारपरक कार्यक्रम चलाने का प्रयास कर रही है, लेकिन हमारे लोक सभा क्षेत्र चन्दौली में महेन्द्र पॉलिटेक्निक कॉलेज, जो सबसे पुराना कॉलेज है, उसकी स्थिति बड़ी ही दयनीय है। वहाँ पर सारा इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर खत्म हो चुका है। मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि समाजवादी पार्टी के मुखिया माननीय अखिलेश यादव जी ने हमारे

क्षेत्र में बाबा कीनाराम मेडिकल कॉलेज स्वीकृत किया था, लेकिन आज तक वहाँ पर मूलभूत सुविधाएँ नहीं हैं। वहाँ न तो अच्छे डॉक्टर हैं और न ही वहाँ जाँच हो पाती है। इसलिए वहाँ हमारे क्षेत्र के लोगों को पूरा लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान देश के सबसे महत्वपूर्ण संस्थान पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय जी द्वारा बनाये गए काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि 5 वर्ष से अधिक का समय हो गया है, लेकिन वहाँ पर अभी तक एग्जीक्यूटिव काउंसिल का गठन नहीं हुआ है, जिसके कारण एकल आदेश से माननीय कुलपति ने नियुक्ति से लेकर डेवलपमेंट तक के सारे फैसले लिए हैं। यहाँ तक कि माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी कई बार वहाँ गए, उन्होंने एम्स का दर्जा देने के लिए बात कही, लेकिन वहाँ न तो कर्मचारियों के लिए कोई सुविधा न हो पायी।

माननीय सभापति : धन्यवाद।

माननीय एडवोकेट प्रिया सरोज जी।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह : महोदय, आप विसंगति मत कीजिए।... (व्यवधान) आप उधर के लोगों को टाइम देते हैं, हमें दो मिनट का समय भी नहीं देते हैं।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह : महोदय, हमें अपनी बात पूरी करने दीजिए। मैं अपनी माँग तो कर लूँ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप अपनी माँग कर लीजिए। आपका माइक ऑन है, आप अपनी माँग कर लीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह : महोदय, मैं आपसे माँग करता हूँ कि बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के एकल आदेश के आधार पर जो भी अनियमितताएँ वहाँ हुई हैं, उनकी संसदीय समिति से जाँच करायी जाए। बाबा कीनाराम मेडिकल कॉलेज में व्यवस्थाएँ की जाएं तथा महेन्द्र पॉलिटेक्निक, जो हमारा बहुत ही पुराना, प्रतिष्ठित चन्दौली का कॉलेज है, उसे अमृत योजना के तहत रिहैबिलिटेड किया जाए। यही माँग करते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

एडवोकेट प्रिया सरोज (मछलीशहर) : महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान उत्तर रेलवे के मडियाहू रेलवे स्टेशन, जिला जौनपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित रेलवे फाटक 9, SPL की ओर दिलाना चाहती हूँ। यह फाटक मडियाहू-मिर्जापुर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर स्थित है। इस फाटक से बनारस, मछलीशहर, मिर्जापुर, वाराणसी, जौनपुर और जलालपुर आने-जाने वाले लोगों और वाहनों को गुजरना पड़ता है। यहां अक्सर भारी जाम लगता है, जिससे आम लोगों को बड़ी परेशानी होती है। एम्बुलेंस, मरीजों, स्कूली बच्चों और पैदल चलने वालों को भी मुश्किलों का सामना करना पड़ता है। चारों ओर से सड़कें मिलती हैं, जिससे जाम की समस्या और बढ़ जाती है।

अतः मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से निवेदन करती हूँ कि आम जनता की सुविधा के लिए इस रेलवे फाटक पर फ्लाईओवर ब्रिज बनवाने की कृपा करें, जिससे यातायात सुगम हो और लोग राहत महसूस करें।

***SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA (THENI):** Hon Chairman Sir, *Vanakkam*. I thank you so much for allowing me to raise an important issue pertaining to my Theni parliamentary constituency.

I am an elected Member of Parliament representing Theni in Lok Sabha. This is an important issue. I urge that there should be a new railway line between Dindigul and Sabarimala. This is the 18th Lok Sabha. All the elected MPs of this House including hon. MPs from Kerala have demanded for a new railway route between Dindigul and Sabarimala. This is a long pending demand. Almost one crore pilgrims visit Sabarimala every year. On a particular day during every month almost 5 lakh pilgrims visit Sabarimala. If this new railway line is laid, there is a possibility of even pilgrims from Jammu and Kashmir can visit Sabarimala on a

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

regular basis. Traffic congestion along several rail routes may come to an ease. Moreover, accidents may be prevented and usual travel time can be saved.

Keeping in view all these aspects, and the importance of this demand which has been pending for the last 100 years, I urge upon the Hon. Minister for Railways, through the Chairperson of this august House, to immediately work in bringing this new railway line between Dindigul and Sabarimala a reality, in order to benefit lakhs of pilgrims and rail passengers. Thank you, *Vanakkam*.

श्री राहुल कस्वां (चुरु) : सभापति जी, मेरा कहना है कि 28 फरवरी, 2025 को राजस्थान के नार्थ-वेस्ट पार्ट में बहुत जबरदस्त ओलावृष्टि हुई। किसानों की फसल बिलकुल तबाह हो गई। ऐसी ओलावृष्टि सालों-साल से देखने को नहीं मिली। मेरे क्षेत्र राजगढ़ तहसील में तारानगर, भानीपुरा, नौहर में बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान किसानों का हुआ है। मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि स्पेशल गिरदावरी तो शुरू हो चुकी है, लेकिन स्पेशल गिरदावरी के केस में प्रॉब्लम इस बात को लेकर है कि एसडीआरएफ और एनडीआरएफ की गाइडलाइन के अंदर दो हेक्टेयर की कैपिंग लगा रखी है कि दो हेक्टेयर से ज्यादा नुकसान की भरपाई नहीं करेंगे। मैं आपकी मार्फत सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि दो हेक्टेयर की कैपिंग को हटाया जाए। राजस्थान बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र है। हमारी पर-केपिटा होल्डिंग 6-7 हेक्टेयर से ज्यादा की आती है। मेरा आपकी मार्फत निवेदन है कि एसडीआरएफ की गाइडलाइन्स में दो हेक्टेयर की कैपिंग को हटाकर किसानों को पूरे नुकसान का मुआवजा दिया जाए।

महोदय, इसके अलावा हम मिनिमम जो नुकसान एसडीआरएफ और एनडीआरएफ में देते हैं, वह 17 हजार रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर देते हैं। सर, एक-एक किसान की फसल एक लाख रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर होती है। हमारे राजस्थान के इलाके में किसान मौसम आधारित वर्षा पर ही खेती करते हैं। एसडीआरएफ और एनडीआरएफ में दो चेंजेज किए जाएं, पहला कैपिंग को राजस्थान के परिप्रेक्ष्य में बढ़ाया जाए और दूसरा प्रति हेक्टेयर 17 हजार रुपये का जो नुकसान दिया जा रहा है, उसे बढ़ाकर किसान के एक्चुअल नुकसान का मुआवजा दिया जाए।

महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना की गाइडलाइन्स हैं कि किसान की फसल कटी हुई है या खड़ी भी है, तब भी नुकसान होगा तो भी किसान को मुआवजा दिया जाएगा और व्यक्तिगत रूप से किसानों को मुआवजा मिलेगा। लेकिन वर्ष 2023 के अंदर प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना की गाइडलाइन में चेंज कर दिया गया, अब खड़ी फसल को इंडिविजुअल लॉस में काउंट नहीं करते हैं। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि पीएमएफबीवाई की गाइडलाइन्स को दोबारा से रिवाइज किया जाए और यदि किसान की फसल खड़ी भी है और ओलावृष्टि के कारण नुकसान हुआ भी है तो उसका मुआवजा भी दिया जाए ताकि किसानों को इस योजना का लाभ मिल सके।

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI (JAGATSINGHPUR): Sir, India's tourism sector is rich in heritage, culture and diversity. This crucial sector is the key driver of economic growth towards achieving the agenda for Viksit Bharat 2047. Recognizing the potential of tourism sector for employment-led development, the Union Budget has allocated Rs. 2541 crore to enhance infrastructure, skill development, and travel facilitation, which is praiseworthy. It is true that the sector created 7.6 crore jobs in financial year 2023. The foreign exchange earnings reached 28 billion USD and India attained 14th rank worldwide in world tourism receipts. The breakthrough initiatives of the Government to including developing 50 top tourist destinations in partnership with the States through a challenge mode, ensuring world-class facilities and connectivity, will certainly elevate tourism infrastructure, improve ease of travel, and strengthen connectivity to key sites.

In this context, I want to highlight one place in my MP segment, Konark. Konark, once upon a time was one of the seven wonders of the world. On the other hand, there are beautiful sea beaches like Chandrabhaga and Astaranga. An ASI Museum is also here. Here is one famous Sun Temple and a renowned UNESCO

world heritage site. The Sun Temple is famous for its impressive and architectural design and intricate stone carvings. It is just 35-km away from Puri, a place famous for the Jagannath Temple, which is one of the four *dhams* of the country.

Recognizing the deep cultural and spiritual significance of Puri and Konark, which is a good example of art and architecture, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Union Minister of Tourism to consider inclusion of Puri and Konark within 50 top tourist destinations for the overall development of these sites not only to attract tourists, but also to provide employment and earn foreign exchange for the country.

डॉ. लता वानखेड़े (सागर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं इस सदन का ध्यान एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। हमारे छोटे शहरों और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उच्च स्तरीय तकनीकी एवं प्रबंधकीय शिक्षा के सीमित अवसर हैं।

हम सभी जानते हैं कि किसी भी राष्ट्र की प्रगति उसकी शिक्षा व्यवस्था पर निर्भर करती है। आज देश के युवा इनोवेशन प्रतिभाशाली हैं, नवाचार के क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं और वैश्विक स्तर पर भारत का नाम रोशन कर रहे हैं। लेकिन यह भी एक कटु सत्य है कि उच्च स्तरीय तकनीकी और प्रबंधकीय शिक्षा, हाई लेवल टेक्नोलॉजी एवं मैनेजमेंट एजुकेशन के अवसर केवल महानगरों तक ही सीमित हैं। आईआईटी, आईआईएम, एनआईटी, एनआईडी, और एमआईटी जैसे प्रतिष्ठित संस्थानों की शाखाएँ बड़े शहरों तक ही सीमित रह गई हैं, जबकि छोटे शहरों और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के प्रतिभाशाली विद्यार्थी इन तक पहुँचने के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे हैं।

12.47 hrs

(Shrimati Sandhya Rani *in the Chair*)

माननीय सभापति महोदया, मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र सागर, मध्य प्रदेश भी ऐसी ही एक चुनौती का सामना कर रहा है। यहाँ के युवा शिक्षा के लिए महानगरों की ओर पलायन करने के लिए मजबूर हो रहे हैं, जिससे न केवल उनके परिवारों पर आर्थिक बोझ बढ़ता है, बल्कि उनके अपने क्षेत्र के विकास में

योगदान देने की संभावनाएँ भी सीमित हो जाती हैं। क्या यह उचित है कि देश के हर कोने में प्रतिभा होने के बावजूद केवल कुछ ही शहरों को इन संसाधनों का लाभ मिले?

महोदया, सरकार ने सबके लिए शिक्षा और समावेशी विकास का जो संकल्प लिया है, उसे साकार करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि इन प्रतिष्ठित संस्थानों की शाखाएँ छोटे और मझोले शहरों में भी स्थापित की जाएँ। यह केवल शिक्षा का विस्तार ही नहीं होगा, बल्कि क्षेत्रीय विकास, नए रोजगार के अवसर और नवाचार को भी बढ़ावा देगा। यदि सागर जैसे शहरों में आईआईटी, आईआईएम या एनआईटी जैसे संस्थान स्थापित किए जाते हैं तो यह न केवल स्थानीय विद्यार्थियों को लाभ पहुँचाएगा, बल्कि पूरे राज्य के शैक्षणिक और औद्योगिक विकास में मील का पत्थर साबित होगा।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं सरकार से यह अनुरोध करती हूँ कि छोटे शहरों में उच्च स्तरीय तकनीकी एवं प्रबंधकीय शिक्षा के विस्तार की दिशा में ठोस कदम उठाए जाएँ। आईआईटी, आईआईएम और अन्य राष्ट्रीय संस्थानों की शाखाएं पिछड़े और मध्यम श्रेणी के शहरों में भी खोली जाएँ। ऐसे क्षेत्रों में सरकारी और निजी भागीदारी के माध्यम से उच्च शिक्षा का आधार मजबूत किया जाए। प्रतिभाशाली छात्रों को उनकी ही भूमि पर गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान के अवसर प्रदान किये जाएँ। यदि ऐसा होता है तो न केवल शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में समानता आएगी, बल्कि देश का समग्र विकास भी सुनिश्चित होगा। हम अपने युवाओं को केवल महानगरों तक सीमित रखने के बजाय अपने शहरों में वैश्विक अवसर प्रदान कर सकते हैं। इसलिए, मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से अपील करना चाहती हूँ कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र सागर में इन संस्थानों में से किसी एक की स्थापना हेतु अवश्य कदम उठाए जाएँ। इससे हमारे युवाओं को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्राप्त होगी, नए रोजगार के अवसर सृजित होंगे और हमारा क्षेत्र भी राष्ट्रीय प्रगति में एक समग्र भूमिका का निर्वहन कर सकेगा। जय हिंद।

SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA (MAHBUBNAGAR): Thank you, hon. Madam Chairperson.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to the need to set up new Kendriya Vidyalaya schools in my Mahbubnagar Parliamentary Constituency in

Makthal and Kodangal Assembly segments and Jogulamba-Gadwal district headquarters, which come under the erstwhile Mahbubnagar district in the State of Telangana.

As the House is well aware, Kendriya Vidyalaya schools in the country are catering to the best educational needs of children with quality education in most areas especially for those who hail from backward classes and for those who cannot afford high fees. There is plenty of vacant land available in these areas. Moreover, many Central Government employees are residing in these districts and these schools are essential to cater to their needs.

Therefore, keeping in view the huge demand from the local people, I sincerely request the hon. Minister of Education, through the Chair, to kindly intervene in the matter and do the needful by setting up Kendriya Vidyalaya schools in Makthal, Kodangal and Gadwal in my Mahbubnagar Parliamentary Constituency and the erstwhile Mahbubnagar district in the State of Telangana.

Thank you, Madam.

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI (BAPATLA): Thank you, Madam Chairperson, for giving me the opportunity to speak on an important matter of shell companies in India.

Madam, in response to my Unstarred Question No. 183 in this august House, the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs mentioned that there is no definition of a shell company. A shell company is defined by the US SEC as a registrant that has no or nominal operations, and no assets, or assets consisting solely of cash and cash equivalents. I fully believe that a definition along such lines

is also essential in the Indian Company Law.

The introduction of such a definition is essential because there is evidence to show that shell companies can be used for financial crimes. According to a US Government advisory, money-laundering and financial crimes can be committed through shell companies because they are inexpensive to form and operate. In 2016, a leak of 11.5 million documents to newspapers revealed information about 2,14,000 shell companies administered by the law firm Mossack Fonseca in Panama. They were used by politicians, businesspersons, autocrats, and terrorists for the purpose of tax evasion, laundering, and other illegal activities. Madam Chairperson, by defining a shell company in the Indian law, we will be able to protect financial interests and enforce the laws of the land properly.

Finally, through you, I request the hon. Minister to begin the process of amendment for the introduction of the definition of a shell company in law and take such legal action against such companies engaged in illegal activities of tax evasion, money laundering, and hiding assets or cash by individuals.

I thank you Madam for giving me this opportunity to speak.

***SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN (BISHNUPUR):** Thank you, Honourable Chairperson Madam. I am pleased to state that the work regarding the connectivity between Bankura to Howrah through Moshagram has been finished. I will request the Honourable Railway Minister to grant an Intercity Express that will run through Purulia, Bankura via Moshagram. This will be really beneficial for the people of our

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

constituency. Purulia Express often runs with a delay. Due to this, people have to suffer losses.

Secondly, many Members sit here and talk about their slogan-"Maa, Maati Manush" which pertains to the development of the people of their motherland. But it is certainly ignominious that a woman was dragged to the Trinamool Congress party office in Narayangarh, West Medinipur and was raped. These people come here and speak about working towards the development of the people of their motherland. But in reality, the mothers from West Bengal get raped. I will request to take cognizance of this.

श्री गौरव गोगोई (जोरहाट) : सभापति महोदया, मुझे बहुत गर्व होता है कि दुनिया में जो सबसे बड़ा नदी द्वीप है, वह भारत में है, वह असम में है और वह मेरे जोरहाट लोक सभा क्षेत्र में माजुली है। यह लगभग 880 वर्ग किलोमीटर का द्वीप है। ऐसे द्वीप ज्यादातर समुद्र में मिलते हैं, लेकिन यह द्वीप हमारे यहां ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी में है। इसकी प्राकृतिक सुंदरता, सांस्कृतिक मूल्य और आध्यात्मिक शक्ति इसलिए है कि जो हमारे गुरु हैं, महापुरुष श्रीमंत शंकरदेव और माधवदेव, इन दोनों महापुरुषों ने वहां पर आध्यात्मिक शक्ति की विभिन्न सत्रों के द्वारा स्थापना की। विशेष रूप से राख के समय, कृष्ण की जो वहां पर राख हम मानते हैं, उस समय बहुत लोग माजुली जाना चाहते हैं। वहां जाने का जो रास्ता है, वह नाव के द्वारा है। इस सरकार ने वहां एक ब्रिज का काम शुरू किया। लगभग 8.25 किलोमीटर के ब्रिज का काम इन्होंने शुरू किया और इस पर लगभग 925 करोड़ रुपये के बजट आबंटन हुआ। यह दुःख की बात है कि इस ब्रिज का काम पिछले साल के सितम्बर माह से ठप पड़ा है। उसका मात्र 30 प्रतिशत काम हुआ है। वहां कांट्रैक्टर की क्या समस्या है, वह हमें नहीं पता, लेकिन हमें बताया गया था कि कांट्रैक्टर अपना काम नहीं कर रहा है, सब-कांट्रैक्टर को पेमेंट नहीं मिल रही है और पिछले साल के सितम्बर माह से इसका काम बंद पड़ा है। मैं वहां पर गया। मुझे बताया गया कि जनवरी के महीने में वहां रीटेंडरिंग होगी और नए कांट्रैक्टर को काम सौंप दिया जाएगा। अब हम मार्च के महीने में आ गए हैं,

लेकिन अभी भी न नया कांट्रैक्टर तय हुआ है, न नया टेंडर निकला है और इसके कारण प्रोजेक्ट की कॉस्ट 925 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर 1,250 करोड़ रुपये हो गई है।

मैं आदरणीय नितिन गडकरी जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि रीटेंडरिंग का यह प्रोजेक्ट क्यों डिले हुआ है, प्रोजेक्ट की कॉस्ट क्यों बढ़ी है और कब इसके काम की शुरुआत होगी?

माननीय सभापति : श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला जी।

श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन (गोरखपुर) : सभापति महोदया, आपने मुझे शून्य काल के अधीन मेरे संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र गोरखपुर से संबंधित एक लोक महत्व के मामले को उठाने की अनुमति दी, इसके लिए मैं आपका हृदय से आभार प्रकट करता हूं। गोरखपुर गोरखनाथ की धरती, उत्तर प्रदेश पूर्वांचल का सबसे बड़ा महानगर है। गोरखपुर शिक्षा, व्यापार, पर्यटन का एक बड़ा केंद्र है। गीडा इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया है, प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा वहां एम्स दिया गया है, फर्टिलाइजर, खाद का केंद्र है, चार यूनीवर्सिटीज हैं। हमारे बच्चे बड़े मेधावी हैं। पूर्वांचल के, बिहार के लगभग बीस जिले अपनी विभिन्न जरूरतों के लिए गोरखपुर पर निर्भर रहते हैं। यहां रेलवे का एक बहुत बड़ा नेटवर्क है और यहां एयरपोर्ट भी है। गोरखपुर व उसके आसपास के क्षेत्र के बच्चे बड़े मेधावी होते हैं और बच्चे पढ़ने के बाद अपने जीवन में आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं। उनका रिजल्ट बहुत अच्छा आता है और वे टॉपर्स होते हैं।

13.00 hrs

उसके आसपास अपार संभावनाएं हैं। गोरखपुर में प्रबंधन संस्थान न होने के कारण उन लोगों को अपने परिवार से काफी दूर जाना पड़ता है। समाज के आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर, दलित और वंचित वर्ग के लोग हैं, निषाद समाज का काफी बड़ा समाज है, उनके बच्चे अच्छे पढ़ते हैं, टॉपर्स हैं। छात्रों को संसाधनों की कमी के कारण अपने सपनों को छोड़ना पड़ता है और यह बड़ी दुखद बात है। गोरखपुर में एक भारतीय प्रबंधन संस्थान (आईआईएम) की स्थापना हो जाने से उन लोगों का जीवन बन जाएगा, वे लोग बहुत आगे जाएंगे। छात्र और छात्राओं को अध्ययन करने का अवसर मिलेगा। भारत और पूरे

पूर्वांचल में गोरखपुर एक नज़ीर पेश कर रहा है। वहां बहुत सारी फिल्मों की शूटिंग होती है जो रोजगार का भी एक माध्यम है। आईआईएम खुल जाने से वहां का चहुमुखी विकास होगा।

राज्य सरकार से जितनी सहायता चाहिए, उसे उपलब्ध कराने के लिए वह तत्पर है। मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि गोरखपुर में एक भारतीय प्रबंधन संस्थान आईआईएम की स्थापना करने की दिशा में तत्काल निर्णय लेकर इस क्षेत्र के भविष्य को संवारने में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देने की कृपा करें। धन्यवाद।

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Thank you, Madam Chairperson, for giving me the opportunity. I rise today with a heavy heart and a serious concern that has been invaded in our very homes, schools, and the future of our country, particularly in my State of Kerala.

Every single day, we wake up with news flashings of drug menace and crimes. The parents are terrified; the teachers are terrified; society is also terrified. What we are witnessing is not merely data, but the helplessness of society, the shattering of family bonds, and the silent erosion of hope.

In the past two months alone, 63 murders have shocked Kerala, with half of these brutal incidents directly linked to substances and drug abuse. These are not isolated numbers. They are the hopeless cries of communities where parents now live in fear of their children, and where teachers, the very nurturers of our youth, are compelled to watch their students fall prey to a merciless enemy.

Sons are killing mothers. Brothers are killing sisters. Every day, we are witnessing these types of incidents. For the past four years, in Kerala alone, 87,101 drug-related cases were recorded, leading to 93,599 arrests. According to the data uploaded, in 2021, there were 5,695 cases; in 2022, 26,219 cases; in 2023, 30,697

cases; and in 2024, 27,530 cases.

Madam, there is a 300 per cent spike in drug-related cases, and it is both alarming and disturbing. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act of 1985 allows offenders caught with small quantities to secure bail, offering traffickers a dangerous reprieve and a chance to resume their destructive trade. There are no stringent provisions in the law at all. There are models in the world, like Singapore, which effectively control this menace of drugs. The crisis demands a unified and resolute response.

If we watch the films, they are full of violence. They are promoting violence, which attracts our youngsters to that violence. The film industry, telefilm industries, and serial industries must come forward to discourage the glorifying attitude towards these crimes.

Madam, I would like to request the Union Government and all stakeholders, law enforcement, educators, community leaders, and all social workers to join hands in a comprehensive, immediate action plan. We cannot leave our children to face this greatest tragedy. We have a responsibility, as representatives of this country and as Members of Parliament, to address this concern seriously, beyond political lines and any other interests. Thank you.

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर (हमीरपुर) : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदया । मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार का ध्यान एक बहुत गंभीर विषय पर आकर्षित करने वाला हूँ । सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए जो देहरा, धर्मशाला में बननी है, वर्ष 2009 में इसकी स्वीकृति हुई थी, आज वर्ष 2025 है । 16 वर्ष बीत गए हैं । एक टेम्पररी कैंपस में वह यूनिवर्सिटी चल रही है । सरकार की ओर से कोई कमी नहीं है । माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने उस यूनिवर्सिटी के लिए 250 करोड़ रुपये की बजाय 500 करोड़ रुपये दिये

हैं। इसके लिए मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी का आभार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन, राज्य की ओर से जमीन देने में देरी की गई और फॉरेस्ट क्लीयरेंस भी नहीं दी गई। उसके बाद अगर सीपीडब्ल्यूडी की बात की जाए तो वहां पर जो चीफ इंजीनियर और एक्सईएन की नियुक्ति होनी चाहिए थी, वह भी नहीं हुई है। सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी के अधिकारियों की उसके प्रति जो गंभीरता दिखनी चाहिए, वह भी नजर नहीं आती है।

मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी अनुरोध रहेगा कि इसके ऊपर तुरंत एक बैठक बुलाकर उसको रिकॉर्ड समय के अंदर पूरा करवाया जाए। अन्यथा, युवाओं का भविष्य, जो एक बेहतर विश्वविद्यालय के अंदर अच्छी शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का होना चाहिए था, आज वे एक टेम्पररी कैंपस, जो दस साल से चल रहा है, उसमें पढ़ाई कर रहे हैं।

महोदया, अभी वेणुगोपाल जी ने जो विषय उठाया है, वह बहुत गंभीर है। ड्रग्स के प्रति एक मुहिम भारत सरकार, राज्य की सरकारें, समाज और हम सभी सांसदों के साथ-साथ विधायकों को भी इकट्ठे मिलकर चलानी चाहिए, ताकि हम ड्रग्स को धरातल से खत्म करें, अपने युवाओं को बचा सकें और भारत का वर्तमान और भविष्य सुरक्षित और सशक्त हो, ऐसी हमारी कल्पना है।

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	Dr. Prashant Yadaorao Padole
Shri Tamilselvan Thanga	Shri G. Selvam Dr.T. Sumathy alias Thamizhachi Thangapandian

माननीय सभापति : सभा की कार्यवाही दो बजकर दस मिनट तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

13.07 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Ten Minutes
past Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.12 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then reassembled at Twelve Minutes
past Fourteen of the Clock.*

(Shrimati Sandhya Rai in the Chair)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, आज जिन सदस्यों को नियम 377 के अधीन मामलों को उठाने की अनुमति प्रदान की गई है, वे अपने मामले के अनुमोदित पाठ को तुरंत व्यक्तिगत रूप से सभा पटल पर रख दें।

**(i) Regarding construction of all-weather road in
Patan Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat**

श्री भरतसिंहजी शंकरजी डाभी (पाटण) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र पाटन (गुजरात) के अंतर्गत सिद्धपुर नगरपालिका की सीमा में राजपुर, कोट, आंकवी, मेळोज, लुखासण, मुडाणा, इत्यादि गांवों में लगभग हर वर्ग के लोग वर्षों से एक साथ रहते हैं। उन गांवों के लोगों को बाहर सिद्धपुर शहर और राजमार्ग की ओर जाने हेतु कोई रास्ता नहीं है। इसलिये उनको रेलवे पुल के नीचे बारिश के पानी के नाले का रास्ते के रूप में उपयोग करना पड़ता है। लेकिन जब बारिश के कारण यह नाला जाम हो जाता है तो इन सभी गांवों के लोगों को लगातार परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। ऐसे समय में विद्यार्थियों, बीमार व्यक्तियों तथा प्रसूता बहनों की स्थिति अत्यंत दयनीय हो जाती है। गाँवों में लक्जरी बस तो दूर, एक एम्बुलेंस भी बहुत धीमी गति से पहुँच पाती है और ताहेरपुरा के पुल से होकर आवागमन के लिए लम्बी दूरी तय करनी पड़ती है। अतः माननीय सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्री से मेरा अनुरोध है कि राजपुर तथा अन्य गांवों की पक्की सड़क की इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु आवश्यक कार्यवाही करवा कर अनुग्रहित करें।

* Treated as laid on the Table.

(ii) Regarding pollution caused by power plant, fertilizer and sugar factories in Shahjahanpur Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

श्री अरुण कुमार सागर (शाहजहाँपुर) : मैंने नियम 377 के अधीन सूचना के अन्तर्गत 18-12-2024 में भी सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया था कि मुझे अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र शाहजहाँपुर के क्षेत्रीय भ्रमण के दौरान संसदीय क्षेत्र में स्थित रोजा पावर प्लांट, कृभको फर्टिलाइजर्स लि०, अवध शुगर एंड एनर्जी लि० और डालमिया भारत शुगर एंड इण्डस्ट्रीज लि० के विरुद्ध निरंतर शिकायतें प्राप्त हो रही हैं कि इन संयंत्रों के द्वारा भारी पैमाने पर प्रदूषण फैलाया जा रहा है और इसके प्रदूषित जल से बड़ी दुर्गंध होने के परिणामस्वरूप वायु प्रदूषण हो रहा है तथा निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों को अस्थमा, फेफड़े, हृदय रोग संबंधी गंभीर बीमारियां भी पनप रही हैं तथा प्रदूषित पानी से किसानों की फसलें भी नष्ट हो रही हैं। मैं यह भी अवगत कराना चाहूंगा कि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने श्रमिकों के हित में जो श्रम कानून बनाए हैं, उनका भी मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में स्थित उपरोक्त संयंत्रों द्वारा घोर उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है तथा इन कम्पनियों के द्वारा सी०एस०आर० निधि का भी बड़े पैमाने पर दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है और कृभको फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड (टाउनशिप) की स्थिति तो यह है कि उसके द्वारा सीएसआर निधि से अनुचित तरीके से सामुदायिक केन्द्र का निर्माण करवाया जा रहा है। मैंने अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र में स्थित उपरोक्त संयंत्रों के विरुद्ध पर्यावरण को प्रदूषित किए जाने, श्रम कानूनों का उल्लंघन किए जाने और सीएसआर निधि का दुरुपयोग किए जाने के बारे में संबंधित अधिकारियों को विस्तारपूर्वक अनेक पत्र लिखे हैं। लेकिन, इन पर अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है।

मेरा सरकार से पुनः अनुरोध है कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र शाहजहाँपुर (उ०प्र०) में स्थित उपरोक्त सभी संयंत्रों के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय स्तर पर उच्च स्तरीय तकनीकी समिति गठित करके जांच करवाई जाने और जांचोपरांत की गई कार्यवाही से मुझे अवगत कराए जाने हेतु निर्देशित किया जाए।

(iii) Need for establishment of Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) development hubs in the country

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY (PALI): I bring attention of the Government to concerning trends in airfare increases, India has recorded the second-highest increase in domestic airfares in the Asia-Pacific region, climbing by 43% in the first half of 2024. This alarming surge, compounded by increased aviation turbine fuel (ATF) prices and capacity constraints, is making air travel unfeasible for travellers from lower-income strata, hindering connectivity and economic opportunities. While India has made admirable strides in Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) development, including partnerships with CSIR-IIP and Airbus, the International Air Transport Association (IATA) has expressed disappointment at the slow growth of SAF production globally. India has the potential to produce 8–10 million tons of SAF annually by 2040, reducing emissions and dependence on imported fuel. Localising initiatives through Make in India by utilising agricultural residue and municipal waste can create jobs, lower airline fuel costs, and make airfares more affordable. I humbly urge the Ministry of Civil Aviation and the Ministry of Petroleum to prioritise the establishment of region-specific SAF production hubs in collaboration with local stakeholders and enhance incentives for small-scale feedstock suppliers to strengthen the supply chain. These measures will expand SAF production and reduce dependency on imports, lower operational costs for airlines, and make air travel more affordable.

**(iv) Need to establish a Navodaya Vidyalaya in
Jalgaon Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra**

श्रीमती स्मिता उदय वाघ (जलगांव) : नवोदय विद्यालयों ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के प्रतिभाशाली विद्यार्थियों को आधुनिक और गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। ये विद्यालय न केवल शैक्षणिक उत्कृष्टता को बढ़ावा देते हैं, बल्कि संस्कृति, नैतिक मूल्यों, साहसिक गतिविधियों को भी प्रोत्साहित करते हैं, जिससे छात्रों का सर्वांगीण विकास होता है। जलगांव जिला, जो देश के सबसे बड़े जिलों में से एक है, दो लोकसभा क्षेत्रों – जलगांव और रावेर – में विभाजित है। जलगांव लोकसभा क्षेत्र (महाराष्ट्र) में अभी तक कोई नवोदय विद्यालय नहीं है। यह इस क्षेत्र के ग्रामीण विद्यार्थियों के लिए एक बड़ी शैक्षिक असमानता है। जलगांव लोकसभा क्षेत्र के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बड़ी संख्या में प्रतिभाशाली विद्यार्थी हैं, जिन्हें गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा की आवश्यकता है। यदि यहां एक नवोदय विद्यालय स्थापित किया जाता है, तो यह न केवल क्षेत्र की शैक्षिक व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करेगा, बल्कि ग्रामीण प्रतिभाओं को आगे बढ़ाने में भी सहायक सिद्ध होगा। अतः मैं केंद्र सरकार से जलगांव लोकसभा क्षेत्र के ग्रामीण अंचल में शीघ्र ही एक नवोदय विद्यालय स्थापित करने की अपील करती हूँ, जिससे यहाँ के विद्यार्थियों को उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली आधुनिक शिक्षा प्राप्त हो सके।

(v) Regarding inclusion of eligible farmers in PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह पटेल (खरगौन) : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान भारत सरकार द्वारा देश के छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को प्रत्यक्ष आय सहायता प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से शुरू की गई प्रधानमंत्री जी की महत्वाकांक्षी परियोजना, प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। यह योजना 1 दिसंबर 2018 से लागू की गई थी। इस योजना के तहत पात्र किसान परिवारों की पहचान के लिए अंतिम तिथि 1 फरवरी 2019 निर्धारित की गई थी। यह भी प्रावधान है कि यदि किसी पात्र किसान की मृत्यु हो जाती है, तो उनके उत्तराधिकारी भी योजना के लाभ के लिए पात्र होंगे। 1 फरवरी 2019 की अंतिम तिथि के बाद, कई कृषि भूमियों का विभाजन और खरीद-बिक्री हुई है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कई नए किसान इस योजना के लाभ से वंचित रह गए हैं। प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना में

पात्र किसान परिवारों की पहचान के लिए अंतिम तिथि में किसी भी बदलाव के लिए कैबिनेट की मंजूरी आवश्यक है। अतः, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना में पात्र किसान परिवारों को लाभान्वित करने के लिए अंतिम तिथि में परिवर्तन पर विचार किया जाए।

(vi) Need for comprehensive measures to preserve the existence of river Pahuj flowing through Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh

SHRI ANURAG SHARMA (JHANSI): The Pahuj River flows through the Indian states of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. It has a length of approximately 195 kilometers and passes through the city of Jhansi. The river originates from the hills of Tikamgarh district in Madhya Pradesh, near Jhansi. It merges with the Sindh River in Jalaun district, Uttar Pradesh, which eventually joins the Yamuna River. The river holds religious significance for the local people. However, currently, sewage and wastewater from Jhansi city are being discharged into it. In the upper region of the Pahuj River, water from villages like Simarda flows into it, while in the lower region, water from colonies such as University, Pali Colony, Ayodhyapuri, and Graceland also drains into the river. Due to administrative and developmental shortcomings, unauthorized colonies have been constructed in the river's catchment and submerged areas without approved maps. In the interest of environmental conservation, it is a humble request that the Irrigation Department, Municipal Corporation, District Administration, and relevant authorities take effective measures to prevent encroachment, protect the environment, and preserve the existence of the river.

(vii) Need to upgrade the State Highway No. 69 from Kumta to Tadas in Karnataka to the National Highway

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI (UTTARA KANNADA): I urge the Hon'ble Minister of Road, Transport and Highways for upgradation of the State Highway – 69, Kumta -Tadas (78.80 KM to 133.80KM) which is very important road of my Uttar Kannada Parliamentary Constituency. This road is life line connectivity between Uttara Kannada Dist and Haveri Dist. The road connects two National Highways 766 E at Bisalakoppa in Sirasi Taluk and ends at NH - 48 at Tadas cross. This road is major connectivity between Coastal Karnataka and North Karnataka. All farm produces from Sirasi, Mundagod, Tadas, Kumata are transported to Hubli commercial capital through this road only. Hence, I request the hon'ble Minister to upgrade the State highway No. 69 from Kumta to Tadas to National Highway.

(viii) Regarding flight services from Kushinagar Airport, Uttar Pradesh

श्री विजय कुमार दूबे (कुशीनगर) : हमारा कुशीनगर देश के अंतिम छोर, नेपाल और बिहार से सटा हुआ बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण व पर्यटन के दृष्टिगत एक ऐतिहासिक स्थल है जहाँ महात्मा बुद्ध का परिनिर्वाण हुआ था। यहाँ सभी बौद्ध देशों से पर्यटकों का आवागमन है, इस कारण से यह एक अंतराष्ट्रीय पर्यटन स्थल भी है जहाँ विश्व भर के बौद्ध तीर्थ यात्री दर्शन के लिए आते हैं। कुशीनगर में अंतराष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डे की शुरुआत हुई, जिससे कि कुशीनगर और आसपास के जिले के निवासियों के साथ साथ दूर से आने जाने वाले पर्यटकों को भी काफ़ी सुविधा मिलने लगी। परन्तु, शुरुआत से सिर्फ एक ही एयरलाइन्स स्पाइसजेट की फ्लाइट चलती थी। धीरे धीरे कुछ दिनों के बाद वह भी अनियमित होने लगी। अक्सर यह फ्लाइट कैंसिल होने लगी जिसके कारण से यात्रियों के मन में आशंका उत्पन्न होने लगी। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि कुशीनगर एयरपोर्ट से अन्य एयरलाइन्स कम्पनी की फ्लाइट की शुरुआत देश के अन्य शहरों लिए करने की कृपा की जाए। इस से कुशीनगर जिले के लोगो

को एवं बौद्ध तीर्थ यात्रियों को देश विदेश आने जाने के लिए काफी सुविधा मिल जाएगी।

(ix) Need to ensure protection of environment affected due to indiscriminate construction in Rajsamand Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan

श्रीमती महिमा कुमारी मेवाड़ (राजसमन्द) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र राजसमन्द में केंद्र व राज्य सरकार द्वारा विकास के निरन्तर कार्य किये जा रहे हैं परन्तु इनमें से कुछ विकास कार्यों में पर्यावरण की अनदेखी भी हो रही है। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र राजसमन्द के कुम्भलगढ में टाइगर सफारी प्रस्तावित है जिसके कारण स्थानीय निवासियों के सामने अपने आवास और आजीविका दोनों का संकट पैदा हो गया है जबकि इस इलाके में कभी भी टाइगर का निवास रहा ही नहीं। यहाँ पर खनन काफी होता है और कुछ लोग अवैध खनन भी कर रहे हैं। इस कारण से न सिर्फ राजस्व की हानि हो रही है बल्कि अत्यधिक ब्लास्टिंग और खनन से धूल मिटटी के कारण लोगों के आवास, स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरण को नुकसान हो रहा है जिसको नियंत्रित किये जाने की आवश्यकता है। इसके साथ ही उदयपुर, नाथद्वारा व कुम्भलगढ व माउन्टआबू में पर्यटन विस्तार के नाम पर जंगलो को खत्म किया जा रहा है जिससे पर्यावरण पर गहरा असर हो रहा है। अतः मैं सरकार से मांग करती हूँ कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र व उसके आसपास के इलाकों में पर्यावरण सन्तुलन के साथ विकास कार्यों को सुनिश्चित किये जाने के हर संभव प्रयास किये जायें।

(x) Need to establish a Central Tribal University in Southern Rajasthan

डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत (उदयपुर) : दक्षिण राजस्थान का अधिकांश भाग राष्ट्रपति जी की अधिसूचना दिनांक 18 मई, 2018 के अनुसार अनुसूचित क्षेत्र के अधीन आता है। यह क्षेत्र गुजरात व मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के अनुसूचित क्षेत्र से सटा हुआ है। तीनों राज्यों के इन क्षेत्रों में लगभग डेढ़ करोड़ से अधिक जनजातीय जनसंख्या है। देश में अमरकंटक (मध्यप्रदेश), विजयनगरम (आंध्रप्रदेश) एवं मुलुगु (तेलंगाना) में केंद्रीय जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किए हैं। इनमें से दो केंद्रीय जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालयों (विजयनगरम एवं मुलुगु) की स्थापना माननीय मोदी जी की सरकार में की गई है। उक्त तीनों जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय दक्षिणी राजस्थान के जनजातीय क्षेत्र से 1000-1500 किमी दूरी पर

स्थित है। निवेदन है कि राजस्थान के मेवाड़ वागड़ क्षेत्र सहित तीन राज्यों के मुख्यतः अनुसूचित क्षेत्र के युवाओं की उच्च शिक्षा में गुणवत्ता व वैश्विक आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिए दक्षिण राजस्थान में एक केंद्रीय जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना करने की आवश्यकता है।

(xi) Regarding increase in import of Soyabean oil from Nepal

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL (SURAT): Although Nepal remains only marginal producer of soyabean oil, there has been unprecedented import from Nepal between April 2024 to November 2024, while the total import surged to 19% during the same period. It is a matter of grave concern for the country. China is biggest exporter of Soyabean oil but it does not directly export to India. It might be through Nepal route. The Government raised basic custom duty on refined palm, soya & sunflower oil from 13.75% to 20% in September 2024 to protect interest of Indian oil seed farmers which could be one of the reasons why its import skyrocketed in November 2023. This could be a result of the possible flouting of rules of origins by Nepal and zero duty structure it enjoys due to Nepal-India Treaty of Trade 2009. It is noteworthy that Nepal is a low edible oil consuming country & refined industries there have flourished only due to undue benefit of FTA duty structure. The Government needs to intervene immediately and initiate appropriate action.

(xii) Need to grant the status of Scheduled Tribe to the Kalanga Community of Odisha

श्री प्रदीप पुरोहित (बारगढ़) : मैं केंद्र सरकार का ध्यान ओडिशा के कलंगा समुदाय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यह समुदाय ओडिशा में लंबे समय से अनुसूचित जनजाति (ST) का दर्जा प्राप्त करने की मांग कर रहा है, जबकि पड़ोसी राज्य छत्तीसगढ़ में यह समुदाय पहले से ही ST सूची में शामिल है।

कलंगा समुदाय मुख्यतः वनों और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में निवास करता है, जो समाज के सबसे पिछड़े और वंचित वर्गों में से एक है। इनके पास शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और आजीविका जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाओं का अभाव है। अनुसूचित जनजाति का दर्जा न होने के कारण ये केंद्र और राज्य सरकार की योजनाओं जैसे शिक्षा में आरक्षण, आर्थिक सहायता और अन्य कल्याणकारी योजनाओं का लाभ नहीं उठा पा रहे हैं। मैं केंद्र सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि ओडिशा में कलंगा समुदाय को अनुच्छेद 342 के तहत अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में संशोधन कर ST सूची में शामिल किया जाए ताकि उनकी सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार हो सके।

**(xiii) Need to establish Mega Food Park and Integrated Cold Chain
alongwith Value Addition Infrastructure in Misrikh Parliamentary
Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

श्री अशोक कुमार रावत (मिश्रिख) : मेरा संसदीय लोकसभा क्षेत्र मिश्रिख कृषि बाहुल्य क्षेत्र है। कृषि ही मुख्य रूप से मेरे क्षेत्र की जनता का जीवन-यापन एवं अर्थोपार्जन का मुख्य साधन है। रबी-खरीफ सहित वार्षिक फसलों के सभी चक्रों के अन्न, सब्जी एवं फलों का उत्पादन मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के बहुतायत किसानों के द्वारा किया जाता है। इसलिए हमारे क्षेत्र के किसान बंधुओं के लिए उत्पादित सभी स्तर के उत्पादन को संरक्षित करने, आधुनिक भंडारण की व्यवस्था करने, खेत खलिहान से लेकर अच्छे एवं लाभकारी विपणन की व्यवस्था प्रदान करने की जरूरत है। इसके लिए मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय की विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत मेगा फूड पार्क एकीकृत शीत श्रृंखला एवं मूल्यवर्धन परिक्षण अवसंरचना स्थापित करने की नितांत आवश्यकता है, जिससे कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के किसानों को जनहित में आर्थिक रूप से सशक्त बनाने का अवसर मिल सके तथा उनकी आय को दोगुना किया जा सके। अतः माननीय खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्री जी से मेरा आग्रह है कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र मिश्रिख के अंतर्गत अपने मंत्रालय की विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत मेगा फूड पार्क एकीकृत शीत श्रृंखला एवं मूल्यवर्धन परिरक्षण अवसंरचना स्थापित करायी जाये।

**(xiv) Need to provide stoppage to various trains
at Ramannapet Railway Station in Telangana**

SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY (BHONGIR): There is dire need to provide halt for trains at Ramannapet Railway Station for 6 trains viz 12733/12734-NARAYANADRI EXPRESS from TIRUPATI to LINGAMPALL (UP-DOWN); 12703/12704-FALAKNUMA EXPRESS from SECUNDERABAD to HOWRAH (UP-DOWN); 67775/67776-KACHEGUDA MIRYALAGUDA DEMU from KACHEGUDA to MIRYALAGUDA (LOCAL UP-DOWN); 12604/12603-CHENNAI EXPRESS from SECUNDERABAD to CHENNAI (UP-DOWN); 17230/17229-SHABARI EXPRESS from SECUNDERABAD to TRIVENDRUM (UP-DOWN); 17625/17626-DELTA EXPRESS from KACHIGUDA to REPALLE (UP-DOWN) passing through it which comes under South Central Railway located in Yadadri-Bhuvanagiri District, Telangana State which falls in my Bhongir Parliamentary Constituency. Ramannapet Mandal (HQ) is having more than 50,000 population and Ramannapet town is situated nearby Lord Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy Temple which attracts devotees and is having Govt. Degree College, Community Health Centre, Sub court and all other Public Services departments and many people Commute daily to Hyderabad City for Job, Education, Medical Treatment, and other small business activities and they are unable to afford Hyderabad City Rents and Cost of Living. There is no Direct Connectivity of Road Transport from Ramannapet to Hyderabad. Since Covid-19 Pandemic situation, halt of said trains discontinued and local people are facing lot of problems in the absence of above said train halts. I request Hon'ble Minister of Railways, to kindly intervene in the

matter to solve this issue.

(xv) Need for construction of permanent buildings for functioning of dispensaries in Mavelikkara Parliamentary Constituency, Kerala

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the urgent need for own land and permanent buildings for several ESI dispensaries in the Mavelikkara Lok Sabha Constituency. In Kollam district, the ESI dispensaries at Mylom, Sooranad, and Pattazhy operate from rented premises, facing infrastructure constraints that affect service delivery. Similarly, in Kottayam district, dispensaries at Changanassery and Sachivothamapuram lack dedicated buildings, impacting healthcare accessibility for insured workers. In Alappuzha district, dispensaries at Chengannur, Karimulakkal, Mannar, Mavelikkara, and Palamel continue to function from inadequate rented spaces, hampering efficiency and quality of care. The absence of permanent infrastructure not only affects the smooth functioning of these healthcare facilities but also limits their expansion and modernization. The insured workers and their families, who depend on these dispensaries for essential medical care, are deprived of quality healthcare services due to the lack of proper infrastructure. I urge the Government and the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) to take immediate steps to identify suitable land and construct permanent buildings for these dispensaries at the earliest, ensuring better healthcare services for the working population of these regions.

**(xvi) Need to develop an airport at Basanth Nagar
in Peddapalli, Telangana under UDAN Scheme**

SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM (PEDDAPALLE): I highlight the long-pending demand for developing an airport at Basanth nagar in Peddapalli, Telangana. Despite earlier proposals, including site visits by the Airport Authority of India (AAI) in 2019 and 2020, no progress has been made. The airstrip, spread over 288 acres, requires 350 more acres for full-fledged airport development. The recent announcement on new airports in Warangal, Ramagundam, and Kothagudem has revived public hopes. However, Basanth Nagar was excluded from last year's list of 152 airports under the Union Budget. I urge the Government to reassess Basanth nagar's feasibility under the UDAN scheme to boost regional connectivity; utilize 291 acres of available government land; and include Basanth Nagar in Telangana's airport expansion plans to boost trade, tourism, and industrial growth. An airport in Peddapalli will unlock economic potential and enhance regional development.

**(xvii) Need to construct a dam on river Koraiyar to address the water
scarcity in Tirunelveli Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu**

SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C. (TIRUNELVELI): Koraiyar River is a minor tributary of Tamirabarani River. It has two arms namely Vadakku Koraiyar and Therkku Koraiyar originating at an altitude of about +951m and they join together in plains and crosses the North Kodaimelazhagian channel at L.S 3.20 km, syphoning the channel and joins with the Tamirabarani River. It has a catchment area of 20.83 Sq.Km (8.04Sq.mile) completely in hilly areas and irrigates only one tank namely

Singamperumalkulam in Vickramasingapuram village having an area of 46.22 acres and then it confluences with Tamiraparani River. After feeding the tank, the water thereof is wasted into sea during flood or surplus amount of water during rainy season through the river. Moreover, some areas located adjacent to Thamirabarani basin are prone to drought. The only possibility to meet the water demand of the areas is to store the flood water of Koraiyar and supply to these areas. Hence, I call upon the Union Government to construct a dam with a capacity of 1523.00 Mcft with an annual storage of 1769.00 Mcft along with the Construction of high level canal sluice to feed Manur, Pallamadai and other tanks.

**(xviii) Need to address the problems being faced by ASHA Workers
in Kerala and other parts of the country**

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM): I wish to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare to the plight of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) workers, who form the backbone of India's rural healthcare system. ASHA workers have played an instrumental role in improving maternal and child health, increasing immunisation rates, and raising awareness about nutrition and sanitation. Their contributions were especially crucial during the COVID-19 pandemic when they played a frontline role in the healthcare response. Despite being overburdened with responsibilities and working 12 to 14 hours/day, ASHAs are still classified as volunteers and receive meagre honorariums and incentives, which are often delayed, leaving them and their families struggling financially. In Kerala, for instance, ASHAs earn only ₹7,000/month. Over the years, ASHAs have staged nationwide protests,

demanding official employee status, payment of arrears, better working conditions, retirement benefits, and access to mental and social security services. These ongoing protests highlight the systemic undervaluation of community health workers in India. I, therefore, urge the Minister to take immediate action, in coordination with state Governments, to address the concerns of ASHA workers. This includes increasing their monthly incentives and honorariums, clearing all pending dues, and officially recognising them as formal healthcare workers. Additionally, a social security and retirement benefits framework must be devised for long-serving ASHAs.

(xix) Need to include Etah as a tourist destination in the list of 50 tourist destinations to be developed through 'challenge mode'

श्री देवेश शाक्य (एटा) : रोजगार आधारित विकास के लिए पर्यटन, देशभर के प्रमुख 50 पर्यटन स्थलों को राज्यों के सहयोग से चैलेंज मोड के तहत विकसित किया जाएगा। मैं माननीय संस्कृति मंत्री जी को अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र एटा, कासगंज में दो बड़ी महान विभूतियों की जन्म स्थली है। पहले अमीर खुसरो और दूसरे गोस्वामी तुलसीदास दोनों ही गंगा जमुनी तहजीब के प्रतीक हैं। एक ने सूफी प्रेम तो दूसरे ने भक्ति की धारा बहाई। दोनों ने सामाजिक समरसता, प्रेमभक्ति और लोक भाषा को अपनाकर अपने योग को नई दिशा दी। इनकी रचनाएँ आज भी भारत की संस्कृति, एकता और धार्मिक सद्भावना को जीवित बनाए हुए हैं तथा पास में ही एक जगह अंतरजी खेड़ा और सेंकिसा है जो कि बौद्ध विरासत के साथ साथ पर्यटक स्थल भी है। अतः मेरा निवेदन है कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र को प्रमुख 50 पर्यटन स्थलों में शामिल करके विकसित कराया जाए।

(xx) Regarding four-laning of Tanda-Banda National Highway

श्री लालजी वर्मा (अम्बेडकर नगर) : टाण्डा-बांदा नेशनल हाईवे 232 जिला अम्बेडकरनगर, सुल्तानपुर, रायबरेली, फतेहपुर एवं बांदा को जोड़ने वाला एक महत्वपूर्ण मार्ग है। उक्त मार्ग जिला अम्बेडकरनगर एवं सुल्तानपुर को पूर्वांचल एक्सप्रेस वे से भी जोड़ता है परन्तु उक्त मार्ग अति जर्जर हो गया है तथा चौड़ाई भी कम है जिसके कारण आम जनता को आने जाने में अत्यधिक कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। अतः अनुरोध है कि जनहित के लोक महत्व को देखते हुए सरकार से मांग है कि उक्त मार्ग को फोर लेन का बनाया जाय।

(xxi) Need to increase the family income ceiling to Rs. 8 lakh for Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarships of SC, ST and OBC students

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI (THOOTHUKKUDI): I would like to bring to the bring attention of the Government the urgent need to address the disparity in educational opportunities for Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST), and Other Backward Class (OBC) students. Currently, the annual family income ceiling for post-matric and pre-matric scholarships for these students is ₹2.5 lakh. In comparison, the income ceiling for the Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and schemes such as the National Overseas Scholarship and Top-Class Education Scheme has been revised to ₹8 lakh. According to the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2020-21, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for SC students stands at 23.1%, and for ST students at 18.9%, significantly below the national average of 27.3%. This disparity highlights the need for interventions to ensure equitable access to higher education for disadvantaged communities. The Government of Tamil Nadu has written to the Prime Minister in December 2024

urging the Union Government to raise the income ceiling for SC, ST, and OBC students' Pre-matric and Post-matric scholarships to ₹8 lakh, similar to that of the EWS students and facilitate greater educational inclusion for marginalized communities. I request the Government to act promptly on this proposal.

(xxii) Need to withdraw levying of parking entry and exit fees on vehicles for dropping and picking up passengers at airports

SHRI ARUN NEHRU (PERAMBALUR): I wish to draw the attention of the Government towards an issue faced by passengers at airports across the country. It has been observed that airport authorities are levying parking entry and exit fees on vehicles dropping or picking up passengers. This practice is causing undue financial burden on the public. The matter is further concerning as it has been indicated that all charges, including parking-related costs, are already accounted for in the air ticket fare under the User Development Fee (UDF). Charging separate fees for vehicle entry and exit appears to be duplication, which is unfair to passengers and their families. I urge the Union Government to investigate the matter and direct the Airport Authority of India (AAI) and private airport operators to immediately discontinue this practice. There is a need for strict regulations to ensure transparency and to prevent double charging, thereby safeguarding the interests of the public.

(xxiii) Need to establish Vishram Kendras (Resting Centres) near the government hospitals for benefit of patients and their attendants

SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA (ANANTAPUR): I would like to bring to the

attention of the Government an issue that deeply affects countless families across our nation. Between 1995 and 2014, India's annual hospitalization rate has more than doubled, increasing from 16.6 to 37.0 per 1,000 individuals. This sharp rise underscores not just the need for better healthcare facilities but also for dignified support systems for those who stand by their ailing loved ones. Anyone who has visited a Government hospital knows the distressing sight—worried family members sleeping on cold floors, spending days and nights without basic amenities, their suffering often overlooked. Moved by this reality, I took the initiative to allocate my MPLADS funds to establish Vishram Kendra in my Parliamentary constituency, Anantapur, right next to Government hospital. These centres will provide patients and their attendants a safe, comfortable place to rest, ensuring they do not have to endure further hardship while caring for their loved ones. A small step like this can make a world of difference to thousands of struggling families across India. Let us work together to build a more humane and patient-centric healthcare system. Hence, I urge the Union Government to consider establishing Vishram Kendras near the Government hospitals in the country.

(xxiv) Regarding scarcity of drinking water in Sikar Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan

श्री अमरा राम (सीकर) : सीकर लोकसभा क्षेत्र में ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्र के लोग पेयजल की भयंकर समस्या का सामना कर रहे हैं। देश की सरकार द्वारा हर घर नल से जल पहुंचाने हेतु जल जीवन मिशन योजना 2019 से लागू की जा रही है, यहां मेरे क्षेत्र की 80% जनता टैंकरों से पानी खरीद कर अपने एवं अपने पशुओं की प्यास बुझा रही है और उस में भी फ्लोराइड ओर टीडीएस अधिक मात्रा के कारण

अनेक बीमारियों की शिकार हो रही है। सीकर एवं झुंझुनू जिले की पेयजल योजना 7900 करोड़ रुपए की है लेकिन अभी तक केवल घोषणा ही है। इसका कार्य अतिशीघ्र शुरू करके प्यासी जनता को पेयजल उपलब्ध करवाया जाए। आजादी के 8 दशक बाद भी शेखावाटी की जनता प्यासी है जिसने देश की सुरक्षा में सबसे ज्यादा शहादत देने वाला अग्रणी इलाका है।

(xxv) Need to bring legislation to ensure a person belonging to SC/ST category in one State is recognized as SC/ST across the States in the country

DR. D. RAVI KUMAR (VILUPPURAM): The Union Government takes pride in promoting policies like One Nation, One Ration Card and One Nation, One Election. If uniformity in these areas is considered essential, then the same principle may also be implemented in caste certification. Caste is a national phenomenon, deeply entrenched not only in Hindu society but also among Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, and others. A Scheduled Caste (SC) person in one part of the country is also recognized as SC elsewhere. Caste transcends both religious and geographical boundaries. Therefore, the Government must amend the Constitution, ensuring that individuals belonging to the SC/ST categories in one state are recognized as SC/ST across the country. This would allow them to benefit from reservations in education and employment nationwide, not for political reservations. Currently, SC/ST individuals face discrimination in accessing reservation benefits after migrating to another state, even when their caste is listed as SC in both states. To address this injustice, a caste certificate valid across India must be issued to them. When an SC/ST person applies for a job in a different state's state services, they are denied reservation benefits.

However, the same person can avail these benefits when applying for central services. This dichotomy must end.

(xxvi) Need to revise the salary of employees of Government Polytechnic Institute, Daman as per the recommendations of 7th Pay Commission

श्री उमेशभाई बाबूभाई पटेल (दमन और दीव) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान दमन में 7वें वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के गैर कार्यान्वयन की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। 7वें वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशें वर्ष 2016 से पूरे देश में लागू की गयीं थीं, जिससे देश में काम करने वाले केंद्र सरकार के सभी अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों को संशोधित वेतन का लाभ मिल रहा है। हालांकि मुझे यह अवगत कराते हुए अत्यंत दुःख हो रहा है कि दमन स्थित Government Polytechnic Institute में काम करने वाले 53 कर्मचारियों को अब तक, आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार संशोधित वेतन नहीं मिल रहा है। AICTE और गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा स्वीकृति प्रदान होने के बावजूद युटी प्रशासक ने इन शिक्षकों की फाइल approve नहीं करी है। जिसके चलते इन्हें मजबूरन CAT (Central Administrative Tribunal) के दरवाजे खटखटाने पड़े हैं। यह अत्यंत खेदजनक है कि जब पूरे देश में 8वें वेतन आयोग को लागू करने की तैयारियां चल रही हैं, इन कर्मचारियों को 7 वें वेतन आयोग के तहत मिलने वाले वेतन से 9 सालों तक वंचित रखा गया है। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि इन सभी कर्मचारियों को 2016 से अब तक के arrears अथवा ब्याज समेत संशोधित वेतन तत्काल प्रभाव से दिया जाये।

14.13 hrs

OILFIELDS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) AMENDMENT BILL, 2024

माननीय सभापति : आइटम नंबर – 19, तेल क्षेत्र (विनियमन तथा विकास) संशोधन विधेयक, 2024.

माननीय मंत्री जी।

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Madam, with your permission, I rise to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

Madam, in the year 2014, when the hon. Prime Minister assumed responsibility, between then and now, we have moved from being the 11th or the 10th largest economy in the world to being the fifth largest economy. We are, very shortly, going to be the fourth-largest economy, and if the assessment of the International Monetary Fund is to be believed, we will be the third-largest economy by 2027. The economic growth and the size of GDP, as my friends on all sides of the House will agree, are heavily dependent on the utilisation of energy. In fact, when you look at any economy and its energy consumption, a reasonably good indicator of economic performance comes from the utilisation of energy. Today, we are currently consuming 5.5 million barrels of crude oil in a day.

When I had the privilege of being associated with this Ministry three and a half years ago, we were consuming five million barrels of crude oil in a day. If we continue to grow at 6.5 to seven per cent rate of growth, it is only a matter of time that we will be consuming about six and a half or seven million barrels of crude oil in a day. Our journey to become a Viksit Bharat by 2047 or to become a US \$ 30 to 40 trillion economy by 2040 or thereabout, we will require large amounts of energy in all forms.

Today, we are in the happy situation of saying that out of the 3.5 million

square kilometre of sedimentary basin that we have, one million square kilometres of that was a no-go area. In other words, no prospecting could be done there. As a result, our import dependence both in terms of crude oil and natural gas was on the rise. Today, I am very happy to share with this House that 76 per cent of all the prospecting and exploration that is being done in our sedimentary basin is being done in areas which have been freed up after 2014.

In fact, in our trade, we often call the years between 2006 and 2016 the 'dull decade' as very little work was done. Oil and gas sector is heavily capital-intensive sector, which has long gestation period and any decision that you take today or the Government of the day takes today will begin to show results only five or even seven years later. I am very happy to inform the House what measures the Government has undertaken in this regard, and I shall list a few of them.

In 2016, we moved from production sharing arrangements to revenue sharing arrangements. In 2014, out of the 3.5 million square kilometre of sedimentary basin, the area exploited was only six per cent. We have to take that to 15 per cent. In spite of our efforts, we have only been able to raise it from six per cent to 10 per cent. But that is a major jump. Therefore, in the time to come, we will have to do more and that is the starting point of my presentation on why this piece of legislation passed by the Rajya Sabha is coming before this august House today.

India's hydrocarbon resource potential is immense. We have something like 42 billion tonnes of oil and oil equivalent of gas which remains to be tapped. This is by any yardstick a very resource rich Bharat. But prospecting and looking for oil and gas is an expensive business. Any well, which is dug on shore costs something

like three to four million dollars per well, which under today's exchange rate come to Rs.33 to 35 crore. If the drilling is offshore, the cost is even higher. It comes to 100 million dollars.

Now, all the resources that we have at our disposal – the private sector, the State, oil marketing companies and the Government – we do not have resources in the exploration and production sector. Let me give you the case of Guyana. They dug 16 wells and they did not find oil and gas. It is not that in 17th well they found or they struck gold as it were. I am very confident that with the efforts that we are making now and with the ecosystem which will come into being as a result of the legislation, which is before this august House today, we will find many Guyanas in the Andaman Sea. Our requirements are not only for our domestic consumption, we are also a producer. We are not only an importer but also an exporter. India is today occupying a very important place in the global energy market on all fronts. We moved in 2016 from a production sharing to a revenue sharing agreement.

In 2018, the Government reformed policies to promote coal bed, methane and enhanced oil and gas recovery methods. We also allowed CBM operations by coal miners. In 2022, we opened up 99 per cent of the no-go areas. As I mentioned, out of the 3.5 million square kilometres, one million square kilometres of area, which was a no-go area, has been opened up.

Madam, I am very happy to inform this House, through you, that when we had the 9th round of open acreage licensing policy, 38 per cent of the bids, which were received, were part of this one million square kilometres of no-go area.

The exploration and production (E&P) industry is blind without seismic data.

To reduce the fear of investment becoming a sunk cost on account of no prospective discovery, we gave impetus to the acquisition of quality geological and geoscientific data by launching various programmes such as the National Seismic Programme, Airborne Gravity and Geomagnetic Survey, Exclusive Economic Zone Survey, setting up of the National Data Repository and Hydrocarbon Resources. I am very happy to inform you that the Government has approved the acquisition of additional 2D seismic data of 20,000 LKM on land and 30,000 LKM in offshore. There are various other activities which we have undertaken to make the Indian market and Indian exploration space more attractive. I am confident that companies like Exxon, BP, Chevron, Total, and E&I, which have left India, are not only showing interest in coming back; many of them have already started partnering with our OMCs, as in the rejuvenation of the Bombay High seismic survey by a Brazilian company, Petrobras, with Oil India in the Andaman Sea and so on and so forth.

We have already increased the explored area, as I mentioned, from six per cent to 10 per cent of the sedimentary basin, but we are very confident that with the steps in hand, we will take it to 15 per cent of the sedimentary basin. In addition, the Bombay High basin through exploratory efforts has more than doubled between 2014-24 as compared to 2004-14. We are also re-engaging with international oil and gas giants to fully help us and jointly explore our E&P. We have successfully awarded 144 blocks to a competitive bidding process covering 2.5 lakh square kilometres and secured a commitment investment of USD 3.37 billion under OALP from rounds one to eight. Of these, 131 blocks are under active exploration, and some discoveries have been made.

Madam, I will fast forward. Why are we bringing this Bill? It is for a number of reasons. We used to have an original law which was enacted in 1948. It was a common law to cover both mining, quarrying, and petroleum leases or mineral oil. Then in 1957, a separate law for the mines and mineral sector was enacted, namely the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. While the parent legislation was rechristened the Oil Fields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948, all the terminologies within the Act continue to remain the same, and we are seeking to change that today. We are also introducing a single permit system for all types of mineral oil exploration, be it exploration, development, or production of conventional oil and gas or unconventional hydrocarbons like shale gas, shale oil, tight oil, or tight gas.

The Bill also seeks to clarify the meaning of the term mineral oils, particularly in its modern context, so as to promote exploration and production of new fuel options like shale gas, shale oil, coal bed methane, natural gas, and gas hydrates. The Bill also seeks to facilitate the development of comprehensive energy projects and new technologies such as Carbon Capture Utilization and Sequestration (CCUS), green hydrogen, etc., all of which will help us achieve net zero status by 2070. The Bill proposes a new framework for sharing of resources and infrastructure between different operators to improve the viability of oil blocks. The Oil Bill also aims to resolve one of the biggest grievances of global oil companies interested in investing in India by providing stability in operations, both in terms of tenure of the lease and conditions. It is my firm belief, based on my experience for the last three and a half years, that stability and predictability for a foreign investor,

where large amounts of investment are required in the infrastructure sector, are absolutely crucial, and this Bill seeks to do that.

We also propose to substitute an acrimonious mode of dispute resolution with fast and efficient alternate dispute resolution mechanisms which will ensure disputes can be resolved in a timely, fair and cost-effective manner. There were also some punitive provisions such as a fine of Rs. 1,000, which made the provisions almost meaningless. We are substituting that by Rs. 25 lakh and up to Rs. 10 lakh per day for continuing infraction. In summary, the Bill will add to “Ease of doing business” and make India an attractive destination.

Madam, I want to conclude by a brief outlining to say what the Bill does not do and will not do because I know that many of my dear friends and Members in the Opposition will take the floor. The Bill does not alter the rights of States. For on-land areas, the States will continue to give petroleum leases and receive royalties as before. This is the situation now and that is the situation, which will continue. The Bill does not alter the existing level-playing field, and it offers no preference to either private or public sector. In fact, I heard some comments originally, but when I spoke in the Rajya Sabha when the Bill was passed there, I think that point has not been repeated because it is amply clear within the text of the legislation and otherwise.

Removal of criminal punishment would encourage infractions. This is a civil and commercial legislation. Criminal matters will continue to be tried under the relevant criminal laws, and to deter infractions we have increased the penalties and provided for their expeditious adjudication.

The Bill grants no exemption from the need for compliance with environmental standards. Additionally, our contracts mandate it and also provide for site restoration. The Bill also provides for decarbonisation and development of comprehensive energy projects.

In so far as the fate of existing contracts is concerned, the existing leases and licences will continue to be valid for their respective tenure subject to terms and conditions governing the grant of such leases and licences as provided in the savings clause of the Bill.

I hope that this will reassure my colleagues from different parts of the House that there is no change in the rights of the States. They will continue to enjoy these rights and there is no attempt or even thinking of curtailing those rights.

Madam, with these words, I will conclude my presentation. I look forward to the participation of my colleagues in the House. It would be a privilege and honour for me to respond to those observations. I thank you, Madam.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Motion moved:

“That the Bill further to amend the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (CHANDIGARH): Thank you very much, Madam Chairperson. I rise to speak on the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 2024.

Before I commence my submissions, on a lighter note, I would like to say that it was good to hear the reply to the Bill even before the discussion had

commenced. Therefore, this seems to be a new precedent in the House that even before a discussion on the Bill commences, you have the Minister pre-empting and trying to offer justifications, which he could have very much offered at the end of this discussion.

Now, from the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill, with your permission, Madam Chairperson, I would like to read out a line or two. It says in para two that: "The said Act, which provides for a very different global energy context ...". Therefore, the rationale for amending this Bill, according to the Statement of Objects and Reasons is that the global context has changed.

I do not think that anybody can have a quibble with it because the global context changes on an everyday basis, especially when you have mercurial people in office in some parts of the world. However, I would like to point out that India's quest for energy security and India's path towards facing and confronting these challenges has been a continuum now going back almost five decades.

India weathered the first oil shock in 1973 when overnight from \$3 a barrel, the price of crude oil rose to \$12 a barrel.

India weathered the second oil shock when the Iranian revolution took place, when there was again a spike in the price of oil. India weathered a third oil shock in 1991, when the first Gulf War commenced. I would, therefore, very humbly like to point out to my colleagues on the Treasury Benches that history did not start in 2014. History started much earlier. I think there is a need to be cognizant if you want to rise above partisan politics and really make this into a discussion about India's energy security rather than a "he said, she said" point scoring, which

unfortunately is what commenced this debate. What is the global context today, Madam Chairperson? The global context today is that you have an ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine. You have a conflict between Israel, Hamas, Houthis, Hezbollah, and by extension, certain other sovereign western hemisphere states. Then you have the continuing rise of China since 2013, which has not been a too peaceful rise and it has implications both for India's national security and by extension, energy security, which is a subset of that larger, overarching, constructive national security. Therefore, our vulnerabilities remain.

The three choke points, which actually are the Achilles heel of the global energy trade, the Straits of Bab-el-Mandab, the Straits of Hormuz, and the Straits of Malacca, still continue to be the existential dilemma for all energy importing and energy consuming countries. Unfortunately, and this is not to apportion blame on anybody, but globally also and through collective efforts, we have not really been able to find a solution, a reasonable, sustainable solution to these existential security dilemmas, which have an impact on the largest energy consuming nations in Asia, be it India, be it China, be it South Korea, or be it Japan. That continues to be a continuous Achilles heel.

Of course, we have had some windfalls over the last couple of years. The Russia-Ukraine war, in a certain sense of the word, was a crude oil windfall for India and not only for India, for China, for Turkey, for various countries, even in the European Union, which while supporting the sanctions against Russia, actually round-tripped their energy needs. Therefore, it is very interesting that India's oil imports from Russia in 2021 were 4.54 million tons and in 2023, it increased to

88.92 million tons. We bought crude oil worth USD 49 billion from Russia. I am not saying that there is anything wrong with it. Every country acts in its own best national interest and therefore, if we were getting access to cheaper crude oil and we availed of that opportunity, I am not going to have a quibble with the Government on that. All that I am going to point out is that these windfalls do not happen every day and we need to be prepared. We need to be future-ready, which unfortunately we are not. I will point out as to what the factual situation is, despite the claims which the hon. Minister has made.

In the year 2014-15, our production of crude and natural gas was 37.461 million metric tonnes. Our import in 2014-15 was 189.432 million metric tonnes of crude oil. The average price of crude was about USD 84.20 per barrel.

In 2023-24, our crude oil production has actually declined to 29.4 million metric tonnes. Our crude oil import has actually risen to 243.3 million metric tonnes. The average price of the Indian basket of crude oil as on the 10th of March 2025, stands at USD 70.65 to a barrel, which is almost about USD 10 less than what it was. ... (*Interruptions*) Madam, you will have to give me some time because this is an important subject connected with India's energy security. There are not many people in this House. Therefore, under these circumstances, allow me to complete. I will need about seven to ten minutes more. I request your indulgence. The average price was about almost USD 9 or USD 10 less than what it was in 2014. The unfortunate situation today is that in the year 2023-24, we imported 87.8 per cent of our crude oil and natural gas needs. The figure could be almost as high as 90 per cent today. It raises a very legitimate question as to what really has this

Government been doing over the past 10 years in attempting to bring down this import dependency on oil and natural gas.

Let me come to Mumbai High. The Mumbai High crude oil and natural gas oil field, at its peak, was producing 4,76,000 barrels per day. What is its production now? It is 1,34,000 barrels per day. Notwithstanding the collaboration with Chevron, with ExxonMobil and the large oil majors which Mr. Hardeep Puri referred to in his introduction to the Bill, the fact is that the Mumbai High collaboration has not boosted oil production. ... (*Interruptions*) Minister, you will get a chance to reply. We never interrupted you, heard you very peacefully. So, when you get a chance to reply, we will be here to hear you.

Similar is the case with shale oil and gas. According to estimates, there is 96 trillion cubic feet of gas and one billion barrel of shale oil in Cambay, Krishna-Godavari and the Kaveri Basin. What has the Government done in the past 10 years to tap the potential of shale oil? Why is there no explanation for what has been done over the past 10 years? This Bill is not coming as if this Government was sworn in yesterday. This Government has been in office for 11 years now. So, I would like to ask what has this Government done with regard to trying to explore shale oil and gas, which incidentally has made America almost self-sufficient insofar as their oil and gas needs are concerned?

The hon. Minister, Mr. Pralhad Joshi, to whom I had the honour of asking a question in the morning, which he chose to duck, but well, that's his prerogative, had said that 100 million tonnes of coal gasification and liquefaction would be achieved by 2030 by investing Rs. 4 lakh crore. I would like to ask, where we are

in 2025. You have a target for 2030. Where are we with regard to coal gasification and liquefaction? How much of this target has really been achieved?

So, what you require in addition to a law is actually a roadmap to make India energy sufficient, which unfortunately is completely missing. I would like to end by making just two or three suggestions. There is a need to think out of the box. The Minister was absolutely correct. Oil exploration and gas exploration cost a lot of money. That money unfortunately is not readily available in the amounts and volumes that it is required. I am not suggesting that you go back to the wildcatting days of the Wild West. But what is the Government planning to do to encourage independent oil explorers? After all, there is a whole community around the world of independent oil explorers. Does your Bill have anything that incentivises these independent oil explorers in addition to of course the oil majors whom you are wanting that they come in? If they do, that would be more than welcome.

Similarly, there is an International Energy Forum in Riyadh. The Minister is aware of it given his long years in India's diplomatic service. That forum was essentially created to facilitate a consumer-producer dialogue. How much of a role is India proactively playing in this forum in order to ensure that there is a dialogue between consumers and producers, especially given the fact that we import 90 per cent or 87.8 per cent of our oil needs as of 2023-24? Therefore, the reality is this. The Indian economy even today is hydrocarbon dependent. Out of that hydrocarbon dependency, 55 per cent of it is still coal. It is not even oil and gas.

Therefore, I would like to request the Government that you need to come out with a proper strategy which takes into account hydrocarbons, intermediates and

renewables in a holistic manner so that you have a roadmap to energy self-sufficiency by 2050 or by 2060. Insofar as your Bill is concerned, Mr. Minister, it makes minor changes here and there. It is more of a technical Bill. What is really missing is a vision. What is really missing is a roadmap. As I started by saying, you are not a Government which was sworn in yesterday. You are a Government which is 11 years old. You need to account for what have you done over the past 11 years.

Thank you.

SHRI DILIP SAIKIA (DARRANG-UDALGURI): Thank you, Madam Chairperson. I stand here for supporting the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 2024 which was tabled by hon. Minister Shri Hardeep Singh Puri ji under the leadership of hon. Prime Minister Narendra Modi ji.

I belong to an oil and natural gas producing State of our beloved motherland. You all know that the first refinery, or you can say Asia's first refinery, and one of the oldest refineries was established in 1901 in Digboi. Thereafter, in 1974, we started another refinery. It is in Bongaigaon which is known as Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited. Thereafter, in 1993 we started the third one, that is, Numaligarh Refinery Limited. So, I belong to that rich, oil and natural gas producing State, and not as said by some Members of the House, day before yesterday that you are from the State of '*lahe lahe*'. We are not representing the State of '*Lahe Lahe*'. We are representing the strong and vibrant economy of India, which is a major contributory State in the oil and natural gas sector.

Madam Chairperson, I heard our learned Member of Parliament, Manish ji,

who represents the Congress Party. He said that it is not the year of 2014. Yes. All the people of India, all the Members of Parliament, and the world knows that it is not the history of 2014. If you go back, you will find that it is the history of 1901 in India, when Congress Party was not there in India and when BJP was not there in India. The journey started from 1901. ... (*Interruptions*)

DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED (KISHANGANJ): The Congress Party was there. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DILIP SAIKIA : I am not talking about this Congress. This Congress is a dynastic Congress. This is not the Gandhi's Congress.

Madam Chairperson, I want to talk about the history of oil and natural gas. Why has this Bill come for consideration and passing? First of all, the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 2024 will surely enhance the investors' confidence in India's oil and gas sector. The Bill aims to boost investment in India's oil and gas sector by providing stable lease terms enabling arbitration and streamlining operations, thereby, addressing longstanding industrial demands for policy stability and regulatory clarity. The Bill also creates a more investor-friendly environment by addressing the longstanding concerns about policy stability.

I want to quote what happened before 2014. Before 2014, Bharat's crude oil import dependence was 1,42,962 billion dollars. Our friends from the Opposition Bench should listen to what was the dependence and what was the amount. In 2013-14, due to the policy paralysis of the UPA Government, it was 1,42,962 billion dollars. But in 2021-22, under the dynamic leadership of Narendra Modi ji, what was the dependence? Bharat's crude oil import dependence decreased to 62,248

billion dollars from 1,42,962 billion dollars. That is the success story of our Government led by Narendra Modi ji.

Madam Chairperson, as regards the success story, I want to inform the House about the position of our country in world oilfield sector and natural gas sector. Madam Chairperson, you know, and we all know, that India is Asia's second-largest refinery capacity country amounting to 256 MMTPA with 22 oil refineries. India is the third largest oil consumer amounting to 233 MMTPA in the financial year 2024.

Madam Chairperson, India is the fourth largest LNG importer, that is 31 MMTPA. So, under the leadership of Narendra Modi Ji, Oil and Natural Gas sector became one of the India's most contributory factors in our country's GDP. Presently, we have 263 projects which are under implementation. The total cost of the projects is Rs. 5,35,779 crore.

What are those sectors? The sectors are refinery, pipeline, exploration and production, petrochemicals, city gas distribution, infrastructure and other issues and marketing also.

Madam, I feel proud, feel good that under the leadership of Narendra Modi Ji, Paradip – Numaligarh Crude Oil Pipeline (PNCOP) and Crude Oil Import Terminal (COIT) has been almost complete. On September, 2025, the project will be commissioned. The project cost is Rs. 11,407 crore. That is the longest pipeline. ... (व्यवधान) मैडम, हमें थोड़ा बोलना है। कृपया, हमें थोड़ा समय दीजिए। गौरव दा भी असम से हैं। हमें सबको सुनाना है कि देश में क्या हो रहा है? ... (व्यवधान) देश के विकास में पेट्रोलियम और नेचुरल गैस सेक्टर की एक बहुत बड़ी भूमिका है। इस भूमिका को सब लोगों को जानना चाहिए।

मैडम, प्रधानमंत्री जी ने हमारे असम को एक बहुत बड़ा गिफ्ट दिया है। यह दूसरा है, असम बायो-रिफाइनरी। It is a first of its kind of refinery. यह इस देश में पहली ऐसी रिफाइनरी है, जो बायो-रिफाइनरी है। यह असम बायो-रिफाइनरी है। किससे बनेगा, बैबू से बनेगा, बैबू से इथेनॉल का प्रोडक्शन होगा। इसकी प्रोजेक्ट कॉस्ट 4,200 करोड़ रुपये की है। माननीय मोदी जी ने असम को उपहार दिया है। अभी बिहू आने वाला है। बिहू के पहले यह उपहार माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने असमवासियों को दिया है। बायोफ्यूल प्रोडक्शन, जून 2025 में इसका कंप्लीशन होगा। तुरन्त बिहू के बाद होगा, लेकिन हम कपड़ा बिहू के पहले खरीदते हैं, बिहू पर पहनते हैं, लेकिन उपहार पहले आ जायेगा और हमारे पास आ गया है। इसकी फिजिकल प्रोग्रेस 99 परसेंट हो गई है। केवल एक परसेंट का टेक्निकल काम बाकी है, वह भी कंप्लीट हो जायेगा, जिसके बाद असम को पहली असम बायो-रिफाइनरी मिलने वाली है और कमीशन भी होने वाली है।

महोदया, मेरे ऐसे कुछ विषय हैं, जिन्हें मैं इस सदन के सामने लाना उचित समझता हूँ। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में और हमारे माननीय मंत्री श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी जी के नेतृत्व में इस भारत के, aggressive economic growth is swelling its energy demand which is predicted to nearly double to 1123 million tons of oil. India has significantly increased the production of crude oil since independence. India also produces about 37 BCM of natural gas. Our ethanol procurement has increased. It was only 38 crore litres in 2014. And what is its present volume? It has increased from 38 crore litres in 2014 to 720 crore litres in 2024. That shows the difference between UPA and NDA. The picture says something. मनीश तिवारी जी बाहर चले गए हैं। इनका स्वभाव है कि ये अपनी बात कहने के बाद बाहर चले जाते हैं। यह मालूम नहीं है कि इनका स्वभाव कब ठीक होगा? अपॉजिशन के डिप्टी लीडर को भी उनके स्वभाव को ठीक करना चाहिए। उनमें सुनने का धैर्य नहीं है। कोई बात नहीं, जिसकी जैसी करनी है, वैसी भरनी है।

महोदया, मैं एक और तथ्य बताना चाहता हूँ। In the past, during the UPA regime, the

exploration activities were not supported through proactive Government action. No acreage was licensed, Madam Chairperson, from 2004 to 2014. They have raised the question on the deceleration of the exploration process. The exploration process and the increasing dependence on inputs related to food and oil were heightened during their period, not ours.

Definitely we are an importing country in terms of food and oil and natural gas. We are importing. हम इम्पोर्ट बढ़ा रहे हैं। इस देश में हम क्लीन एनर्जी, ग्रीन एनर्जी, जीरो कार्बन पालिसी के लिए काम कर रहे हैं। यह नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का ही नेतृत्व है कि from 2015 onwards, our Government led by Modi ji has brought several policy norms like permitting unconventional hydrocarbon operations and levy of reduced royalties to promote exploration and production of hydrocarbons in our country. The first Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy has been started by Shri Narendra Modi ji and it is in action.

Madam Chairperson, if we go through the achievement, we can see that production of gas under the non-nominal fields has shown an increase during the last few years and its share has increased to almost 30 per cent of gross production despite the coupling with international markets as has been mentioned by Manish ji. पूरे विश्व में कॉप्लिंग इंटरनेशनल मार्केट्स में हुई। But under the dynamic policy and the stand of Narendra Modi ji, our gas prices have remained almost stable during the last few years. Domestically, petrol and diesel prices have come down by about 15 per cent and 10 per cent respectively.

15.00 hrs

The NDA-led State Governments have reduced the prices of petrol and

diesel, but some Congress-ruled as well as the other Opposition Parties-ruled States have not reduced the prices of petrol and diesel. अपोज़िशन हमेशा गरीब की बात करता है। लेकिन गरीब के लिए उन्होंने पेट्रोल डीज़ल में अपनी कस्टम ड्यूटी कम नहीं की है। अगर कम किया है तो भारत में हमारी एनडीए की सरकार ने किया है।

Madam, I am concluding now. During the same period, India has been one of the very few major economies in the world where the prices of petrol and diesel have come down.

पूरी दुनिया में भारत एक ऐसा देश है, जहां पेट्रोल और डीज़ल के दाम कम हो गए हैं। The prices of petrol and diesel have also been increased in the neighbouring countries by more than 10-13 per cent. लेकिन हमारे देश में पेट्रोल और डीज़ल प्राइसिस में 10 से 13 पर्सेंट की कमी आई है। माननीय मंत्री श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी जी इस महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक को ले कर आए हैं, मैं इसका पूरा सपोर्ट करता हूँ। इस देश के आर्थिक विकास में यह बिल एक माइलस्टोन के नाते काम करेगा, ऐसी उम्मीद रखते हुए मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी एवं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

माननीय सभापति : मैं माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह कर रही हूँ कि अपने विषय को मात्र तीन मिनट के अंदर समाप्त करने का प्रयास करें।

श्री रमाशंकर राजभर जी।

श्री रमाशंकर राजभर (सलेमपुर) : महोदया, सबसे पहले तो कल होलिका दहन है और परसों होली है। होली और होलिका दहन की सदन के सभी साथियों, आपको और कर्मचारियों को बधाई देता हूँ। हालांकि हम सांसदों की होली तो खराब हो गई। बड़ी आशा थी कि इस बजट में सांसद निधि को बढ़ाया जाएगा। महोदया, वर्ष 2011 में जीएसटी लागू नहीं थी, यूपीए सरकार ने सांसद निधि को पांच करोड़ रुपये किया था। लेकिन 25 वर्ष हो गए और अब जीएसटी भी लगने लगी है, लेकिन सांसद निधि इस होली में नहीं बढ़ी है। महोदया, अभी हमारे साथी कह रहे थे कि बहुत अच्छा विकास हो रहा है। एक

चीज़ मैं बताना चाहता हूँ, असम को रिफाइनरी मिली। महोदया, एक उद्धरण करना चाहता हूँ, गुजरात स्टेट पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन को ओएनजीसी ने जो ब्लॉक दिया था, आज सेंट्रल गवर्मेंट के पास है। जीएसपीसी रिपोर्ट में कहा गया कि गुजरात गवर्मेंट ने केजी-बेसिन में 63 ब्लॉक लिए और 19 हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए और कहा गया कि यहां दूध और पानी की तरह से पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ निकलेंगे। लेकिन हुआ क्या? मैं अपनी बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ, बल्कि जीएसपीसी की बात कर रहा हूँ कि 19 हजार करोड़ रुपये गलत तरीके से खर्च हुए और जो अन्वेषण तेल का हुआ, उसमें इतना नुकसान हो गया और मिला कुछ नहीं।

महोदया, यह अच्छी बात है कि अगर खनन पट्टा से परेशानी हो रही है तो पेट्रोलियम पट्टे का नाम रखा जाए। उसकी व्यापकता बढ़ाई जाए, यह भी अच्छी बात है। लेकिन यह जो संशोधन है, वह केवल कॉर्पोरेट जगत के लाभ के लिए न हो, यह मेरी शंका है।

वर्ष 2023-24 में ओएनजीसी ने करीब 40 हजार करोड़ रुपये का मुनाफा कमाया था। जब पब्लिक सेक्टर कंपनियां मुनाफा कमा रही हैं तो उसमें दिक्कत क्या है? वे अपना मुनाफा कमाएं। आप 25 लाख रुपये जुर्माना के लिए परिवर्तन कर रहे हैं। आपराधिक सजा हटा दी जाए और 25 लाख जुर्माना हो जाए। मैं सरकार और मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जुर्माना और मुकदमा होते रहता है। जुर्माना का कभी रिटर्न नहीं लिया जाता है। इसका भी आप ध्यान रखिए। कृषि पर व्यापक प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। तेल का दाम कम होने का नाम नहीं ले रहा है। हमें पूरे देश के लिए विश्व के साथ प्रतियोगिता करनी होगी। विश्व में जितनी भी तेल कंपनियाँ हैं, हम उन पर न निर्भर होकर अपने आप पर निर्भर बनें। आप यह भी बताएं कि हमारे जो सामाजिक सरोकार के कार्य हैं, जो सोशल मूवमेंट के काम हैं, उनमें इन कंपनियों का क्या योगदान है?

महोदया, आज भी हमारे देश की बहुत सी ऐसी आबादी है, जो गैस सिलेंडर नहीं खरीद सकती है। वह सड़क के किनारे रहती है। वह झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों में जीवन बिताती है। आज मिट्टी का तेल बंद हो गया। मिट्टी के तेल से गरीब आदमी स्टोव पर खाना बनाता था। आज भी ऐसे आदिवासी इलाके हैं, जहां इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन नहीं हुआ है, वहां मिट्टी के तेल का उपयोग होता है। आज उसका भी नाश हो

गया।

महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से केवल यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी जो पेट्रोलियम कंपनियाँ हैं, सीएसआर फंड जो सोशल जस्टिस के लिए जाता है, उसमें भेद कर रही हैं। सभी दल के सांसदों के इलाके में काम नहीं कर रही हैं। हम चिट्ठी लिखते रह गए, लेकिन किसी कंपनी ने नहीं सुना। मंत्री जी, आप भेदभाव मत कीजिए। हम सभी सांसद हैं। आपसे मैं यही कहूँगा। अब मेरा समय समाप्त हो गया। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL (JAYNAGAR): Madam Chairperson, on behalf of All India Trinamool Congress, I rise to speak on the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 2024.

Madam, our economic growth depends on trade as well as import/export policies. The trend of our country is that we are importing heavily, and still, our country is heavily dependent on foreign countries for importing crude oil. The hon. Minister, Shri Hardeep Singh Puri ji is trying his level best to make our country self-sufficient. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister what the plan of this Ministry is to make our country self-sufficient in the field of oil sector.

Madam, our country is undergoing a severe crisis due to skyrocketing fuel prices. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister how we give relief to the poor people as they are heavily burdened due to high fuel prices.

Madam, now, I come to the Bill. The most worrying part of the Bill is that it opens the door for private companies to dominate oil fields, allowing big corporations to extract mineral oil with very little Government control. The newly added Section 4A says that no one can carry operations without a valid lease, but it does not give the State enough power to strictly control or monitor exploration

activities. This means, the control of natural resources will shift from the Government to private companies, reducing the States' direct authority over oil production. This goes against the principle of national sovereignty and could lead to corporate exploitation of resources.

Madam, another major concern is the amendment to Section 6 which now promotes not only extraction but also long-term exploration of oil fields. Even worse, the Central Government has been given the power to extend the lease period indefinitely, allowing oil companies to exploit these fields for decades without any strict environmental checks. This is a direct violation of India's commitment to fight climate change under the Paris Agreement and other global environmental treaties. If the Government continues to allow unchecked exploration, it will have severe long-term impact on the environment and public resources.

Now, I come to Section 5 which gives the Central Government full authority to grant, extend or renew petroleum leases without seeking approval from the State Government.

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Please conclude.

SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL : Kindly allow me to finish my speech.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please complete it in one minute.

SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL : Thank you, Madam.

Additionally, the newly introduced Section 4A prevents the State Governments from issuing exploration licence, handing over complete control of oil exploration to the Central Government. These moves are unconstitutional, and they directly violate the federal structure of our country.

Then, the Bill also introduces a provision for utilization of leases across States, meaning if an oil or gas reservoir extends across two or more States, the Central Government can club them under a single lease agreement. This will allow big corporate companies to extract resources from multiple States under one license, increasing their profits while reducing the revenue that individual States would otherwise receive.

Additionally, the Bill does not include any clear rules for environmental protection, labour rights or local development, proving that the biggest beneficiary of this Bill is not the public but large companies.

Another major flaw is there in Section 6A which plays the responsibility of decommissioning and restoring the site entirely on private companies. However, the Bill does not ensure any strict State supervision, which means companies could easily abandon damaged sites without proper restoration, causing serious environmental damage like, soil erosion, groundwater pollution, deforestation, etc.

What the Bill encourages is the use of carbon capture utilization and storage, which will allow prolonged fossil fuel exploration going completely against India's climate change.(*Interruptions*) The Bill also makes no mention of protecting the rights of indigenous, tribal or local communities who live in oil rich regions like Assam, Gujarat, Jharkhand. The large scale of oil exploration in these States has resulted in forced displacement, land grabbing and destruction of biodiversity.

Section 9 is highly unfair towards small and medium scale oil operators. The Bill imposes a fixed penalty of Rs.25 lakh for violating Section 4A or Section 6A, along with an additional fine of Rs.10 lakh per day for continuing non-compliance,

allowing oil corporation to dominate the oil sector.(Interruptions)

The major concern is the amendment to Section 5, which now allows the Central Government to make new rules, extend petroleum leases and do renewal of licences. The Bill also completely contradicts India's climate goals. While India has committed to achieving net zero carbon emission by 2070, the Bill promotes longer lease periods, automatic renewals without environmental reassessment and carbon capture utilization and storage, which will only increase fossil fuel exploration.(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Now, Shri D. M. Kathir Anand.

SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL : Madam, just allow me a minute to speak about my constituency.(Interruptions)

Ashok Nagar oil field was discovered in 2018 by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation. This is the first oil field in West Bengal and west India. This is known as Jagdishpur-Haldia-Dhamra Natural Gas Pipeline project. I would like to know one thing from the hon. Minister.(Interruptions)

SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND (VELLORE): Thank you, Chairperson Madam. Today, I stand before you to address the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 2024.

This Bill is a timely and transformative measure to modernize our regulatory framework for oil and gas exploration. However, while we embrace progress, we must remain mindful of the regional and ecological impacts of resource extraction. It broadens the definition of mineral oils to include naturally occurring hydrocarbons such as coal bed methane, shale gas, and shale oil. This expansion aligns with

global best practices and encourages innovation in previously untapped areas. The Bill replaces the outdated mining lease with a more comprehensive petroleum lease, ensuring that our regulations reflect the evolving nature of the industry. The Bill also empowers the Central Government to make rules on critical matters like environmental protection, emission reduction, and the conservation of mineral oils. Additionally, it decriminalizes certain provisions of the Act, replacing criminal penalties with an adjudication mechanism to foster a business-friendly environment. These changes represent a paradigm shift towards sustainable and efficient resource management.

However, alongside these merits, we must address the pressing issues of tungsten hydrocarbon mining in Tamil Nadu. The biodiversity-rich Melur region of Madurai, a proposed site for tungsten mining, is facing significant opposition from local communities and environmental activists. This region, home to rare flora and fauna, has been declared a biodiversity heritage site, and any mining activity here could result in irreparable ecological damage. Similarly, hydrocarbon mining projects proposed in Gulf of Mannar, a biodiversity hotspot, pose a severe risk to fragile ecosystems, marine life, and the livelihoods of our coastal communities. The lack of prior consultation with the Tamil Nadu Government before initiating these projects has raised valid concerns.

In this context, I must commend the vital role played by our Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Shri MK Stalin, in addressing these issues. His proactive leadership and unwavering commitment to protecting the State's natural heritage and the livelihoods of its people have been exemplary. Our CM, Stalin Sir, has consistently

voiced his opposition to these projects, emphasizing the ecological and socio-economic risks involved. He wrote to the Prime Minister, urging the Central Government to halt these initiatives and reconsider their impact on Tamil Nadu's fragile ecosystem. His efforts have also included passing a unanimous resolution in the Tamil Nadu State Assembly and engaging with local communities to address their concerns.

To ensure equitable and transparent decision-making, I have some suggestions for the Ministry. For a mandatory State consensus, a legal framework should be established that requires explicit no-objection certificate from the State Government before initiating mining exploration projects. This would guarantee that States have a decisive role in approving projects that impact their regions. This is a very important suggestion I want to give to the Ministry. For a transparent process, we must make all project details, including environmental impact assessments and community feedback, accessible to the State authorities and the public. We should strengthen environmental safeguards by redefining project boundaries to exclude biodiversity-rich areas and implement strict environmental regulations to prevent ecological damage. Community engagement should involve actively involving local communities in the decision-making process to address their concerns and protect their livelihoods. For independent oversight, we should establish an independent regulatory body to oversee mining projects, ensuring compliance with environmental and social norms with State participation.

Chairperson Madam and hon. Members, this Bill and the issues it encompasses remind us that our path to progress must be both inclusive and

responsible. While we harness the potential of our natural resources to drive economic growth, we must also safeguard the environment and empower the communities that depend on it. Let us therefore strive to build a future where development and sustainability go hand in hand.

I urge upon the Union Minister to consider the above-mentioned considerations and join me in advocating for an industrial development approach that is fair, transparent, and forward-thinking.

Thank you.

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI (BAPATLA): Madam, thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the debate over Oilfields (Regulations and Development) Amendment Bill, 2024. I stand to support this Bill and offer my opinions and suggestions on this crucial piece of legislation.

As we move on the path of development, our energy needs are bound to grow. However, this increase will have to be met from our own enhanced production instead of imports. India's oil import dependency in the April-September period of this year has touched 88.2 per cent up from 87.8 per cent in 2023-2024. This is a concerning figure and is alone enough to exemplify the need for this Bill which will help us achieve 'Urja Atmanirbharta' or energy self-reliance.

I was listening to the hon. Petroleum Minister's Address in the Rajya Sabha and he highlighted how in the past decade, the NDA Government has endeavoured to encourage exploration of petroleum and natural gas. Under the visionary leadership of our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi ji, India has established itself on the global stage with exports of petroleum products rising from \$60.84

billion in 2014 to \$84.96 billion in 2023 showing the tremendous growth that the NDA Government has managed to achieve over the past decade.

According to the International Energy Agency's (IEA) World Energy Outlook 2022, India's energy consumption will double by 2040. As per the IEA, India's energy demand is expected to grow at about three per cent per annum till 2040 compared to the global growth rate of only one per cent. The Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has also highlighted in its World Oil Outlook 2022, that India will have the highest energy demand rising from 18.6 million barrels per day to 37.7 million barrels per day. This increase in petroleum demand is fuelled by the growing economic activity and increasing 'ease of doing business', contributing to the hon. PM's vision of 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikaas, Sabka Vishwaas'.

India has been the largest exporter of petroleum products in Asia for the year 2020-2021 which is a testament to the unwavering vision of the Government for promoting business. India is also the fourth-largest refiner, another feather in the cap that we all should be proud of. The Government has also allowed 100 per cent FDI *via* the automatic route for private companies in refining as well as LNG regasification infrastructure, which will promote investment in the capital-intensive sector leading to inclusive growth.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to another pertinent and equally important indicator. India ranks 22nd in the world in terms of proven crude oil reserves. However, the reserve/production ratio is 16:1. This means that given the current level of production and no new reserves being accreted, the present

reserves will also last approximately for 16 years. It essentially indicates that all of the reserves will be depleted within our lifetimes if corrective action is not taken. However, addition of reserves is a dynamic process and this is the chance for India to shine.

To this end, the Bill makes a landmark change by introducing a Petroleum Lease in place of a Mining Lease. The mining sector is governed by the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 and as such there should be a transparent and seamless procedure in the petroleum and hydrocarbon exploration sector to encourage prospecting and operations thereafter. It is pertinent to point out that petroleum exploration differs fundamentally from mining activities in both their methods and impact. Due to the existing nomenclature, confusion often arises delaying petroleum exploration operations for the need of irrelevant permits and licences. With the new petroleum lease, prospecting, exploration, and exploitation will be enhanced, increasing our reserve and production ratio and providing us all with a safe and secure future.

A business requires stability and a coherent policy environment – one that encourages investment and also compensates in case of loss. This is particularly relevant in the case of the petroleum sector where the capital investment is intensive. The Bill offers the lease on predictable and transparent terms as well as provides for compensation in case of suspension, revocation, or cancellation of the lease. This provision will create a relaxed regulatory environment and put India among global leaders in the sector.

As I conclude my speech, I would like to reiterate that Andhra Pradesh is the

youngest State in the country having undergone bifurcation 10 years ago. It is imperative that Andhra's development is hastened now, not only to recoup the losses incurred in the past five years under the last Government but also to establish the vision of Viksit Bharat and Viksit Andhra Pradesh under the combined leadership of Shri Narendra Modi ji at the Centre and Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Thank you.

श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार (नालंदा) : महोदया, आपने मुझे तेल क्षेत्र (विनियमन तथा विकास) संशोधन विधेयक, 2024 पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं जनता दल (यू) की तरफ से इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

आज विश्व की अर्थव्यवस्था तेल पर ही निर्भर करती है। तेल उत्पादक देशों की पॉलिसी है कि कच्चे तेल के भाव में उतार-चढ़ाव का खेल खेला जाता है, जिसमें भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों की अर्थव्यवस्था पर इसका सीधा असर पड़ता है। देश में महंगाई की सबसे बड़ी वजह तेल का बढ़ता रेट है। भारत अपनी खपत का करीब 80 से 85 प्रतिशत कच्चा तेल आयात करता है, यानी हम कच्चे तेल के आयात पर निर्भर हैं। अमेरिका के दबाव के कारण पिछले कुछ वर्षों से देश के कच्चे तेल के आयात पर असर दिखाई दिया है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी और देश के प्रधानमंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि यह काफी महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। देश में कच्चे तेल का भरपूर भंडारण है, किंतु महंगी टेक्नोलॉजी होने के कारण देश में उत्पादन में कोई उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि नहीं हो सकी है। मंत्री जी काफी अध्ययन कर रहे हैं और उन्होंने इस देश के विकास के लिए तेल में आत्मनिर्भरता हासिल करने के लिए सही निर्णय लिया है। मैं इसके लिए मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ। इस कानून के बनने से तेल क्षेत्र में दोहन के लिए विदेशी निवेश बढ़ेगा, तेल और गैस का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, आयात कम होगा और विदेशी मुद्रा की भी बचत होगी। देश में उत्पादन बढ़ाने से तेल और गैस सस्ती होगी। देश तेल और गैस क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भर बनने की स्थिति में आएगा तथा

देश में विकास की रफ्तार तेज होगी ।

महोदया, एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार वर्तमान में देश में कच्चे तेल की खपत करीब 5.4 मिलियन बैरल प्रतिदिन है, जो कि अगले पांच वर्षों में बढ़कर 7 मिलियन बीपीडी होने का अनुमान है । एक डेटा के अनुसार देश में करीब 651.8 मिलियन टन कच्चे तेल का भंडारण है और करीब 1,138.6 बिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर प्राकृतिक गैस का भंडारण है । अतः ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए दोहन और उत्पादन बढ़ाना ही होगा ।

महोदया, कानून बनाने के बाद तेल क्षेत्र में दोहन और उत्पादन करने वाली देशी और विदेशी कंपनियों को निवेश करना और सरल हो जाएगा । तेल खनिज क्षेत्रों को पट्टे पर दिया जाएगा, राजस्व के नियमन में सुधार कर प्रोत्साहित करने वाला बनाया गया है । पट्टे पर देने से राज्यों की भूमिका को बरकरार रखा गया है । तेल को राष्ट्रीय संपत्ति का दर्जा दिया जा रहा है । तेल क्षेत्र के विवाद के हल के लिए मध्यस्थता की भी व्यवस्था की गई है । इसमें सरकारी हस्तक्षेप समाप्त होगा । इन सब सुधारों से निवेशकों को नीतिगत स्थिरता मिलेगी और कारोबार करने में आसानी होगी । आशा है कि नये कानून से देश के तेल क्षेत्र में निवेश बढ़ेगा, खोज और उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, देश में विकास की रफ्तार और तेज होगी। पेट्रोल, डीजल और घरेलू गैस की कीमतों में गिरावट और स्थिरता आयेगी । इससे राज्यों के राजस्व में बढ़ोत्तरी होगी । केन्द्र सरकार की कच्चे तेल के आयात पर विदेशी मुद्रा कम खर्च होगी । इससे देश में रोजगार के अवसर पैदा होंगे और युवाओं को रोजगार मिलेगा । ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ कि एथेनॉल मिश्रण की व्यवस्था लागू की गयी और इसका परिणाम हुआ कि आज मेरा बिहार एथेनॉल के उत्पादन में पूरे देश में अग्रणी राज्य बन गया है । देश में पहली एथेनॉल पॉलिसी बिहार राज्य में बनी और मैं मानता हूँ कि भारत सरकार की 20 प्रतिशत तक एथेनॉल मिश्रण की व्यवस्था में बिहार में उत्पादित एथेनॉल का सबसे बड़ा हिस्सा होगा । मैं मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ । बिहार में करीब 15 फैक्ट्रीज में एथेनॉल का उत्पादन चल रहा है और करीब 56.50 करोड़ लीटर एथेनॉल का उत्पादन हो रहा है तथा 47 नये एथेनॉल प्लान्ट की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है ।

श्री रविंद्र दत्ताराम वायकर (मुम्बई उत्तर-पश्चिम) : धन्यवाद, सभापति महोदया। मुझे ऑयलफील्ड्स (रेगुलेशन एंड डेवलपमेंट) अमेंडमेंट बिल, 2024 पर अपने विचार रखने का अवसर मिला है। यह विधेयक देश की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा, आर्थिक प्रगति और आत्मनिर्भरता के दृष्टिकोण से अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। तेल और गैस क्षेत्र का महत्व किसी भी देश के विकास और अर्थव्यवस्था में अति प्रमुख है। आज भारत विश्व का चौथा सबसे बड़ा रिफाइनर बन चुका है। वर्ष 2014 में हमारी रिफाइनिंग क्षमता 215.07 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन प्रति वर्ष थी, जो अब 256.8 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन प्रति वर्ष तक पहुंच गई है। तेल और गैस की बढ़ती मांग और सरकार की दूरदर्शिता में भारत की तेजी से बढ़ती अर्थव्यवस्था के कारण ऊर्जा की मांग लगातार बढ़ रही है। अनुमान है कि यह मांग दोगुनी होकर 1,123 मिलियन टन तेल समतुल्य तक पहुंच जाएगी। यह देश के विकास की कहानी बयां करती है। स्वतंत्रता के बाद से भारत ने कच्चे तेल के उत्पादन में भी उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि की है। यह मात्र 0.26 मिलियन टन से बढ़कर 30 मिलियन टन हो गया है, जो 10,000 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक की वृद्धि को दर्शाता है।

एथेनॉल उत्पादन में क्रांतिकारी बदलाव आए हैं। सरकार ने जैव ईंधन के माध्यम से ऊर्जा की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं। वर्ष 2014 में, जहां एथेनॉल की खरीद मात्र 38 करोड़ लीटर थी, वहीं वर्ष 2024 में यह 720 करोड़ लीटर तक पहुंच गई है। इसका सीधा परिणाम यह हुआ कि लगभग एक लाख करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत हुई और 180 लाख मीट्रिक टन कच्चे तेल का आयात प्रतिस्थापित हुआ। भारत की हरित और प्रौद्योगिकी क्रांति भविष्य की दिशा के लिए मार्गदर्शन करती है। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन भारत को ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन उत्पादन और निर्यात का वैश्विक केंद्र बनाने का लक्ष्य रखता है। इसमें 8 लाख करोड़ का निवेश और 6 लाख नौकरियों का सृजन होगा। वर्ष 2030 तक 5 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन का उत्पादन अनुमानित है और एक लाख करोड़ के जीवाश्म ईंधन आयात में कमी होगी। इलेक्ट्रिक व्हिकल चार्जिंग इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर अच्छी तरह से हमारे यहां बन चुका है।

सभापति महोदया, खनिज तेल की परिभाषा का विस्तार किया गया है। खनिज तेल में प्राकृतिक हाइड्रोकार्बन, कोल बेड मीथेन और शेल गैस तेल को शामिल किया गया है। इसमें कोयला, लिग्नाइट

और हीलियम शामिल नहीं होंगे। मुझे प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में ऊर्जा सुरक्षा और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों की जो भूमिका है, उसके बारे में दो बातें करनी हैं। साल 2021-22 में रूस से भारत का कच्चा तेल आयात मात्र 1% था, जो 2023 में बढ़कर 20% हो गया। यह ऊर्जा जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए एक रणनीतिक और किफायती विकल्प प्रदान करता है। इसके अलावा, ओपेक देशों जैसे सऊदी अरब और यूएई के साथ भी मोदी सरकार ने ऊर्जा साझेदारी को मजबूत किया है। सऊदी अरब, जो भारत का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा तेल आपूर्तिकर्ता है, ने पिछले साल लगभग 38 मिलियन टन कच्चा तेल भारत को निर्यात किया।

प्रधानमंत्री मोदी की "ईस्टर्न पॉलिसी" और "अंतर्राष्ट्रीय ऊर्जा गठबंधन" जैसी पहल ने भारत को भू-राजनीतिक तनावों के बावजूद ऊर्जा आपूर्ति बनाए रखने में मदद की। भारत ने 2022 में अपनी ऊर्जा जरूरतों का 85% आयात किया, लेकिन प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी की नीतियों के कारण वैश्विक बाजारों में कीमतों के बढ़ने के बावजूद घरेलू कीमतों को स्थिर रखा गया।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान पेट्रोल और डीजल में बढ़ते मिलावट के मामलों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मिलावट करने वाले पेट्रोल पंप मालिकों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई की जाए। दोषी पेट्रोल पंपों के लाइसेंस तुरंत रद्द किए जाएं। पेट्रोल पंपों की नियमित और पारदर्शी जांच के लिए एक ठोस तंत्र विकसित किया जाए। दोषियों के खिलाफ कठोर दंड और आपराधिक मुकदमे दर्ज किए जाएं।

सिलेंडर ब्लास्ट की घटनाओं में भी बढ़ोतरी देखी जा रही है, जो आम जनता के जीवन के लिए बड़ा खतरा बन चुकी हैं। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि सिलेंडर की गुणवत्ता जांचने के लिए सख्त मानक लागू किए जाएं। पुराने और खराब सिलेंडरों को तुरंत बाजार से हटाया जाए। सिलेंडर से जुड़े सुरक्षा मानकों के बारे में जागरूकता अभियान चलाया जाए। सिलेंडर वितरण और रिफिलिंग केंद्रों पर नियमित निरीक्षण सुनिश्चित किया जाए। सिलेंडर फटने के मामलों में दोषी अधिकारियों और कंपनियों पर कड़ी कार्रवाई हो।

सभापति महोदया, मैं एक बेहद महत्वपूर्ण और ज्वलंत समस्या की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना

चाहता हूं। यह समस्या है मुंबई में पाइपड गैस कनेक्शन की अनुपलब्धता, जिसके कारण मुंबई के लाखों नागरिक अब भी रसोई गैस सिलेंडरों पर निर्भर हैं। यह बहुत चिंता का विषय है कि लाखों लोग पाइपड गैस कनेक्शन के लिए तीन साल से अधिक समय से आवेदन कर चुके हैं, लेकिन आज तक उन्हें यह सुविधा नहीं मिली है।

मुंबई जैसे घनी आबादी वाले शहर में, जहां ऊंची इमारतें तेजी से बन रही हैं, गैस सिलेंडरों का इस्तेमाल सुरक्षा के लिए एक बड़ा खतरा बन सकता है। पाइपड गैस कनेक्शन न केवल अधिक सुरक्षित हैं, बल्कि यह पर्यावरण के अनुकूल भी हैं। हरित ऊर्जा की ओर बढ़ने की दिशा में, मुंबई को जल्द से जल्द पाइपड गैस नेटवर्क से जोड़ना बेहद जरूरी है। यह कदम न केवल गैस वितरण में सुधार करेगा, बल्कि हमारे शहर को स्वच्छ ऊर्जा की दिशा में भी ले जाएगा।

मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि तीन साल से अधिक समय से पाइपड गैस कनेक्शन के लिए प्रतीक्षा कर रहे आवेदनों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर पूरा किया जाए। पाइपड गैस नेटवर्क के विस्तार के लिए ठोस योजना बनाई जाए, ताकि अधिक से अधिक घरों को यह सुविधा मिले। ऊंची इमारतों और हाउसिंग सोसाइटियों में सिलेंडरों के उपयोग को चरणबद्ध तरीके से कम करने के लिए कदम उठाए जाएं। यह मुद्दा केवल एक सुविधा का नहीं है। यह मुंबई के नागरिकों की सुरक्षा, पर्यावरण की रक्षा, और उनकी जीवनशैली को बेहतर बनाने का सवाल है। मैं सरकार से अपील करता हूं कि इस समस्या का समाधान शीघ्र किया जाए।

इस विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए, मैं सरकार को बधाई देता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि यह कानून भारत को ऊर्जा आत्मनिर्भरता की दिशा में और आगे ले जाएगा। धन्यवाद।

DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI (ARAKU): Madam, thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 2024.

A major highlight of the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 2024, is the expansion of the definition of "mineral oils." This includes

hydrocarbons such as shale gas and coal bed methane, alongside crude oil and natural gas.

The expanded definition of "mineral oils" could encourage rapid exploitation of unconventional resources like shale gas, leading to resource depletion and ecological imbalances.

The Bill proposes a forward-looking measure to permit renewable energy projects like solar and wind power within oilfields. This provision represents a commendable effort to integrate sustainability into the energy sector.

The Bill grants extensive authority to the Central Government for rule-making and dispute adjudication. Although the Bill introduces alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms, the absence of clear timelines and procedural guidelines could lead to prolonged disputes, deterring investment in the sector. A well-defined framework is essential to prevent delays in oilfield operations and instil investor confidence.

The Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 2024 represents a progressive step in addressing India's energy challenges. However, integrating clear regulatory boundaries, strengthening environmental safeguards, and promoting local community benefits are critical for its effective implementation.

I would urge the Central Government to consider these recommendations to make the Bill more robust and inclusive.

With this, the YSR Congress Party supports the Bill.

SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER (MALAPPURAM): Madam, thank you very much. With regard to this Bill, we all know that India and the whole world is facing

a lot of issues like oilfield-related matters. This is an era of different global energy contexts. There are many aspects connected with energy access, energy security and energy affordability. There is an urgent need for increasing the domestic production of oil and gas to meet the rising demand of energy. We have to reduce our import dependency. India needs a strong legislation in this regard. I feel that this legislation has a proper consideration for these aspects.

Coming to certain concerns, there are environmental concerns which have to be addressed. Similarly, air pollution is connected with this industry. Water usage and contamination is also a matter of concern. Similarly, there is a concern regarding health. The communities living around that area are undergoing health hazards. That also is an important thing to be addressed. There is land conflict between companies and local communities. Those kinds of things will have to be addressed. There is displacement of communities because new industries are coming. All these aspects will have to be given due consideration. Legal complaints – which is important thing – have also be addressed. I think that proper care has not been taken in this regard. Greenhouse gas emission is a very important subject. When we are making such a legislation, such reforms, we have to give due consideration to those kinds of things also. Then, coming to community involvement, when industry is coming, we must have a cordial relation with the community living around that industry. That part also should be given proper consideration.

I would like to point out two important things. When we are designing to enhance exploration and production, we should not forget the fact that we require

a sustainable and significant growth in domestic production, particularly in oil and natural gas. That is a very important thing. When we are making a legislation, we must give due care to this thing also.

Our slogan 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' should not be confined to just a slogan. It should not be a lip exercise. We must give it due consideration. We must have all kinds of investments. But at the same time, as far as indigenous industries are concerned, we must do the maximum possible for their sustainability. When we are opening our doors for foreign direct investment, we must keep this thing in our mind. That also is a very, very important subject which I would like to point out.

Similarly, we must have legislations. When we are making this legislation, the social aspect of the legislation also may be taken into consideration. I appeal to the Government to have a serious thinking about that. It is not only a matter of production. At the same time, you should go along with the other social aspects also. In the industries, we must have foreign investment. At the same time, life of the Indian industries is also an important thing. Big companies are coming to catch the things. We should not do those kinds of things. We must improve the wealth of our nation. These are the submissions which I want to make.

Thank you very much.

ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI (NANDURBAR): Thank you for the opportunity, Madam. I just want to ask the Government because the Minister concerned has given a very guilty-conscience reply. I think that the shields are up. The Bill defines mineral oils as any naturally occurring hydrocarbons, whether in natural gas, liquid, viscous, or liquid, or solid form, or a combination of these. It

includes various resources such as crude oil, natural gas, and petroleum. However, it explicitly excludes coal, lignite, and helium associated with petroleum. Kindly give a reply to that.

The Bill, I feel, definitely encourages private investment to boost domestic petroleum production and mineral oils. I think that the Bill is trying to decriminalise. By decriminalising, you are trying to replace the imprisonment provisions, the penalty provisions. You are replacing them with fines. I think that there is some kind of a protection to the private entities. Definitely, I feel that the Government is trying to protect its most favoured businessman. Or, what is it? The Government should give a clarification regarding that. There is a certain objection regarding the State rights. The Minister concerned gave a reply even before the discussion on the Bill. But I would still raise that issue because the Indian States have the authority to tax mining activities. This Bill seeks to undermine the States' rights. On July 25, the Supreme Court Bench of nine Judges ruled that the States have the exclusive right to tax mining activities and collect royalties from mining leaseholders based on Entry 50 of the State List in the Indian Constitution. However, by redefining the Oilfields Act to provide petroleum leases instead of mining leases and restricting it to mineral oils rather than minerals, one could argue that the law would fall under Entry 53 of the Union List, which allows Parliament to regulate oilfields, mineral oil resources and petroleum products.

The potential environmental impact of privatising the industry definitely can be raised in this issue. The public companies like Oil and Natural Gas Corporation and Indian Oil Corporation should be prioritised instead. The Bill grants private

players more discretion in their operations by removing criminal penalties and altering contracts. The day before yesterday itself, the Indian Oil Corporation's shares fell by 2.52 per cent. That itself says that there is some kind of an unrest in the public companies. And the Minister should give a clarification regarding that.

I sense that this kind of a rapid shift would definitely undermine the Public Sector Undertakings' role. I just want to cite an example. During the Deepwater Horizon oil spill of 2010 -- where the whole same process was centralised -- the local Governments, especially in Louisiana, felt that they were sidelined during the crisis. This is what the Government also should study, I feel.

I want to give certain examples regarding Mumbai offshore and Rajasthan basins. There were recommendations by the NITI Aayog in 2018 and the Oil Ministry's 2021 proposal for a stake sale in aging fields like the Mumbai High Basin and Bassein Oil Fields that had been shelved. Why has the Government not prioritised modernisation and technological upgrades for these fields?

The Union Government's decision to open 27,154 square kilometres of the Wadge Bank off Kanyakumari for oil exploration under the 2016 Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy threatens one of the India's most biodiverse marine regions. Why is the Government prioritising fossil fuel profits over the lives of thousands of fisherfolk and the environment?

I do not want to speak anything else. But I just want to give a few suggestions regarding this Bill. To strengthen this Bill, the Government can actually provide a detailed framework for carbon footprint tracking and mandatory carbon offset programmes to mitigate climate change. India is the third-largest oil importer and

we have to try to increase the domestic production. That is all I want to request the Government.

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल (डुमरियागंज) : सभापति महोदया, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका अत्यन्त आभारी हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी के द्वारा जो दी ऑयलफील्ड्स (रेगुलेशन एंड डेवलपमेंट) अमेंडमेंट बिल, 2024 लाया गया है, उसके संबंध में उन्होंने आज विस्तार से अपनी बातें रखी हैं। इसके बाद इस बिल में निश्चित रूप से संशोधन लाने का जो मकसद है, वह स्पष्ट हो गया है कि यह अमेंडमेंट बिल केवल संशोधन मात्र का बिल नहीं है। यह अमेंडमेंट भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा, आत्मनिर्भरता और पूरे वैश्विक नेतृत्व को सशक्त करने की दिशा में एक क्रांतिकारी कदम है, जिसके लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई भी देना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदया, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस ऑयलफील्ड्स (रेगुलेशन एंड डेवलपमेंट) अमेंडमेंट बिल, 2024 पर, जिस पर पूरे सदन के सभी सदस्य चर्चा कर रहे हैं, आखिर इसमें संशोधन लाने की जरूरत क्यों पड़ी? यह स्पष्ट है कि सन् 1948 का जो प्रिंसिपल एक्ट है, उस प्रिंसिपल एक्ट में बदलाव लाने की क्यों जरूरत पड़ी है? आखिर 1948 के इस एक्ट को लाने का क्या कारण था? सन् 1948 का जो प्रिंसिपल एक्ट है, उसमें केवल माइनिंग लीज की अवधारणा थी। तब तक हम क्रूड ऑयल और प्राकृतिक गैस को केवल माइनिंग लीज में रखते थे। उसके कारण जो तमाम चीजें थीं, चाहे हाइड्रोजन की बात हो, मीथेन गैस की बात हो, शैल गैस की बात हो, जिसके लिए माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी अभी कहा है, चाहे कोल बेड मीथेन की बात हो, टाइट गैस की बात हो या हाइड्रोजन उत्पादन की बात हो, ये सारी चीजें अलग-अलग थीं।

अगर आज 1948 के उस प्रिंसिपल एक्ट में अमेंडमेंट करके माननीय मंत्री जी इन माइन्स को, जो अभी तक माइनिंग लीज कहलाती थी, उस माइनिंग लीज को पेट्रोलियम लीज में बदलने का संशोधन लेकर आए हैं तो यह निश्चित तौर से अपने-आप में एक ऐतिहासिक कदम है। पूरे विश्व में चाहे एफडीआई हो या दुनिया का कोई भी व्यक्ति हो, वह क्यों निवेश करेगा? अगर शैल गैस में हो कोल बेड मिथेन में हो, टाइट गैस में हो या हाइड्रोजन में हो, उसके लिए कोई न कोई रेगुलेटरी बॉडी होनी चाहिए।

वर्ष 1948 से अभी तक अनसर्टेटी थी, रेगुलेटरीज की कोई सर्टेटी नहीं थी। जब एक सर्टेटी नहीं होगी, स्पष्टता का अभाव होगा तो निश्चित तौर से निवेश करने वालों के सामने एक अनिश्चितता बनी रहेगी। वे निश्चित नहीं होंगे क्योंकि निवेश करने का तात्पर्य होता है। आज जब हम इस परिभाषा को बदल रहे हैं तो अब इस परिभाषा में केवल यह माइनिंग नहीं रहेगी बल्कि माइनिंग के बाद जब पेट्रोलियम लीज होगा तो इसमें कम से कम कर सैक्टर्स जोड़े जाएंगे - पहला एक्सप्लोरेशन, दूसरा प्रोडक्शन, तीसरा रिफाइनिंग और फिनिशिंग एवं चौथा ट्रांसपोर्टेशन। जब हम चारों सैक्टर्स को जोड़ेंगे तो निश्चित तौर से एक लांग टर्म स्टेबल पॉलिसी होगी, जो नवीन और तकनीकी चीजों को बढ़ावा देगी, जो पूंजी निवेश को भी प्रोत्साहित करेगा। वर्ष 1948 में क्या था? खनन के पट्टे का जो पैरामीटर था, वर्ष 1948 में जो कानून था, वह स्पष्ट ही नहीं था। किसी कंपनी के पास कितनी अवधि के लिए होगा, कितने भौगोलिक क्षेत्र में, कितने डेमोग्राफी में उसको एक्सप्लोर करना है, इसका भी अधिकार नहीं था। कोई भी अनिश्चितता के कारण निवेश करने से डरता था।

जो नए कानून बन रहे हैं, पूरी दुनिया में जो नए डेवलपमेंट हो रहे हैं, रिसर्च हो रहे हैं, उस कानून में केवल तेल और गैस उत्पादन के लिए था लेकिन आज जब वैश्विक स्तर पर हम उन्नतशील तकनीक, नई टेक्नोलॉजीज की बात करते हैं, उसका कोई उल्लेख नहीं था। आज यह अपने-आप में एक ट्रांसफॉर्म हो रहा है। यह अमेंडमेंट नहीं हो रहा है, बल्कि पूरी दुनिया में जैसे आज हम रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी में थर्ड हैं, मैं उस पर विस्तार से कहूंगा, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज पूरी दुनिया में इस बिल के आने के बाद से शायद जो एनर्जी सेक्टर है, उन्होंने शुरू में कहा कि हम फिफ्थ लार्जस्ट इकोनामी हैं, हम फोर्थ लार्जस्ट इकोनामी बनेंगे और थर्ड होंगे, तो निश्चित तौर से उस दिशा में एनर्जी का कंजम्पशन होगा। अभी बहुत समय नहीं है, फिर भी मैं कहना चाहता हूं। ... (व्यवधान) अभी दो मिनट ही हुए हैं, जबकि पांच मिनट की बात हुई थी।

मैडम, मैं कहना चाहता हूं, आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। कूड ऑयल और नेचुरल गैस के प्रोडक्शन के बारे में कहा गया है। आप यूपीए के समय को देख लीजिए। During UPA Rule 2004-2014, domestic crude oil production remained stagnant at around 34 MMT. Instead of

increasing production in, Congress-led India energy dependence grew making us more reliant on imports. इंपोर्ट पर डिपेंडेंसी थी। Even in natural gas, they failed miserably despite the huge potential of KG2D6 basin. India's Government production collapsed under Congress's corrupt and inefficient policies. जो केजी बेसिन स्कैम हुआ था, वह उस समय का बहुत बड़ा करप्शन था। कांग्रेस रिजिम में बेसिन स्कैम के बारे में कहा गया था कि the biggest betrayal of the Indian energy sector. यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं, बल्कि यह सी एंड एजी की रिपोर्ट थी। सी एंड एज की रिपोर्ट ने एक्सपोज किया था कि how the Government allowed undue benefit to the companies leading to massive losses for the nation. ... (व्यवधान) उसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? ये कहते हैं कि एनर्जी सिक्योरिटी की बात है। आपको याद होगा कि वर्ष 2014 तक लोगों को गैस के सिलेंडर्स ब्लैक में लेने पड़ते थे। पुलिस थाने के सामने लाइन लगाकर गैस के सिलेंडर्स बांटे जाते थे और उसके बाद भी गैस नहीं मिलती थी। लोगों को लाठियां खानी पड़ती थी लेकिन आज नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने 11 करोड़ गैस सिलेंडर्स प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना के तहत दिए हैं। यह एनर्जी सिक्योरिटी है।

आप पेट्रोलियम की बात कर रहे हैं। आप साउथ-ईस्ट एशिया की बात करिए। अगर इंडिया में पेट्रोल 94 रुपए प्रति लीटर है और डीजल 87 रुपए प्रति लीटर है तो नेपाल में पेट्रोल 103 रुपए प्रति लीटर है और डीजल 156 रुपए प्रति लीटर है। बांग्लादेश में पेट्रोल 106 रुपए प्रति लीटर है और डीजल 105 रुपए प्रति लीटर है, पाकिस्तान में पेट्रोल 255 रुपए प्रति लीटर है और डीजल 258 रुपए प्रति लीटर है, श्रीलंका में पेट्रोल 309 रुपए प्रति लीटर है और डीजल 317 रुपए प्रति लीटर है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया आप अपनी बात कम्प्लीट कीजिए।

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल : मैडम, मैं यह बात उनकी जानकारी में दे रहा हूं कि आज भारत में तेल का दाम सबसे कम है। इसलिए कि भारत में एक स्थिर सरकार है, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में एक मजबूत सरकार है। इसलिए मुझे अपनी बात कह लेने दीजिए। उनका कोई विजन नहीं था। आज मोदी जी का

स्पष्ट विजन है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया आप अपनी बात कम्प्लीट कीजिए। माननीय मंत्री जी को बोलना है।

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल : रिफाइनिंग में हमारी क्षमता 249 मिलियन टन पर ईयर थी, उसको बढ़ा कर 450 मिलियन टन पर ईयर तक ले जाने का लक्ष्य है।... (व्यवधान) Mr. Jai Prakash, try to listen me. आज चाइना की ऊर्जा नीति है – घरेलू उत्पादन और कोयला उत्पादन। भारत सौर ऊर्जा, पवन ऊर्जा, हाइड्रोजन और एलएनजी के क्षेत्र में भी आगे है। आज हम सस्टेनेबल एनर्जी मॉडल अपना रहे हैं। जापान, दक्षिण कोरिया ऊर्जा आपूर्ति में विदेशों पर निर्भर हैं, लेकिन भारत अपनी घरेलू क्षमता को बढ़ा कर आत्मनिर्भर भारत बनने जा रहा है। इस प्रकार के वे अमेंडमेंट्स लेकर आए हैं।... (व्यवधान)

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI : Madam, I would like to start by thanking you and, through you, all the hon. Members who have taken the floor. I can say with all sincerity that it always immensely pleases a Minister when a discussion of this kind starts to become information sharing, with some good ideas coming forth, and it begins to take the shape of a seminar rather than a discussion on partisan lines. Therefore, I want to start by thanking all the hon. Members, and I will begin with the last of my colleagues and friends who have spoken, Shri Jagdambika Pal ji. Adv. Gowaal Kagada Padavi ji, Shri E. T. Mohammed Basheer ji, Dr. Gumma Thanuja Rani ji, Shri Ravindra Dattaram Waikar ji, Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti ji, Shrimati Pratima Mondal ji, Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar ji, Shri D. M. Kathir Anand ji, Shri Dilip Saikia ji and my colleague and friend, Shri Manish Tewari, who led the discussion.

Madam, due to the shortage of time and in the interest of efficiency, I would suggest that I club some of the points made and respond accordingly. The first issue raised is our long-term strategy for energy security. I can say that our long-

term strategy for energy security revolves around the trilemma of availability, affordability, and sustainability. So far, we have navigated all three—availability, affordability and sustainability—very successfully under the hon. Prime Minister's bold, upfront and decisive leadership.

Let me give an example. Regarding availability, we have not hesitated, as one hon. Member mentioned, to import from wherever we have to import. He mentioned about a windfall and that problems can arise. I want to apprise him of the ground reality. We used to import from 27 countries. Today, we are importing from 39 countries, and recently, we are even buying from a 40th country. We will buy from wherever we have to import.

My common refrain to my counterparts in other countries is that if you have oil in your backyard and can deliver it to my port of importation at a reasonable price, we will buy it from you. We do not distinguish between the sources of supply. Our companies – I am referring only to the public sector companies though the private sector is perhaps more or less equally efficient – will issue a tender at the point of importation for a particular grade of crude at a specific location, whether it be Vishakhapatnam or any other point. Whoever wins the tender can supply us. The supply logistics, the fleet, etc., are up to the supplier. We are very clear on that.

During the last few years that I have been the Minister, and there has been turmoil in the market. There was an economic lockdown, and the price of a barrel of crude fell to 19.56 dollars. It then shot up to 128 dollars a barrel. Today, when we look at prices, we are all within a range. I would like to tell my friend, Shri Manish Tewari that there is more oil in the world coming onto the global market, particularly

from the Western Hemisphere. Let me give you the example of Brazil. It used to produce three million barrels a day.

16.00 hrs

They are bringing up another 140,000 barrels a day. There are countries like Guyana, Suriname, Canada, and U.S which are bringing up another 1.6 million barrels. U.S. is the world's largest producer. It produces 13 million barrels a day. There is no shortage of supply. Therefore, if we are a large consumer, which we are as India – we are one of the largest consumers – we can leverage that market consumption cart to diversify, and buy from the cheapest source. I have, therefore, no doubt in my mind that we will be able to navigate this trilemma in the years to come with equal success under Prime Minister Modi's leadership.

Now, I come to affordability. I would have thought that some of my friends across the Opposition Benches would have talked about the price of energy, very few of them did so, because the honest God's truth is India is the only country in the world where over the last three-year reference period, the price of petrol and diesel has actually come down.... (*Interruptions*) I will give you the answer, have the patience to listen to it. We have brought down the price of petrol and diesel because the Prime Minister reduced the Central Excise on two occasions, November 21st and May 22nd, whereas they, the Congress-ruled States, have been increasing their VAT. They have also been increasing milk prices. So, let us have a serious discussion, and whenever you are in a meet for a serious discussion, I will sit for you.

Now, I come to prices in the neighbourhood. Prices in the neighbourhood

are, at least, 15 per cent to 25 per cent higher than in India. Equally, prices in Western Europe and the United States are much higher than in India. It is only in India that prices have come down.

Now, we come to what is our overall strategy. Our overall strategy is to increase domestic exploration and production, but also to increase our clean energy. When Mr. Modi assumed responsibility, the biofuel blending at the Centre, which was aimed at 5 per cent for 10 States and Union Territories – I was part of that effort – only came down to 1.4 per cent in total. We had a target of 10 per cent biofuel blending till 2022. In November, we did it five months in advance. We had a target of 20 per cent biofuel blending up to 2030. We have done it six years in advance. We have already achieved 20 per cent blending, 19.6 per cent in the last one month.

Now, I come to some very interesting points raised. A CSR issue has been raised by my colleague from the Samajwadi Party. I am so happy that he raised it. They come to me, and I tell them CSR, according to the law, is an expenditure on corporate social responsibility, which has to be incurred by the companies out of the two per cent of profits that they make, and there is a threshold for that. So, it is a very interesting situation. The hon. Members come to me and tell me कि यह सीएसआर दिलवा दीजिए। Then, they sit in the House, and say that there should be no discrimination and differentiation. I now have an answer to give them. Since they do not want any differentiation, they do not want us to reply, please deal with the companies directly. That is my answer to them. They cannot have it both ways. They come to me in my chamber and say that do it, and then they turn around in

the House and say, there should be no differentiation. मेरा आपको तब भी आंसर यही होता और अभी भी यही है कि कंपनी डिसीजन लेती है, कंपनी का बोर्ड डिसीजन लेता है, क्योंकि यह कंपनी के प्रॉफिट से आता है। So, let us not play these little games with each other.

Several things have been said about our federal structure. Madam, one of the hon. Members from Tamil Nadu has raised a very important point. He raised a point about environmental damage. He also said that a letter had been written by the hon. Chief Minister. I have seen some reference to that, and I would like to point out the following. A block is offered as an offshore deepwater block in the country's territorial waters, which is outside the jurisdiction of the State Government. It is a very large area, sometimes 10,000 square kilometres. Now, when you ultimately go to prospect there, when you go to do the drilling, and wherever the drilling takes place, permissions will have to be sought. The permission-granting authority is the State Government. I have had a few examples myself. The hon. Member from the Trinamool Congress spoke, and referred to one such case. I want to share with the House my experience of what happened in the Ashok Nagar discovery in West Bengal.

What happened is that the ONGC had incurred an expenditure of about Rs. 1,000 crore. I think, they had dug something like 99 wells. ... (*Interruptions*) The matter came up in Parliament, and ultimately, I am very happy that on 24th February 2025, this permission has been given by the West Bengal Government. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय बेनीवाल जी, आप बैठ जाइए।... (व्यवधान)

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Madam, I have listened the debate for two hours,

and I think, I owe it to my colleagues to give them an answer to what they have said. ... (*Interruptions*) Hon. Member, I am not yielding; I have to give a reply, and I am winding up very quickly. ... (*Interruptions*)

Madam, I am seeking your understanding. ... (*Interruptions*) I know how to respond to these things but I will choose to confine myself here. I will respond to the hon. Member separately later. ... (*Interruptions*) But the point here is that our overall strategy is very clear. ... (*Interruptions*) We need availability, affordability and sustainability. ... (*Interruptions*) Number two, we will also go down to ensure sustainability, not only in biofuels, compressed biogas, and green hydrogen, but we are making massive progress in all these areas, including newer technologies and encouraging startups. ... (*Interruptions*) So, I think we have a holistic approach in all that. I want to once again thank all the hon. Members for participating in the debate. I now commend that the Bill be adopted by this House.

माननीय सभापति: प्रश्न यह है:

“कि तेल क्षेत्र (विनियमन तथा विकास) अधिनियम, 1948 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक, राज्य सभा द्वारा यथापारित, पर विचार किया जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ

माननीय सभापति : अब सभा विधेयक पर खंडवार विचार करेगी।

CLAUSE 2 Amendment of section 3.

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, संशोधन संख्या 3 और 4 प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Amendments made:

Page 2, line 12,-

for "2024"
 substitute "2025". (3)

Page 2, line 18,-

for "2024"
 substitute "2025". (4)

(Shri Hardeep Singh Puri)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 2, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 2, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 3 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

CLAUSE 4 Insertion of new section 4A.

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, संशोधन संख्या 5 प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Amendment made:

Page 2, line 38,-

for "2024"
 substitute "2025". (5)

(Shri Hardeep Singh Puri)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 4, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 4, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 5 से 11 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

CLAUSE 12 Insertion of new section 13A.

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, अब आप संशोधन संख्या 6 प्रस्तुत कीजिए ।

Amendment made:

Page 6, line 4,-

for “2024”
substitute “2025”. (6)

(Shri Hardeep Singh Puri)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 12, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग बने ।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

खंड 12, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

CLAUSE 1 Short title and commencement.

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, अब आप संशोधन संख्या 2 प्रस्तुत कीजिए ।

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4,-

for “2024”
substitute “2025”. (2)

(Shri Hardeep Singh Puri)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 1, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग बने ।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

खंड 1, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

ENACTING FORMULA

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, अब आप संशोधन संख्या 1 प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,-

for “Seventy-fifth”

substitute “Seventy-sixth”. (1)

(Shri Hardeep Singh Puri)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि अधिनियमन सूत्र, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

अधिनियमन सूत्र, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

विधेयक का पूरा नाम विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

माननीय सभापति : अब माननीय मंत्री जी प्रस्ताव करें कि विधेयक को यथा संशोधित पारित किया जाए।

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: I beg to move:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed”.

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि विधेयक, यथा संशोधित, पारित किया जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय सभापति : अब शून्य काल।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अनूप संजय धोत्रे (अकोला) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, मेरा विषय ‘आत्मनिर्भर भारत’ के संबंध

में है। 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत' के तहत माननीय मोदी जी की अध्यक्षता में नैनो यूरिया और नैनो डीएपी बनाया जा रहा है, मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि इसको सब्सिडाइज्ड किया जाए। हमारे देश में खेती में ड्रोन के माध्यम से नैनो यूरिया और नैनो डीएपी के जो बेनिफिट्स मिल रहे हैं, वे किसानों के लिए काफी अच्छे हैं।

16.14 hrs

At this stage, Shri Rajkumar Roat, Adv. Chandra Shekhar and Shri Hanuman Beniwal came and stood on the floor near the Table.

मैं आपके माध्यम से मांग करूंगा कि सॉयल का जो लॉस होता है, एक्सेस फर्टिलाइज़र यूटिलाइजेशन के कारण खेती में जो नुकसान होता है, उसे रोकने के लिए और किसानों की आय बढ़ाने के लिए नैनो यूरिया को सरकार के माध्यम से एक अच्छी सब्सिडी मिले। इसका फायदा किसानों की उपज में, पर्यावरण को जो नुकसान हो रहा है और साथ ही साथ किसान का जो खर्चा बढ़ रहा है, उस खर्चे को रोकने के लिए नैनो यूरिया और नैनो डीएपी को सरकार के माध्यम से सब्सिडी मिले।

धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती भारती पारधी (बालाघाट) : महोदया, धन्यवाद।

मैं आज अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र बालाघाट सिवनी से जुड़ी एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण और संवेदनशील समस्या को इस सदन में प्रस्तुत करना चाहती हूँ। जो हमारी सांस्कृतिक धरोहर है, पर्यावरण और लोक आस्था से संबंधित है। यह विषय वैनगंगा नदी पर स्थित घाटों से जुड़ा हुआ है। जिसमें प्रमुख रूप से बजरंग घाट, शंकर घाट, महामृत्युंजय घाट, जिसे जागपुर घाट भी कहा जाता है, जो बालाघाट जिले में स्थित हैं। इन घाटों के आसपास सघन वन क्षेत्र है और यह क्षेत्र पूजा-अर्चना और भ्रमण के लिए लोगों के आकर्षण का प्रमुख केन्द्र बन चुका है। हालाँकि दुर्भाग्यवश बाढ़ के कारण इन घाटों की मिट्टी का कटाव हो रहा है, जिससे वन संपदा को अत्यधिक नुकसान हो रहा है और इस कारण से यहाँ की आस्थाएँ भी संकट में हैं। यदि यही स्थिति रही तो बजरंग घाट मंदिर के ढहने का गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न हो सकता है। इसीलिए इस समस्या का समाधान पक्के घाटों के निर्माण में निहित है। इससे न केवल

लोगों को पूजा और आरती में सुविधा मिलेगी, बल्कि नगर वन का सौंदर्य होगा और वनों को भू-अपरदन से बचाया जा सकता है।

मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करती हूँ कि इस मुद्दे पर शीघ्र ध्यान दिया जाए और त्वरित कार्रवाई की जाए। धन्यवाद।

16.16 hrs

At this stage, Shri Rajkumar Roat, Adv. Chandra Shekhar and Shri Hanuman Beniwal went back to their seats.

SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA (KORAPUT): Thank you, Chairperson Madam. I would like to raise a very important issue about women empowerment and what is happening with women in Odisha.

A tribal girl, who was studying in Class X in a Government school, delivered a child while giving examination. A Class VI tribal girl was found pregnant in Champua district, the home district of the Chief Minister. A Class VI girl was gangraped in a Government school in Jharusuguda. A Class XII girl in Kendrapara died by suicide. A 10-year-old girl was brutally raped and murdered in Balasore. If you see, there have been 54 gang rapes and 1,600 instances of atrocities against women. 4 साल में 36,420 महिलाएँ, 8,403 बच्चे मिसिंग हैं। यह ओडिशा में हो रहा है, पिछले 8 महीने से और जब हमारे विधायक वहाँ असेंबली में आवाज उठाते हैं तो उनके साथ मारपीट की जाती है, उनको सस्पेंड किया जाता है।... (व्यवधान) यह राहुल गाँधी की पार्टी है, यह कांग्रेस पार्टी है, हम डरेंगे नहीं, झुकेंगे नहीं, हम इस अन्याय के विरोध में सड़क से लेकर संसद तक, हर जगह आवाज उठाएंगे। मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी और गृह मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आप एक कमेटी बनाकर इस चीज को देखिए और ओडिशा में महिलाओं के खिलाफ जो एट्रोसिटीज हो रही हैं, आप उन पर तुरन्त कार्रवाई कीजिए। आप निश्चित ही सरकार को यह डायरेक्शन दीजिए कि वहाँ पर महिलाओं के

खिलाफ जो एट्रोसिटीज हो रही हैं, वे यथाशीघ्र बंद हों। धन्यवाद।

16.17 hrs

(Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar *in the Chair*)

माननीय सभापति : श्री राजकुमार रोत।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सांसद, श्री चन्द्र शेखर जी।

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर (नगीना) : महोदया, धन्यवाद।

महोदया, मुझे एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर सदन में बात रखनी है। प्रधानमंत्री ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना एक बहुत अच्छा कार्यक्रम है, जिसमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पुरुषों के साथ महिलाओं को रोजगार मिलता है। उत्तर प्रदेश में मनरेगा के तहत जो प्रतिदिन मानदेय है, वह मात्र 237 रुपये है और उसमें महिलाओं की भागीदारी 42.26 प्रतिशत है। यह स्थानीय रोजगार उपलब्ध कराता है और अगर इसकी दैनिक मजदूरी दर को बढ़ा दिया जाए तो इसका सीधा फायदा ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को मिलेगा और महिलाओं को मिलेगा।

देश के कुछ अन्य राज्य, जैसे हरियाणा में 374 रुपये प्रतिदिन, गोवा में 356 रुपये प्रतिदिन, कर्नाटक में 349 रुपये प्रतिदिन, केरल में 346 रुपये प्रतिदिन मजदूरी दी जाती है। उत्तर प्रदेश में न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के तहत अनस्किल्ड मजदूर भत्ता भी 400 रुपये प्रतिदिन है। अगर सरकार इस पर ध्यान दे तो मनरेगा की दैनिक मजदूरी दर भी बढ़ायी जा सकती है। 237 रुपये पर्याप्त नहीं हैं, कम से कम इसको 500 रुपये किया जाए। ऐसी मेरी सरकार से माँग है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI KARTI P. CHIDAMBARAM (SIVAGANGA): Madam, the default position of insurance companies, when the farmers go and claim crop insurance, is to delay and deny. That must change. The way in which crop insurance is calculated, even a nuclear scientist will not be able to understand it. They take a satellite image of the block. Then they take five-to-seven-year average of the crops there. They use an algorithm to decide whether a farmer is entitled to compensation or not. The

District Collector does not understand the formula, and the companies use this as an excuse to deny compensation.

The number of farmers seeking compensation is going up every year, but the amount paid to them is coming down every year. A humanistic approach must be taken and it should not be based on algorithms, satellite images and averages of seven years, which does not take ground reality into consideration.

So, the Agriculture Ministry and the Finance Ministry must intervene and make sure that compensation is given to our needy farmers in a timely manner instead of delaying it and denying it to them. Thank you very much, Madam.

श्री राजकुमार रोट (बांसवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदया, मेरा विषय माही और कडाणा बांध के बारे में है। 10 जनवरी, 1966 को गुजरात और राजस्थान के मध्य एक समझौता हुआ और यह समझौता डुंगरपुर और बांसवाड़ा संसदीय क्षेत्र के लिए काला कानून की तरह दर्ज हो गया। जब बांध बना और वहां के लोग विस्थापित हुए, उन्हें आज तक जमीन का मुआवजा नहीं मिला और न ही विस्थापित की गई जमीन उनके कब्जे में है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि वर्ष 1966 में राजस्थान सरकार और गुजरात सरकार के मध्य जो समझौता हुआ था, उस समझौते में केंद्र सरकार हस्तक्षेप करके 77 टीएमसी पानी को राजस्थान में उपयोग करने के लिए प्रयास किया जाए क्योंकि समझौते में लिखा था कि जिस दिन नर्मदा का पानी गुजरात में पहुंच जाएगा, उसके बाद बांध बनाने में जो लागत आई थी, उस लागत को राजस्थान सरकार गुजरात सरकार को देगी और उसके बाद स्थानीय लोगों को पानी मिलेगा। अभी राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा प्रयास किया जा रहा है कि जालौर, सिराही, बाडमेर में पानी लाने की बात कर रहे हैं लेकिन स्थानीय डुंगरपुर-बांसवाड़ा की जनता को पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। आपके माध्यम से विशेष अनुरोध है कि जो लोग विस्थापित हुए और दोनों बांध बनने से लगभग 10 हजार से ज्यादा परिवार विस्थापित हुए थे, गुजरात और राजस्थान सरकार के मध्य समझौता हुआ था, उस समझौते में केंद्र सरकार हस्तक्षेप करके स्थानीय लोगों को लाभ दे।

***SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR (MYSORE):** Madam, I would like to thank you for allowing me to speak in mother tongue kannada. I draw the kind attention of the august house towards the problems being faced by the people of Hale Kesare village of Siddalingapura Gram Panchayat in my Mysuru- Kodaga Lok Sabha constituency due to unscientific construction of the solid waste unit.

Mysore City Corporation constructed the solid waste unit at the Hale Kesare village of Siddalingapura Gram Panchayat in Kasaba Hobli near Mysuru. Prior to the construction of this unit, the statutory permissions were to be obtained. However, it was not done. The concerned authorities have not followed any norms set by the concerned authority. The permission of the Gram Panchayat is also not obtained. All the rules and regulations were ignored. The solid waste unit was constructed violating the guidelines framed by the Central government for the national solid waste management. This unit was constructed in a very unscientific manner. Thousands of people residing in the villages in and around this unit are facing severe problems. The unit is emanating foul smell due to unscientific management and it is causing severe health issues to the residents of these villages. The Union ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has issued specific guidelines in this regard, but it was also not followed. This has badly impacted on the surrounding environment.

Moreover, in an adjacent land belonging to the Cauvery Niravari Nigama, burning of the solid waste unscientifically is leading to health hazards due to

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

smoke and foul smell.

So, thousands of villagers have protested and submitted the memorandum to the authorities concerned. However, no action has been initiated yet. Though the people have held protests and submitted memorandum to the authorities concerned, the officials have gravely neglected this issue.

Hence, I urge upon the Central Government to take immediate necessary measures to address this issue and protect the interests of the local people of Kesare village of Siddalingapura Gram Panchayat in Kasaba Hobli near Mysuru by vacating the solid waste unit. Thank you.

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Thank you, Madam Chairperson, for giving me this opportunity to raise a very important matter regarding the NRIs in our country.

A new provision is introduced in the Finance Act, 2024 with respect to taxation of capital gains on real estate in the Finance Act of 2024. The new provision allows an option between 20 per cent tax with indexation and 12.5 per cent tax without indexation with respect to the sale of immovable properties acquired before 23rd July, 2024. But this option is applicable only to the resident tax payers. The Non-Resident Indians are excluded from the benefit of indexation. This amounts to unjust disparity. The NRIs and OCIs are mandated to pay 12.5 per cent on the sale of immovable properties without accounting for indexation. The NRIs and OCIs invested in India with an understanding that their investment would be treated on par with the residents. Excluding them from the benefits amounts to discrimination. Hence, I urge the Government of India to extend the benefit of

indexation to Non-Resident Indians and OCIs as well. This is just an equitable demand on the part of the NRIs that may be allowed. That is the demand which I would like to make.

SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO (BOLANGIR): I draw your attention to the following matter. As per the current guidelines on Incentive Funds Under Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI 2024-25), the funds have to be utilized in the current financial year, which ends in March 2025. The Government of Odisha has initiated the process for farmer registry and has applied for the incentive amount under the creation of farmer registry (Part-VII(b) of SASCI), but it is unlikely that the target will be achieved and incentive funds will be utilized before the end of the financial year due to the following reasons. First, the State will have to undergo a mutation drive to update current owner names, as more than 60 per cent of land in the RoR's has not been updated. Discussions in this regard are in process with the Departments of Revenue and Disaster Management. Second, multiple owner issues exist in the ROR database. Third, surname issues have been reported from tribal districts. The hon. Deputy Chief Minister of Odisha, who is also the Minister for Agriculture, has also raised this matter with the hon. Union Minister for Agriculture. In this regard, I request the hon. Minister of Agriculture for an extension of the target achievement and utilization of incentive funds under Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI 2024-25) until the end of the next financial year.

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (PATHANAMTHITTA): Madam, I rise today to bring to your attention the grave concerns of rubber farmers who are yet to receive the subsidies

announced by the Rubber Board of India. Before the last Lok Sabha elections, a subsidy of Rs. 4,000 per hectare for rubber rain cover and spraying was promised. However, despite thousands of farmers applying before the deadline of 31st December 2023, their applications remain unprocessed. The Ministry concerned has also not issued any notification for fund release, leaving the farmers in distress.

Similarly, the announced increase in subsidy for rubber replanting remains unfulfilled. The farmers who planted saplings last year and applied for subsidies, have not seen an inspection from the officials concerned, nor have they received the payments. Moreover, the arrears of Rs. 15.5 crore from 2022-23 remain unpaid, and the funds of Rs. 740 crore that were promised during 2023-24 have seen no follow-up action. Adding to their financial struggles, the rubber farmers have long demanded the implementation of a Minimum Support Price (MSP) for rubber, ensuring stable income and protection against fluctuating market prices.

Furthermore, the rubber replantation subsidy in Kerala must be increased. Presently, the Government is giving Rs. 40,000 per hectare to the farmers in Kerala. At the same time, in the North-East Region, it is Rs. 1.5 lakh. Kerala contributes over 75 per cent to the country's natural rubber. It must not be left behind. It needs support from the Government.

As this year's tapping season ends, the financial burden on rubber farmers is worsening. I urge the Government to immediately release the pending subsidies, instruct the Rubber Board to expedite application processing, and increase replantation subsidies to the farmers.

SHRIMATI SAJDA AHMED (ULUBERIA): Hon. Chairperson, Madam, I thank you

for giving me the chance. I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the persistent delay and irregular train services on the Howrah-Kharagpur line and Howrah-Amta route under South Eastern Railway which passes through my parliamentary constituency covering Bauria, Kuleshwar, Uluberia, Kulgatia and Bardhaman. Thousands of daily passengers including Government employees, students and workers are facing immense suffering due to this. Despite bringing this matter to the attention of the hon. Railway Minister through written communication, there has been no significant improvement in the situation. The continuous delays are affecting livelihoods and productivity causing distress to the people who rely on these trains daily.

I urge the Government to take immediate corrective measures including strict monitoring, improved scheduling and better infrastructure management to ensure timely and regular train services for the commuters of this region.

SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI (KALAHANDI): Madam, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak during Zero Hour today. I would like to raise an important issue for my constituency of Kalahandi. The people of my constituency have to go out and look for jobs. There were some industries which were declared as sick industries and have hence closed down. I would request the Government to please look into these and ensure that they are started again as you know that industrial development is the base that leads to huge job opportunities for the people of our constituency and hence leads to the full economic development. These industries are: Konark Cotton Grower Spinning Mill at Kesinga; and the Western Orissa Sugar Mill at Junagarh. Please look into these and restart them as soon as possible as

there is a huge public demand from the people of my constituency. I would also request the Government to revive other sick industries, maybe through the PPP mode, as it would start fast and would really help the people of Kalahandi achieve the dream of Modi Ji, Viksit Bharat, Viksit Odisha, Viksit Kalahandi.

ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE (IDUKKI): Hon. Chairperson, Madam, the major issue about Kerala today and tomorrow is human-animal conflict. Can we imagine that within a period of 10 years, in Kerala alone, more than 1250 people have been killed due to human-animal conflict. In my constituency alone, within a period of 20 days, five people have been killed by elephant attack. Madam, who is responsible? If we are asking questions here, they will reply that the State Government is responsible for the life and protection of these people. But the State Government will reply that the Central Government has to amend the Wildlife Protection Act 1972. Yes, we have to amend the Wildlife Protection Act 1972. Sir, we have to get the permission to kill whatever animal is coming out from forest and attacking human life and farm lands.

In the foreign countries like the US, China, Russia, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Tanzania, Mozambique and Namibia, hunting is legal; hunting is permissible. The number of animals is higher than the carrying capacity of the forest. We have to get the permission to hunt in a season. That is all over the world, it is going on. That is a scientific method they are adopting. In the Wildlife Protection Act that is, the latest amendment Act, there is a provision of the wildlife warden having the right to give permission to kill the animals. But the State Government is not doing that. They are not at all giving the permission for the

wildlife warden to kill the animal. That is going on. For protecting the life and property of people, especially the farmer community, we have to give the permission to kill the animal, whenever they are attacking the human life as well as the farm lands.

श्री राजीव राय (घोसी) : मैडम, आपने मुझे शून्य काल में बोलने का टाइम दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद ।

मैडम, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि घोसी लोक सभा क्षेत्र के साथ सौतेला व्यवहार और अन्याय क्यों हो रहा है? डबल इंजन की सरकार ने पिछले दस सालों में घोसी को कुछ भी नहीं दिया । घोसी में बुनकरों का एक छोटा उद्योग होता था । घर-घर लूम चलते थे और उससे लोग पेट पालते थे । समाजवादी पार्टी की सरकार में उनको बिजली में रिबेट मिलती थी । इस सरकार ने उस उद्योग को भी तबाह कर दिया और लोगों को भुखमरी की कगार पर खड़ा कर दिया । पिछले दस सालों में केंद्र सरकार की एक भी योजना वहां नहीं गई ।

मैडम, मैं 'दिशा' की बैठक में था । जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत जो घर-घर जल वाली योजना है, अभी तक वह सिर्फ चालीस गांवों में गयी है । अगर इसी स्पीड से काम हुआ तो इसको पूरा होने में 150 साल लग जाएंगे । हमारे यहां तीन मिलें हैं । वहां कताई मिल है, चीनी मिल है । वहां की तीनों मिलें बंद पड़ी हुई हैं । शहर में भारत सरकार की 25 एकड़ जमीन है । मैं पहले सत्र से लगातार मांग कर रहा हूँ कि हमारे यहां रोजगार के साधन कुछ भी नहीं हैं । खेतीबाड़ी एक बीघा, दो बीघा वाली है । वहां हायर एजुकेशन सेंटर खोलिए, कैंसर हॉस्पिटल खोलिए । मैं रेलवे मंत्रालय को लिखता हूँ, तो रेल मंत्री जी का जवाब आ जाता है कि यह नहीं हो सकता है, वह नहीं हो सकता है । इसके पहले जब समाजवादी पार्टी की सरकार थी, तो चाहे पांचों विधान सभाओं में अस्पतालों का निर्माण हो, आजमगढ़-बलिया फोर लोन का निर्माण हो, सारी योजनाएं वहां हैं । केंद्र सरकार सौतेलेपन का व्यवहार अगर घोसी के साथ करेगी, तो घोसी की जनता सड़क से लेकर सदन तक इसका विरोध करेगी और आने वाले चुनाव में सबक सिखाएगी । मैं आपके माध्यम से मांग करता हूँ कि चीनी मिल को खोला जाए, कताई मिल को खोला

जाए, उच्च शिक्षा संस्थान खोले जाएं और कैंसर हॉस्पिटल खोला जाए।

श्रीमती महिमा कुमारी मेवाड़ (राजसमन्द) : महोदया, प्राचीन समय से ही समाज का विकास करने में महिलाओं का योगदान रहा है। मेरा लोक सभा क्षेत्र राजसमन्द मेवाड़ में है। वहां पर मां मीरा का जन्म हुआ था। मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र के जैतारण के लोगों का यही मन है कि मीरा मां की जगह का विकास किया जाए। वहां पर काफी लोग दूर-दूर से आते हैं। जब उनकी 525वीं जयंती थी, तब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी 525वीं जयंती का सिक्का निकाला था।

मेरा यही कहना है कि उस क्षेत्र का विकास हो, सड़कें अच्छी तरह से जुड़ें, पर्यावरण को और वहां की लोक संस्कृति को ध्यान में रखते हुए सब कुछ किया जाए। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

CAPTAIN VIRIATO FERNANDES (SOUTH GOA): Madam, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a very grave situation that has arisen in the very beautiful tiny village of Velsao in Goa.

The railway contractor, RVNL, has forcefully occupied private property of some residents. They are elderly residents. One of the ladies lost her husband's father a few days back. She could not bring her father out because the material had been dumped in front of the gate. The lady Sarpanch, Mrs. Diana Goveia, issued a stop order notice. It has not been adhered to. The administration, under pressure, is filing complaints against the residents. I request the Government to please take action. The private property owners have to be respected. The ownership of the land has to be respected. The powers of the Sarpanch has to be respected, otherwise, there will be no respect for Panchayati Raj or the 73rd Amendment.

माननीय सभापति : श्रीमती हरसिमरत कौर बादल जी – उपस्थित नहीं।

माननीय सांसद, श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत जी ।

श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत (सुपौल) : सभापति महोदया, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र सुपौल के राघोपुर प्रखंड के अंतर्गत सिमराही बाजार के मध्य होते हुए टू लेन उत्तर से दक्षिण एनएच 106 तथा पूरब से पश्चिम फोर लेन सड़क एनएच 57, वर्तमान एनएच 27 जाती है। उक्त सड़क के सिमराही बाजार चौराहे पर बराबर जाम लगा रहता है तथा दुर्घटनाएं होती रहती हैं। 9 दिसम्बर तथा 16 दिसम्बर, 2024 को मैंने सदन के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट किया था। ऐसा ज्ञात हुआ है कि टू लेन एनएच 106 पर आरओबी निर्माण का प्रपोजल चल रहा है, जो वास्तव में कामयाब नहीं हो पाएगा। फोर लेन एचएच 27 पर ट्रैफिक काफी रहता है।

महोदया, फोर लेन एनएच 27 पर एलीवेटेड फ्लाई ओवर ब्रिज का निर्माण कराने के लिए न तो जमीन अधिग्रहण की आवश्यकता होगी और न ही बाजार डिस्टर्ब होगा। आज ही माननीय केन्द्रीय सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्री जी से मिलने पर उन्होंने एनएच 27 पर एलीवेटेड फ्लाई ओवर ब्रिज बनाने की स्वीकृति देने का आश्वासन दिया तथा डीपीआर कार्य एवार्ड भी कर दिया गया है। इसके लिए सुपौल की जनता की ओर से मैं उनके प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूं तथा पुनः आग्रह करता हूं कि जल्द ही फोर लेन एनएच 27 पर एलीवेटेड फ्लाई ओवर ब्रिज का निर्माण कार्य जनहित में जल्द कराया जाए। इससे वहां जाम की समस्या का समाधान होगा।

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA): Thank you Chairperson for giving me an opportunity to raise a matter of urgent public importance concerning my State as well as my constituency.

The man-animal conflicts in Kerala is a very serious concern. The alarming rise in man-animal conflicts in Kerala has resulted in numerous human casualties, widespread crop destruction, and severe economic losses for farmers. The failure of existing mitigation measures and the lack of adequate support from the Central Government have worsened the crisis leaving the people living near forest border

in distress in Kerala.

There is frequent intrusion of wild elephants, wild boars, tigers, and leopards into human settlements, particularly in my district Kollam and also in my constituency in Pathanapuram. Wayanad, Palakkad, Idukki, Pathanamthitta, and Malappuram have also been affected. There have been over 25 human deaths in the past three years, and there is destruction of agricultural lands worth Rs.500 crore. Despite repeated appeals from the State Government and affected communities, the Centre has failed to provide financial assistance or approve Kerala's proposal for population control measures and relocation of problematic animals.

Given the seriousness of the situation, the Central Government must declare man-animal conflicts as State-specific natural disasters to enable emergency relief funds. It should approve Kerala's request for controlled culling of wild boars, which pose a severe threat to farmers' livelihoods. Additionally, the Centre must sanction Rs.1,000 crore for wildlife conflict mitigation.

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया (दारंग-उदालगुड़ी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सदन के सामने एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय रखना चाहता हूँ। देश में तेजी से बढ़ती ऑनलाइन डिजिटल पोर्टल न्यूज चैनलों के लिए रेगुलेशन अथॉरिटी बनाने के विषय में मैं अपनी बात रखना चाहता हूँ।

प्रेस और मीडिया हमारे गणतंत्र का चौथा स्तम्भ है, जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य देश और दुनिया को विभिन्न खबरों के माध्यम से देश के नागरिकों तक पहुंचाना है। आज के डिजिटल युग में बहुत सारे स्थानीय ऑनलाइन न्यूज पोर्टल चैनलों की संख्या में बाढ़ सी आ गई है। इनमें से बहुत सारे न्यूज पोर्टल चैनलों के द्वारा लोगों में झूठी और बिना विश्वसनीयता के खबरों को पहुंचाया जा रहा है, जिसके कारण संविधान के चौथे स्तम्भ पर भी प्रश्नचिह्न लगा है।

मैडम, देश के लगभग सभी राज्यों में इस तरह के बहुत सारे स्थानीय ऑनलाइन पोर्टल और न्यूज चैनल्स को केवल व्यवसाय के रूप में चलाया जा रहा है। इन चैनलों से संबद्ध कुछ लोग पत्रकारिता की सभी सीमाओं को लांघ कर लोगों तक गलत और तथ्यहीन खबरों को पहुंचा रहे हैं। इसके साथ ही झूठी खबरें फैलाकर सबोटाज और ब्लैकमेलिंग के भी काफी सारे उदाहरण सामने आये हैं।

श्री रमाशंकर राजभर (सलेमपुर) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश का सैनिक देश की सेवा करता है। आज तक पूरे देश के सभी जिलों में सैनिक कैन्टीन तक नहीं खुल पायी है। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र देवरिया जनपद में केवल गोरखपुर में कैन्टीन है। देवरिया जनपद और कुशीनगर जनपद के सैनिक वहां जाते हैं। आठ से दस हजार सैनिक जब तक गोरखपुर पहुंचते हैं तब तक कैन्टीन का सामान समाप्त हो जाता है।

मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि कम से कम कुशीनगर और देवरिया जनपद में सैनिकों के लिए सैनिक कैन्टीन खोली जाए। मैं इसकी सरकार से मांग करता हूं।

श्री शेर सिंह घुबाया (फिरोजपुर) : माननीय सभापति, पंजाब में तीन क्षेत्र हैं, माझा, दोआबा और मालवा। एक जानलेवा बीमारी जो पूरे देश को जकड़ चुकी है, लेकिन पंजाब में सबसे ज्यादा मालवा क्षेत्र में कैंसर के पीड़ित हजारों की गिनती में हैं। फिरोजपुर से एक ट्रेन जयपुर और बीकानेर के बीच चलती है, जिसका नाम कैंसर ट्रेन पड़ गया है। इस बारे में हमने सरकार से कई बार अनुरोध किया लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है।

फिरोजपुर में एक पीजीआई अस्पताल बनने जा रहा है, लेकिन उसके लिए फंडिंग नहीं हुई है। फाजिल्का में एक छोटा कैंसर हॉस्पिटल बनने जा रहा है। उसके लिए सिर्फ 50 करोड़ रुपये की फंडिंग हुई है। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि कैंसर पीड़ित लोगों को प्रधानमंत्री रिलीफ फंड से जो पैसा दिया जाता है, वह उनको नहीं दिया जा रहा है। जो फाइलें पड़ी हैं, उनके लिए जल्दी से जल्दी पैसे दिये जाएं। पंजाब में कैंसर का अस्पताल बना कर वहां के रोगियों को राहत दी जाए।

श्री राजकुमार चाहर (फतेहपुर सीकरी) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर दिलाना चाहता हूं। आगरा जिले में फतेहपुर सीकरी लोक सभा क्षेत्र है, जहां से मैं चुनकर आता हूं। वहां पर पांच नदियां हैं- चंबल, यमुना, उटंगन, खारी और कीवाड़ नदी। हमारी नदियों

में, जिनमें उटंगन, कीवाड़ और खारी नदी है, इनमें राजस्थान से जल आता है। हमारी तीनों नदियां सूखी पड़ी हुई हैं। किसानों को सिंचाई के लिए पानी नहीं मिल पा रहा है। उन नदियों में पानी नहीं है। वहां जल स्तर भी नीचे चला गया है। वहीं चंबल नदी है। राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश से चंबल नदी आती है। चंबल नदी में भी पानी बहुत कम हो गया है। हमारे यहां चंबल-बटेश्वर का क्षेत्र एक पर्यटन क्षेत्र कहलाता है। चंबल नदी में भी पानी ज्यादा आए। हमारी जो उटंगन, खारी और कीवाड़ नदी है, राजस्थान में जो बांध बने हुए हैं। राजस्थान के बांध से उन नदियों में पानी छोड़ा जाए।... (व्यवधान)

मैडम, मुझे पूरी बात कर लेने दीजिए। इतने कम समय में मैं अपनी बात ही नहीं रख पाऊंगा। मुझे एक मिनट का समय दीजिए। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि राजस्थान में नदियों पर जो बांध बने हुए हैं, नियमानुसार बंटवारे के हिसाब से हमारे यहां पानी आना चाहिए। राजस्थान के बांधों से हमारी नदियों के लिए पानी छोड़ा जाए। यमुना नदी को और शुद्ध किया जाए। उसका पानी पेयजल के योग्य बनाया जाए। चंबल नदी में भी अधिक पानी छोड़ा जाए।

महोदया, आपके माध्यम से मेरी सरकार से यही विनती है।

श्री श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वे (रामटेक) : मैडम, मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहूंगा कि एक विषय पर किस तरह से किसानों को परेशान किया जाता है। उनको अलग-अलग तरीकों से परेशान किया जाता है। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में कोल बेल्ट है।... (व्यवधान)

मैडम, किस तरीके से किसानों को परेशान किया जाता है, इसको मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय को बताना चाहूंगा। डब्ल्यूसीएल में किसानों की जमीन अधिगृहित की जाती है। सिंचित और असिंचित के विषय पर उस जमीन को ट्रिब्यूनल में डाल दिया जाता है। किसान 10-20 सालों तक उस ट्रिब्यूनल का चक्कर लगाते रहते हैं। डब्ल्यूसीएल नौकरी के लालच में किसानों की जमीन अधिगृहित करता है। उसके बाद वह नौकरी आवंटित भी कर देता है, लेकिन जिला अधिकारी महोदय द्वारा उसको प्रमाणित करने के बाद भी वह सिंचित और असिंचित का विषय लेकर केस को ट्रिब्यूनल में डाल देता है। किसानों को किसी न किसी तरीके से परेशान किया जाता है। किसानों को दस-दस सालों तक नौकरी के लिए घूमना पड़ता है।... (व्यवधान)

مہودیا، میں آپکے ماध्यم سے نیویدن کرنا چاہتا ہوں کی سرکار اس ویسے پر دھیان دے۔ ...

(ویوधान)

مڈم، میں کمپلیٹ کرنے دیجیے۔ آپنے اڈر تین مینٹ دیے ہیں۔ میرا اک مینٹ بھی نہیں ہوا ہے۔ ... (ویوधान)

شری موہیبللاہ (رامپور) : جاناہ سپیکر ساہیبا، میں آپکا مشکور ہوں۔ میں آپکے تواسس سے اپنے جیلے رامپور کی سامسٹیا، جینکا میں نے جیکر کیا ہے، مچیڈ بیاں کرنے جا رہا ہوں۔ اسکو میں پش کرتا ہوں۔ رامپور جیلا ہینڈوستان کی پہلی ایسی ریاسات ہے، جسنے آجادی کے باڈ سب سے پہلے مارج ہونے کے لیے ساڈن کیا تا۔ آج آجادی کے باڈ وہاں دو تہسیلے ایسی ہیں، جینکی کنیکٹویٹی ریل اور افسپرس-وے سے نہیں ہے۔ وہاں نہ کوئی سرکاری مڈیکل کالےج ہے، نہ کوئی افس ہے اور نہ ہی سرکاری انجینیئرینگ کالےج ہے۔

مڈم، میں دو ویسوں کی طرف ویسے دھیان دیلانا چاہتا ہوں۔ وہاں تہسیل شاہباڈ اور سار ہے۔ اگر یہاں سے اٹتاراخنڈ کے لیے ریلوے لائن نکال دی جائے یا آگرا افسپرسوے کو اٹتاراخنڈ کے لیے جوڈ دیا جائے تو رامپور کی یہ دو تہسیلے جوڈ جائیگی۔ یہ تہسیلے ان جگہوں میں سے آتی ہیں، جو دس کا سب سے پیٹھا کسٹر ہے۔ وہاں سڈ نگر بلاک ہے۔ اگر وہ کسٹر جوڈ جائے تو ان دونوں تہسیلوں کی پراگی اور تاروکی ہوگی۔ ... (ویوधान)

[جناب محب اللہ (رامپور): ، میڈم میں آپ کا بہت مشکور ہوں، میں آپ کے توسل سے اپنے ضلع رامپور کے مسائل جن کامیں نے ذکر کیا ہے، مزید بیان کرنے جا رہا ہوں۔ اس کو میں پیش کرتا ہوں۔ رامپور ضلع ہندوستان کی پہلی ایسی ریاست ہے، جس نے آزادی کے بعد سب سے پہلے مرج ہونے کے لیے سائن کیا تھا۔ آج آزادی کے بعد وہاں دو تحصیلیں ایسی ہیں، جن کی کنیٹیویٹی ریل اور ایکسپریس وے سے نہیں ہے۔ وہاں نہ کوئی سرکاری میڈیکل کالج ہے، نہ کوئی ایمس ہے اور نہ ہی سرکاری انجینیئرنگ کالج ہے۔

میڈم، میں دو موضوع کی طرف خاص دھیان دلانا چاہتا ہوں۔ وہاں تحصیل شاہ آباد اور سور ہے، اگر یہاں سے اتراکھنڈ کے لئے ریلوے لائن نکال دی جائے یا اگرہ ایکسپریس وے کو اتراکھنڈ کے لئے جوڑ دیا جائے تو رامپور کی یہ دو تحصیلیں جڑ جائیں گی۔ یہ تحصیلیں ان جگہوں میں سے آتی ہیں، جو ملک کا سب سے پچھڑا علاقہ ہے۔ وہاں سید نگر بلاک ہے۔ اگر وہ علاقہ جڑ جائے تو ان دونوں تحصیلوں کی بہت ترقی ہوگی۔]

श्री तारिक अनवर (कटिहार) : महोदया, मैं आपके और इस सदन के माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र कटिहार की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र कटिहार कभी जूट नगरी के रूप में विख्यात था। जहाँ आरबीएचएम जूट मिल का संचालन हजारों श्रमिकों के लिए आजीविका का स्रोत थी। यह मिल 53.39 एकड़ भूमि पर स्थापित थी, लेकिन दुर्भाग्यवश वर्ष 2016 में यह मिल बंद कर दी गई है। सूत्रों से यह जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है कि जूट मिल के संबंधित चल संपत्तियों का निष्पादन कर दिया गया है। अब अचल संपत्ति के निपटान हेतु आवश्यक कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

मैं प्रधानमंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। जैसा मैंने कहा है कि इस क्षेत्र में बड़े पैमाने पर जूट की खेती होती है। किसानों का जीवन और जीविका इसी पर निर्भर है। यह हाल सिर्फ कटिहार में नहीं है, बल्कि कटिहार के बगल में जो जिले हैं, जैसे अररिया, किशनगंज, पूर्णिया इत्यादि जिलों में भी जूट की खेती होती है। स्थानीय जूट मिलों के बंद होने के कारण किसान अपना कच्चा माल अन्य राज्यों में नहीं भेज पा रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान)

श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : आदरणीय सभापति महोदया, तुगलक वंश के शासकों ने 700 साल पहले 2,800 बीघा जमीन पर तुगलकाबाद गांव को बसाया था। जब सन् 1857 में आजादी की पहली लड़ाई लड़ी गई थी, तुगलकाबाद गांव और महरौली के समीप तंवर गोत्र के 12 गांवों ने अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ विद्रोह कर दिया था। अंग्रेजों ने उन गांववासियों को मौत के घाट उतार दिया था। अंग्रेजों

ने दंड के रूप में तुगलकाबाद गांव की 2,800 बीघा जमीन जब्त कर ली थी। सन् 1995 में बिना किसी नोटिफिकेशन के वह जमीन एसआई को ट्रांसफर कर दी गई थी।

आदरणीय सभापति महोदया, सन् 1993 के बाद जो मकान बने थे, एसआई ने उनको तोड़ने का नोटिस दे दिया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि उस नोटिस को वापस लिया जाए। अंग्रेजों ने जो सजा दी है, उस सजा से गांववासियों को मुक्ति दिलवाई जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि सन् 1857 के शहीदों के प्रति यह सच्ची श्रद्धांजलि होगी। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह मांग करना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, मेरे पास 80 से ज्यादा सदस्यों के नाम हैं तथा समय सीमित है। अगर आप एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करेंगे, तभी सभी माननीय सदस्यों को बोलने का मौका मिलेगा।

श्री जितेंद्र कुमार दोहरे – उपस्थित नहीं।

श्री नारायणदास अहिरवार – उपस्थित नहीं।

श्री अभिमन्यु सेठी जी।

श्री अभिमन्यु सेठी (भद्रक) : महोदया, मैं सबसे पहले माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी और रेल मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि रेल बजट में ओडिशा के लिए 10,500 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा की धनराशि दी गई है, जिससे ओडिशा में रेल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलपमेंट को बहुत आगे ले जाने का प्रयास किया गया है। यह विषय मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र का है। कुछ ट्रेन्स चल रही थीं, लेकिन कोविड के समय वे बंद हो गई थीं। कोविड के खत्म होने के बाद भी अभी तक उन ट्रेन्स का स्टॉपेज शुरू नहीं किया गया है। विशेषकर धौली एक्सप्रेस और ईस्ट कोस्ट एक्सप्रेस, जो सोरो, बहनागा, केंदुआपदा, मंजूरी रोड एवं मरकोना स्टेशंस पर पहले रुकती थीं, लेकिन वे ट्रेन्स अभी भी नहीं रुक रही हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि फिर से इन स्टॉपेजेज को शुरू किया जाए।...(व्यवधान)

SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY (BHONGIR): Thank you Madam for giving me this opportunity.

Madam, in Telangana, recently, we have started integrated schools. We are starting these integrated schools in every constituency, that is 119 in number. We have issued a G.O. No. 56. Our Chief Minister, Shri Revanth Reddy has provided G.O. No. 56 regarding integrated schools. My request to the Minister is that these Atal Tinkering labs are very useful and this country needs them. Therefore, I request the Minister to accept the proposal for Atal Tinkering Labs for these integrated schools, where our Chief Minister is trying to provide free education for the backward communities. He is allocating Rs.200 crore for land of 25 acres. Atal Tinkering Labs have significantly improved students' interest across the country.

This will undoubtedly benefit the State of Telangana, as we have already initiated these integrated schools. This is the need of the hour. I request that these Tinkering Labs be introduced in our Telangana to help students learn more.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Madam, I want to raise a very alarming issue regarding the attacks on temples in the United States of America. In early 2025, the Swaminarayan Hindu temple in Chino Hills, California, was defaced with anti-India graffiti, prompting widespread condemnation.

The Indian Government labelled the incident as despicable and called for stringent action against the perpetrators. Notably, this attack occurred less than ten days after a similar incident at the Swaminarayan temple in Melville, New York, where hate messages were spray-painted on the temple premises.

Given the recurrence of these incidents, it is imperative for the Government of India to engage through diplomatic channels with the United States authorities to ensure the safety and security of Hindu religious sites. Strengthening protective

measures will help prevent future occurrences and uphold the principles of religious freedom and tolerance.

This incident is part of a broader pattern of attacks on Hindu temples in the United States, raising alarm about the safety of religious minorities abroad.

The Indian Government's call for adequate security measures underscores the importance of protecting places of worship and ensuring the safety of all religious communities. I urge the Government to inform the House about what actions the U.S. Government has taken regarding such incidents.

श्री गुरजीत सिंह औजला (अमृतसर) : मैडम, आपने मुझे जीरो आवर में बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। मैं आपका ध्यान लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कंपनी के मुलाजिमों की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। वे ओपन आर्किटेक्चर एक्ट में अमेंडमेंट लाना चाहते हैं। वे द इंश्योरेंस एक्ट, 1938 के सेक्शन 42(2) में अमेंडमेंट लाना चाहते हैं। इससे प्राइवेट एलआईसी कंपनियों को यह अधिकार हो जाएगा कि वे किसी भी एजेंट के साथ काम कर सकते हैं, लेकिन एलआईसी के 14 लाख के करीब एजेंट हैं। उनका बहुत अच्छा रिश्ता है। उनकी मेहनत की वजह से जो 5 करोड़ की कंपनी वर्ष 1956 में थी, वह आज 52 लाख करोड़ की बन गई है। यदि इस अमेंडमेंट को लाएंगे तो इससे उनका भविष्य खतरे में है और कंपनी भी लॉस में जाएगी।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि लोग मेडिकलेम इंश्योरेंस लेते हैं, लेकिन उसके ऊपर 18 परसेंट जीएसटी है। सीनियर सिटीजन को इसका बहुत बड़ा नुकसान है। कोई मेडिकल सुविधा नहीं है, हॉस्पिटल नहीं है तो इंश्योरेंस लेने की जरूरत बन गई है। जब इंश्योरेंस को खरीदते हैं तो सीनियर सिटीजन 18 परसेंट कैसे देंगे। सरकार को इसको माफ करना चाहिए और एलआईसी का अमेंडमेंट लेकर नहीं आना चाहिए।

SHRI KHALILUR RAHAMAN (JANGIPUR): Madam, I rise today to bring to the attention of the House to critical issue faced by the Aligarh Muslim University Murshidabad Centre, established in 2010 in Ahrion, Murshidabad District. Despite

its potential to transform the educational landscape of this underserved region, the Centre remains constrained, offering only three courses – MBA, BA LLB, and B.Ed., while the demand for quality education continues to grow. Since its inception, no new courses have been introduced.

17.00 hrs

Expanding programmes such as BA, BSc, BTech, and skill development courses are critical to meet the educational and professional aspirations of the local youth. Importantly, Rs. 107 crore were sanctioned for the centre but only Rs. 60 crore have been released, leaving Rs. 47 crore yet to be disbursed, thereby stalling the essential development projects. Furthermore, the current annual budget of only Rs. 40 lakh is grossly inadequate to sustain operation.

I strongly urge the Ministry of Education to release the amount of Rs. 47 crore, and allocate additional resources to ensure that the centre achieves its mission of empowering students. Thank you.

***SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SURESH DHANORKAR (CHANDRAPUR):** Hon. Chairperson, I represent Chandrapur Lok Sabha Constituency and there is a an urgent need to develop rail network in my area. Chandrapur and Yavatmal both are industrial districts and no supporting railway infrastructure is available there. The rail routes like Ballarpur–Pune and Ballarpur-Mumbai need fast and superfast trains like Vande Bharat. A DEMU train should be started between Nagpur and Chandrapur for the daily passengers. The passenger train operations which were

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

stalled during Corona Pandemic should also be started at earliest.

This is my earnest request to the Union Government. Thank you.

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल (पश्चिम चम्पारण) : सभापति महोदया, मैं सदन का ध्यान स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड ने बेतिया के कुमारबाग में स्टील प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट लगाया है। उसका लक्ष्य 20 हजार टन स्टील शीट और 50 हजार टन पाइप का उत्पादन करना है।

17.02 hrs

(Hon. speaker in the Chair)

लेकिन आज तक उसमें केवल 600 टन पाइप का उत्पादन हुआ है। वे यह एक्सप्लेनेशन देते हैं कि जिन 137 लोगों को लिया गया, उनमें टेक्निकल लोग कम थे। यूपीए सरकार के समय में अगर गलत लोगों को स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड ने लिया तो भी अब टेक्निकल लोगों को लेकर स्टील प्लांट को चालू करें। टीएमटी सरिया के लिए सेल ने जो '50' एकड़ जमीन ली है, उसको वह शीघ्र चालू करे और 137 लोगों का समायोजन उचित जगह पर करके मेरे यहां प्रॉपर सरिया का उत्पादन स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड शुरू करे।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आज होली का माहौल है, इसलिए माननीय सदस्य होली पर जाएं तो शून्य काल में बोलकर जाएं। लेकिन सकारात्मक बोलें और एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करनी होगी, क्योंकि 80 माननीय सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं और सभी को मौका देना है।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल (नागौर) : महोदय, 50 सदस्य तो चले गए हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : कोई नहीं गया है, सभी 80 माननीय सदस्य यहां बैठे हैं। आपका नंबर नहीं आने वाला है।

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI (THOOTHUKKUDI): Sir, as per the PMGSY-III guidelines, the roads, which are being selected, shall preferably be of length not less than five kilometres. But, in States like Tamil Nadu where the connectivity is already good, we need mostly roads for the last mile connectivity, which are less than two kilometres or 1.5 kilometres. But, the guidelines do not

allow this. It is only taken on case-to-case basis. As a result, only 20 such roads have been approved in Tamil Nadu so far by the Ministry.

The 36th Report of the Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj had recommended reduction of minimum road length criteria to two kilometres, which the Government has not yet accepted.

Therefore, I request the Government to modify the PM Gram Sadak Yojana-III to reduce the minimum road length criteria to 1.5 kilometres to benefit most of the States. Thank you.

SHRIMATI ANITA SUBHADARSHINI (ASKA): Jai Jagannath!

Hon. Speaker Sir, the healthcare infrastructure of my parliamentary constituency, Aska, which falls in the Ganjam district of the State of Odisha, is at the verge of collapsing because of the lack of political interest of the previous State Government. Access to good health and basic medical facilities is the right of the people of my constituency. As now there is a double-engine Government, I demand from the Central Government, through you, to provide financial assistance of Rs. 200 crore to my State so that the people of my State can get basic facilities as there is a demand of a diagnostic centre since long.

Sir, I have one more request related to the Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Kendra. It is a humble request to the Central Government to issue a circular through the State Government to allow one room in the local CSAs so that the PM Jan Aushadhi Kendra can work over there. The people of my State would be highly obliged. Thank you.

DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN (DAVANAGERE): Thank you, hon. Speaker Sir,

for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, through you, I wish to draw the attention of the Ministry of Agriculture towards a pressing concern of areca nut farmers, particularly in Karnataka which is the largest producer of this crop. Areca nut is a major commercial crop which is cultivated in more than 10 States across the country. Karnataka alone contributes over 40 per cent of its total production. The crop is grown in more than 15 districts of Karnataka, and my Lok Sabha constituency, Davanagere, also contributes significantly to the production of this crop. Nearly 10 lakh families in Karnataka are directly and indirectly dependent on areca nut cultivation for their livelihood. However, the areca nut growers are facing severe distress due to multiple challenges like high susceptibility to diseases which significantly reduces the yield. Illicit import of areca nut from other countries has also led to a sharp decline in prices. The lack of price stability is also a concern.

Therefore, Sir, I urge the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare to regulate the areca nut prices, impose heavy import duties, and prevent illegal imports to protect farmers. I also request for the establishment of Areca Nut Board like the Makhana Board to ensure price stability, promote research, expand cultivation, and improve marketing for long-term sustainability. Thank you.

श्रीमती रुचि वीरा (मुरादाबाद) : धन्यवाद, अध्यक्ष महोदय । मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र पीतलनगरी, मुरादाबाद की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहती हूँ।

मान्यवर, मुरादाबाद-हरिद्वार वाया धामपुर मार्ग पर 432-बी रेलवे कासिंग है। यह रोड हरिद्वार-देहरादून एवं चार धाम को बंगाल, बिहार एवं पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश से जोड़ती है। यह रेलवे लाइन जम्मू-हावड़ा की मेन लाइन है और अनेक लंबी दूरी की महत्वपूर्ण ट्रेन्स एवं मालगाड़ियों का संचालन इसी रेल

मार्ग से होता है। रेलवे क्रांशिंग के बार-बार बंद होने से लोगों को घंटों जाम का सामना करना पड़ता है।

मान्यवर, इसी तरह कांठ-अमरोहा मार्ग पर 433-बी रेलवे कांशिंग है, जो कि दिल्ली से उत्तराखण्ड वाया कांठ मार्ग पर स्थित है। इन दोनों मार्गों पर रेलवे ओवर ब्रिज (ROB) अथवा अण्डर पास का निर्माण कराने की कृपा करें।

मान्यवर, काशीपुर, उत्तराखण्ड से धामपुर तक एक नई रेल लाइन प्रस्तावित है। इस रेलवे लाइन को वाया ठाकुरद्वारा बनवाया जाए, जिससे कि उस क्षेत्र के सभी यात्रियों का सम्पर्क जम्मू-हावड़ा मेन लाइन से हो सके। धन्यवाद।

प्रो. वर्षा एकनाथ गायकवाड़ (मुम्बई उत्तर-मध्य) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से फुटवियर एवं लेदर उद्योगों से जुड़े हुए लाखों व्यापारी, कारीगरों एवं श्रमिकों की बात यहां पर रखना चाहती हूं। आज उनकी आजीविका पर जीएसटी का बहुत बड़ा बोझ आ गया है। छोटे मध्यम वर्ग के व्यापारी लेदर और फुटवियर का काम करते हैं। मैं बताना चाहती हूं कि पहले कारीगर जो पांच सौ रुपये के जूते बनाता था, उस पर जीएसटी पांच टका थी, जिसे बढ़ाकर 12 टका कर दिया गया है। जो लेदर के गारमेंट्स बनाते हैं, उन पर 18 परसेंट जीएसटी लगाई गई है।

महोदय, मेरी विनती है कि छोटे-छोटे कारीगर अपनी आजीविका के लिए ये सामान बनाने का काम करते हैं। बड़े-बड़े व्यापारियों के साथ इनका कॉम्पिटीशन भी नहीं हो सकता। यह एक पारम्परिक व्यवसाय है, जिसमें अपने तरीके से ये काम करते हैं। आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदया से विनती करना चाहती हूं कि जीएसटी को कम किया जाए। 500 रुपये के फुटवियर पर जिस तरह से पहले 5 टका जीएसटी था, उसे भी बंद करके उनको मुफ्त में यह कार्य करने का मौका दिया जाए। धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा (जयपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, धन्यवाद। मुझे आज बहुत समय बाद बोलने का मौका मिला है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अभी तो 543 मैम्बर्स हैं। जब मैम्बर्स की संख्या बढ़ जाएगी तो बहुत मुश्किल से नम्बर आएगा।

श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि मेरे जयपुर शहर में जब सड़के टूट जाती हैं, चूँकि उनके रख-रखाव के लिए तीन एजेंसियां काम करती हैं। वे तीन एजेंसियां नगर निगम, स्थानीय विकास प्राधिकरण और राज्य लोक निर्माण हैं। जब दूसरी एजेंसीज़ काम करती हैं, सड़क खोद देती है तो इन तीनों एजेंसियों को जाकर कहना पड़ता है। लोगों को पता भी नहीं होता है कि कौन सा डिपार्टमेंट यह काम करेगा।

मैं समझती हूँ कि मेरे शहर में ही नहीं, बल्कि देश के और शहरों में भी यह समस्या रहती होगी।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : 'दिशा' की मीटिंग में एक बार सबको बुलाइए और कोऑर्डिनेशन करवाइए।

श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा यह कहना है कि सड़कों के टूटने की वजह से जन-धन की हानि भी होती है और ट्रेफिक में भी समस्या आती है। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि केन्द्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों से कहे कि जिस तरीके से बिजली बोर्ड और जल बोर्ड हैं, उसी तरीके से सड़कों के रख-रखाव के लिए भी एक बोर्ड बना दिया जाए, ताकि जनता को भी इधर-उधर न जाना पड़े। उस बोर्ड की जिम्मेदारी हो जाए कि जहां भी सड़कों की मरम्मत की जरूरत हो, वहां वह बोर्ड उसकी जिम्मेदारी लेकर सड़कों का रख-रखाव करे।

श्री विशालदादा प्रकाशबापू पाटील (सांगली) : सर, मैं पूरे सदन की ओर से आपका विशेष आभार प्रकट करूंगा, क्योंकि आपने हमें बोलने का मौका दिया है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप सभी को बोलने का बहुत मौका मिलता है।

श्री विशालदादा प्रकाशबापू पाटील : सर, आपकी वजह से हमें बोलने का मौका मिलता है। आप बहुत दयालू हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे क्षेत्र के अकाली भागों से जो गोल्डस्मिथ और ज्वैल्स यानी स्वर्णकार आते हैं, उन स्वर्णकारों पर बहुत अन्याय होता है। सांगली से ये लोग आते हैं। सांगली में तासगांव, कोडुमल, खानापुर और राजपाड़ी के भाग से जो लोग आते हैं, वे देश के कोने-कोने में जाकर सोने का व्यापार करते हैं। उन्हें वहां की पुलिस बहुत ज्यादा तंग करती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इनके प्रोटेक्शन के लिए सरकार कोई न कोई उपाय निकाले, जिससे इनकी तकलीफ कम हो सके।

श्रीमती कृष्णा देवी शिवशंकर पटेल (बांदा) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार के माननीय खनिज मंत्री जी के समक्ष अपनी बात रखना चाहती हूँ। मैं ऐसे क्षेत्र से चुनकर आती हूँ, जहाँ बालू का पर्याप्त खनिज भण्डार मौजूद है एवं उसके अंधाधुंध दोहन के चलते अवैध खनन एवं ओवरलोड का कारोबार खूब फलफूल रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कई बार जिला बांदा व चित्रकूट के उच्च अधिकारियों को पत्र के माध्यम से अवगत कराया, किन्तु कोई कार्रवाई न होने से अवैध कारोबारियों के हौसले बुलन्द हैं। अनवरत ओवरलोडिंग जारी है, जिससे प्रायः तेजगति के कारण अत्यधिक दुर्घटनाएँ होती हैं व खनन की जगह से मन मुताबिक रास्ते बनाने के कारण किसानों को भी फसलों का नुकसान उठाना पड़ रहा है।

किसानों व आम नागरिकों को होने वाली इन परेशानियों से निजात दिलाने के लिए माननीय मंत्री जी क्या कदम उठायेंगे?

श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी (महासमुन्द) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत महानदी ओडिशा और छत्तीसगढ़ की जीवन रेखा मानी जाती है। यह नदी न केवल इन राज्यों के लाखों लोगों के जीवन का आधार है, बल्कि यहाँ के पारिस्थितिक तंत्र का भी महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है। महानदी पर निर्भर कृषि क्षेत्र और आबादी का आकार बहुत बड़ा है। लगभग 11,000 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र में फैला हुआ महानदी का जलग्रहण क्षेत्र, लाखों किसानों की कृषि आय का मुख्य स्रोत है। इस नदी के पानी पर लगभग 70 लाख लोगों का जीवन-यापन निर्भर करता है।

जिसमें प्रमुख रूप से जल आपूर्ति, सिंचाई, मछली पालन, और जल परिवहन शामिल हैं। हाल ही में, इस नदी के किनारे रेत के अवैध उत्खनन की घटनाएँ बढ़ी हैं, जिससे नदी के पारिस्थितिक तंत्र में गंभीर बदलाव आ रहे हैं। इस अवैध खनन के कारण जल स्तर में गिरावट, नदी के प्रवाह में रुकावट और पर्यावरणीय असंतुलन उत्पन्न हो रहा है, जो कि स्थानीय समुदायों के लिए संकट का कारण बन रहा है। इससे प्रभावित कृषि भूमि, जल आपूर्ति, और मछली पालन जैसी गतिविधियों को गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है। क्या सरकार इस अवैध रेत खनन पर नियंत्रण पाने के लिए प्रभावी कदम उठाने की योजना बना रही है, ताकि महानदी के पारिस्थितिक तंत्र को संरक्षित किया जा सके।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह मांग करती हूँ कि इस गंभीर समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाए।

श्रीमती संजना जाटव (भरतपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र भरतपुर राजस्थान का प्रमुख शहर है और सन 2013 से राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र एनसीआर का हिस्सा है।... (व्यवधान)

श्री हरीश चंद्र मीना (टोंक-सवाई माधोपुर) : सर, फोटो नहीं आ रही है।

श्रीमती संजना जाटव : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय करीबन 10 साल बीत जाने के बाद भी मेरा क्षेत्र आज तक मूलभूत सुविधाओं के मामले में बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। मेरे क्षेत्र के करीब 70,000 डीजल वाहनों और ईंट-भट्टों जैसे लघु उद्योगों को एनसीआर के नाम पर खत्म किया गया है, जिसके कारण लाखों लोग मजदूर हो गए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करती हूँ कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में बेहतर सड़कें, परिवहन, यातायात, बड़े प्रसिद्ध शिक्षा संस्थान, बिजली आपूर्ति, जलापूर्ति, स्वास्थ्य, कचरा प्रबंधन, जल निकासी, युवाओं को रोजगार के लिए प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाकर मेरे क्षेत्र को लाभांशित करें अन्यथा भरतपुर को एनसीआर से हटा दिया जाए।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं आपकी जगह हरीश मीना जी को बोलने के लिए मौका दूंगा।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : हरीश मीना जी।

आप कह रहे थे कि फोटो नहीं आ रहा था। आप बोलिए आपका फोटो आएगा।

श्री हरीश चंद्र मीना : नहीं, सर, मैं मैडम की फोटो के लिए कह रहा था।... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे लोकहित के मुद्दे पर बोलने का मौका दिया है। महोदय जैसा आपको विदित है कि केंद्र सरकार द्वारा संचालित केंद्रीय विद्यालयों और जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालयों में शिक्षा उच्च स्तर की है और इनमें गुणवत्ता है। ये ज्यादातर जिला मुख्यालयों में हैं। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि नीतियों में परिवर्तन करके तहसील स्तर पर केंद्रीय विद्यालय खोले जाएं ताकि हमारे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के गरीब लड़कों को अच्छी शिक्षा का लाभ मिले। बहुत-बहुत आभार,

धन्यवाद ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सुश्री जोतिमणि जी ।

सुश्री एस. जोतिमणि (करूर) : सर, माइक ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माइक चालू है । आप बोलना शुरू कीजिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं यह बात आपको समझा दूँ कि माइक का कंट्रोल मेरे पास नहीं है । माइक का कंट्रोल, रिमोट ऊपर से है ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं आपको एक दिन का किस्सा बताता हूँ । आप विराजिए । अभी इंडोनेशिया के राष्ट्रपति आए थे तो उन्होंने बाहर कहीं सुना होगा कि माइक का कंट्रोल माननीय स्पीकर के पास है तो उन्होंने पूरा चेक किया कि कंट्रोल कहाँ है । मैंने कहा कि कंट्रोल नहीं है ।

***SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI (KARUR):** Hon Speaker Sir, Thank you for this opportunity. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, the 100 days employment scheme is facing crisis throughout the country. Union Government has been drastically reducing the funds allocated for this 100 day Employment Guarantee Scheme. Whether there is a demand of 2 lakh and 70 thousand Crore Rupees for MGNREGA, only a meagre 86000 Crore is being allocated to this Scheme. It is mandatory to provide wages for the beneficiaries once in 15 days under this Scheme. But now the payments are pending for more than 3 to 4 months. A total of Rs. 12,219 Crore amount is pending as wages to be released under this Scheme. And for the construction work, a total of Rs. 1227

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Crore is pending for release. Therefore, for the entire country, a total amount of Rs 23446 Crore is pending as dues. Especially for Tamil Nadu, wages amount to Rs. 1652 Crore and payment for material component amounting to Rs1056 Crore are to be released under MGNREGA. Thus, this pending dues to Tamil Nadu comes to a total of Rs 2708 Crore.

Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written a letter to the Union Government in this regard. Even after that the dues have not been released. As a result, the rural people, especially the poor, are worst affected. The condition of women, differently-abled persons and senior citizens are very much pathetic. I therefore urge upon the Union Government that the pending due of Rs 2708 Crore should immediately be released to Tamil Nadu. Moreover, as provided during the Congress regime in India, the employment under this Scheme should be guaranteed and provided for at least 100 days besides enhancing the wages to Rs 400 per man days of work. Thank you. *Vanakkam*.

श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा (काजीरंगा) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे शून्य काल में बोलने का मौका दिया।

असम में बहुत स्थान हैं जहाँ टूरिस्ट्स पहुंचते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ टूरिज्म राज्य सरकार के साथ मिलकर ऑफिस और हैल्प डैस्क की व्यवस्था करे। मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ टूरिज्म और राज्य सरकार मिलकर 'मे आई हैल्प' डैस्क की व्यवस्था करे क्योंकि टूरिस्ट्स को कभी-कभी बहुत दिक्कत होती है। इसकी व्यवस्था होने से विजिटर्स को आसानी हो जाएगी।

श्री उज्ज्वल रमण सिंह (इलाहाबाद) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से जलवायु परिवर्तन के दुष्प्रभाव से उत्पन्न स्थिति के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में दाखिल हालिया हलफनामे सरकार ने हिमालय में गंगा की उद्गम धाराओं

में पांच नए बांध परियोजनाओं की सिफारिश की है, जबकि पूर्व कैबिनेट सचिव की रिपोर्ट है और एक नीतिगत निर्णय को पलटा गया है जिसमें पहले साफ तौर पर कहा गया था कि गंगा बेसिन में कोई नई जल विद्युत परियोजना नहीं होगी। आज जब जलवायु परिवर्तन के दुष्प्रभाव से हिमालय क्षेत्र में साल दर साल आपदाएं बढ़ रही हैं, ऐसे में हिमालय पर्यावरण और हमारी राष्ट्रीय नदी में सरकार द्वारा यह खिलवाड़ क्यों किया जा रहा है?

मैं आपके माध्यम से पर्यावरण मंत्री जी को कहना चाहूंगा कि सड़क चौड़ीकरण परियोजना, चार धाम रेलवे, जल विद्युत परियोजना, बेलगाम पर्यटन और निर्माण आदि से हिमालय गंगा क्षेत्र पर अत्यंत दबाव से पर्यावरण में अपूर्णीय क्षति उत्पन्न हो रही है। प्रदूषण के स्तर और ब्लैक कार्बन के उत्सर्जन से ग्लेशियर पर दुष्प्रभाव के कारण आपदाओं में पिछले कुछ वर्षों में अभूतपूर्व वृद्धि दिखाई दे रही है।

***SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE (THANE):** Hon'ble Speaker Sir, there are around 3691 memorials and historical places which are under protection of ASI. Out of this, around 25% memorials are related to British and Mughal Era and they have no connection with Indian culture and civilization. Yesterday was the martyr day of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj. Aurangzeb had tortured him to death for conversion and also destroyed Hindu temples. He had also killed 9th and 10th Sikh Gurus, but his grave is still there at Khultabad in Maharashtra. We should remove the graves, tombs and memorials of such people who tried to enslave us and worked against our culture and people of this country. क्या यह उचित है कि जिन्होंने भारत को गुलाम बनाया, वीर स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों का दमन किया, उनकी यादों को हम विरासत मानकर सुरक्षित करें? यह हमारे स्वाभिमान और आत्मा की आवाज का अपमान है।

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

****SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM (PEDDAPALLE):** Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. 35 years ago, Kaka Venkataswamy introduced pension for the benefit of workers of Singareni Collieries. Since 35 years, pension has not been revised from ₹1500. They are fighting for justice. Singareni workers participated in the Telangana movement. But after retirement, these workers who are giving light to our country are seeing darkness in their life. We can't buy even one rice bag with ₹ 1500. ₹1500 is not enough when we visit a doctor. How can we justify ₹1500 pension even after 35 years? They are fighting for justice and I demand that this pension be revised to at least ₹ 10,000. Thank you.

श्रीमती शांभवी (समस्तीपुर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान बिहार के युवाओं की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। यह सबको पता है कि बिहार के युवा टेक्नोलॉजी और इनोवेशन के क्षेत्र में अद्भुत प्रतिभा रखते हैं, लेकिन इसके बावजूद बिहार में एक भी सॉफ्टवेयर पार्क नहीं है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगी कि हमारे लोक सभा क्षेत्र समस्तीपुर में सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क्स ऑफ इंडिया (एसटीपीआई) की योजना के तहत एक इनक्यूबेशन सेंटर बनाया जाए। इससे बिहार के युवाओं की दो समस्याओं का समाधान होगा। सबसे पहले बिहार में जो ब्रेन ड्रेन हो रहा है, बिहार के जो युवा हैं, वे पढ़ाई पूरी करके बिहार से बाहर काम कर रहे हैं। इसको ब्रेन ड्रेन कहते हैं। इस समस्या का भी समाधान होगा। साथ में बिहार के युवा जो पलायन करते हैं, उसका भी समाधान होगा। बिहार के युवाओं को टेक्नोलॉजी और इनोवेशन के स्टार्ट-अप में बहुत मदद मिलेगी। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री आदित्य यादव (बदायूं) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान अपने लोक सभा

** English translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu.

क्षेत्र बदायूं की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

महोदय, बदायूं जनपद के अंदर 5000 से अधिक पंजीकृत औद्योगिक इकाइयां हैं, जहां पर घनी आबादी है। आबादी के कारण सड़कों पर जाम की स्थिति बनती है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि बदायूं को बरेली से मुरादाबाद, शाहजहांपुर, आगरा और फर्रुखाबाद के मुख्य मार्ग से जोड़ते हुए अगर हम एक आउटर रिंग रोड को बनाने का प्रस्ताव रखते हैं तो इससे एक्सीडेंट होने की भी समस्या खत्म होगी। इस औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के अंदर हम लोगों को बदायूं को आगे बढ़ाने का मौका मिलेगा।

साथ ही मैं बदायूं की तरफ से अध्यक्ष महोदय आपको और सभी मैम्बर्स को होली के इस पावन पर्व पर शुभकामनाएं देता हूं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI S. SUPONGMEREN JAMIR (NAGALAND): Sir, I want to remind the House of the forgotten volunteers, the village guards who were recognised by the External Affairs Ministry on 1st March, 1957. At present, they are there to guard against invaders and intruders. They are guarding 120 villages that fall on the Indo-Myanmar border, covering six districts, including Mon, Tuensang, Kiphire, Meluri, Noklak and Longleng. They are still neglected by the State Government as well as by the Minister of the Home Affairs as they are getting salary of only Rs. 3,000 per month, Rs. 100 for clothing allowances annually, and Rs. 60 per month for the rations. So, I would like to request the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, to look into the matter.

Secondly, regarding the Act East Policy, these village guards are guarding the International Trade Centres in the border areas. So, instead of making the boundary, which will have restriction of free movement within 10 kms, a village guard should be deployed with full facilities. So, I would request the hon. Minister

not to construct the international boundary. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER (MALAPPURAM): Sir, I wish to submit a very serious situation in the higher education sector of the country. The higher education sector is deteriorating day by day because of the wrong policies.

A recent circular from the University Grants Commission has raised concerns regarding its potentially negative impact on the autonomy and quality of higher education in India. Another concern is that it will be a potential threat to academic freedom as the circular could limit the scope for teachers and researchers to explore by dictating the content and syllabi of ideological narratives. This is a very serious issue.

We all know, the regulatory bodies have to play a pivotal role in purifying the system. Instead, it is polluting the system. I humbly appeal to the Government to come forward to the rescue of the higher education sector in this country.

श्री नरेश चंद्र उत्तम पटेल (फतेहपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान फतेहपुर जनपद में 18 गांवों में रहने वाली भाट जाति, जो विमुक्त जाति है, उसको अनुसूचित जनजाति में शामिल करने की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

मान्यवर, ये सब भीख मांग कर जी रहे हैं। हमारे जनपद में 18 गांवों में जो भाट जाति के लोग हैं, उनको अनुसूचित जाति या किसी भी श्रेणी में आरक्षण नहीं मिल रहा है। मेरे पास एक स्टूडेंट, जो टॉपर था, वह परसों मिला। उसने कहा कि मैंने लेखपाल की परीक्षा पास की है, लेकिन मुझे आरक्षण की किसी श्रेणी का कोई लाभ नहीं मिला। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री सागर ईश्वर खंडे (बीदर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज किसान बहुत ही मुश्किल में है। उनकी फसलों की खरीदारी एमएसपी पर नहीं हो रही है। हमारे क्षेत्र में बहुत से किसान सोयाबीन उगाते हैं। सरकार प्रति एकड़ सिर्फ पाँच क्विंटल सोयाबीन खरीदती है और कुल मिलाकर एक किसान से 20

क्विंटल तक खरीदारी सीमित रखती है। इस कारण ज्यादा फसल उगाने वाले किसानों के साथ यह अन्याय है। खरीदी का टाइम भी जल्दी खत्म हो जाता है। इस वजह से बहुत से किसानों को एमएसपी का लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। हमारे क्षेत्र में 20 लाख क्विंटल से ज्यादा सोयाबीन उगाया जाता है। लेकिन 20 लाख क्विंटल से कम सोयाबीन की खरीदी हुई है। इसका मतलब यही है कि 90 परसेंट से ज्यादा किसानों को एमएसपी का लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। सोयाबीन का मार्केट रेट साढ़े तीन हजार रुपए है। एमएसपी का रेट लगभग 4,900 रुपए है।

मेरी मांग है कि हमारे क्षेत्र में अभी भी बहुत सारा सोयाबीन पड़ा हुआ है, जिसे सरकार को खरीदना चाहिए।

In future, such restrictions on procurement of crops under MSP should not be put so that all farmers can avail the benefit of MSP.

श्री सुधीर गुप्ता (मन्दसौर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे लोक महत्व के विषय पर बोलने के लिए आपने अनुमति दी, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

सर्वप्रथम, मैं मंदसौर-नीमच संसदीय क्षेत्र के लाखों कृषकों की ओर से मोदी सरकार और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में सिंचाई सुविधाओं में लगातार विकास हो रहा है। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में 125 से अधिक प्रकार की नियमित फसलें, बागवानी फसलें और औषधीय फसलों का उत्पादन होता है। क्या मंदसौर संसदीय क्षेत्र को कृषि अनुसंधान केन्द्र, कृषि उत्पाद निर्यात हेतु केन्द्र, कृषि शिक्षा के केन्द्र और कृषि उत्पादों के प्रॉसेस हेतु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए ध्यान देते हुए चयन करेंगे?

श्री तनुज पुनिया (बाराबंकी) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे शून्यकाल में बोलने का मौका दिया, मैं इसके लिए आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

मैं आपके माध्यम से आयुष्मान भारत योजना, जो सरकार की एक महत्वाकांक्षी योजना है, की कमियों की ओर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा।

मैं इससे संबंधित समस्याओं के समाधान के बारे में भी कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे क्षेत्र

में पिछले दो-तीन महीने से नये आयुष्मान भारत कार्ड नहीं बन रहे हैं। उसके पहले लगभग एक साल तक, छः यूनिट से ज्यादा जिनके राशन कार्ड में नाम थे, केवल उन्हीं के कार्ड बन रहे थे। मेरा कहना है कि कम यूनिट वालों के भी कार्ड बनने चाहिए। इसके लिए दोबारा पोर्टल को खोलना चाहिए।

लोग जब आयुष्मान भारत कार्ड लेकर अस्पताल जाते हैं, तो अस्पताल वाले कहते हैं कि इसमें केवाईसी नहीं है, इसके कारण से यह ब्लॉक हो गया है। इसको ठीक कराने में कई घंटे निकल जाते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर कार्ड में कोई दिक्कत आती है, तो उसके बारे में मोबाइल पर मैसेज जाए या अन्य माध्यमों से लाभार्थियों तक मैसेज पहुंचाए जाएं कि आपके कार्ड में यह दिक्कत है और आप इसको यहाँ जाकर ठीक करा सकते हैं। यह मेरा सुझाव है।

श्री प्रवीण पटेल (फूलपुर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र फूलपुर में ग्राम सभा अम्दावा के अंतर्गत तेंदुई, भागीपुर, कुआडिह, गोतावा, सरपतीपुर, भोजपुर, हरुसा, जोहरा, बहादुरपुर, बरियारी, महरौड़ा, मनिकापुर, जगबंधनपुर जैसे 14 गांव हैं, जहाँ से रिंग रोड गई है। वर्ष 2022 में रिंग रोड के लिए जमीनों का अधिग्रहण किया गया था। इसके लिए वहाँ बाजार मूल्य से कम लोगों को मुआवजा दिया गया, जिसके कारण किसानों को काफी परेशानियाँ उठानी पड़ी। अभी यहाँ के किसानों को तब ज्यादा समस्या आ गई जब दिसम्बर, 2024 को आवास विकास परिषद ने उन 14 गांवों की जमीनों को अधिग्रहण के लिए नोटिस देना शुरू किया है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से मांग करता हूँ कि यहाँ के किसानों की भूमि का अधिग्रहण निश्चित रूप से नहीं किया जाए ताकि यहाँ के किसान अपनी किसानी कर सकें और अपने परिवार के जीवनयापन करने के लिए अच्छी व्यवस्था कर सकें।

ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI (NANDURBAR): Hon. Speaker, Sir, in September 2019, the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes had said that Ladakh should be included in the Sixth Schedule. Many groups have also said it. The Ministry of Home Affairs has given a reply to the Standing Committee that it should not be included but there is fear that businesses and conglomerates will

take over the culture and the tradition of Ladakh. Definitely, there is need to introduce the Sixth Schedule in Ladakh. But Fifth and Sixth Schedules should be there in all the scheduled areas including my Nandurbar Lok Sabha Constituency. पेसा कानून पूरी तरह से महाराष्ट्र में लागू होना चाहिए, यह मैं विनती करता हूँ।

धन्यवाद।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री बलवंत बसवंत वानखडे – उपस्थित नहीं।

श्री सुखदेव भगत (लोहरदगा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, धन्यवाद।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, चैत्र मास के शुक्ल पक्ष में मनाई जाने वाली सूर्य और धरती की पूजा, जो आदिवासियों का महत्वपूर्ण त्यौहार सरहुल है, जो पुरी के जगन्नाथ जी की रथ यात्रा, रांची की राम नवमी की शोभा यात्रा और सरहुल की शोभा यात्रा, ये भारत की तीन बड़ी शोभा यात्राएं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आदिवासी, जो प्रकृति के पुजारी होते हैं, सरकार के पूरे हॉलिडे कैलेंडर में एक भी आदिवासी त्यौहार पर राष्ट्रीय अवकाश नहीं है। मेरा आपसे विनम्र निवेदन है कि आगामी चैत्र मास के शुक्ल पक्ष में जो सरहुल की पूजा है, उसके लिए राष्ट्रीय अवकाश घोषित किया जाए।

आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद और सभी सम्माननीय सदस्यों को होली की बहुत-बहुत शुभकामनाएं।

SHRI DURAI VAIKO (TIRUCHIRAPPALLI): Sir, I have to raise an important issue which pertains to wild boar population and its impact on farming in Tamil Nadu. Almost 70 per cent of all districts in Tamil Nadu are infested with the huge wild boar population. Though our Tamil Nadu Government, under the able leadership of our Chief Minister, Shri M.K. Stalin, has enacted a legislation to mitigate this crisis, I am afraid the wild boar population has exploded and the Tamil Nadu Forest Department lacks infrastructure and resources to offer a complete remedy.

I bring to the attention of this House that the Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has the sole authority to designate any wildlife species as vermin to enable its culling.

So, I appeal to the Ministry of the Environment, Forest and Climate Change and the Union Government to designate wild boar as vermin in Tamil Nadu for their culling and removal from the non-forest areas.

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल (डुमरियागंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले दिनों आपके नेतृत्व में पी20 हुआ और प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में जी20 हुआ। इसमें दुनिया भर से आए हुए राष्ट्राध्यक्षों को काला नमक चावल, जिसको गौतम बुद्ध के प्रसाद के रूप में रेखांकित किया गया है और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने उसको 'वन डिस्ट्रिक्ट, वन प्रोडक्ट' के रूप में अडॉप्ट भी किया है। आपको इसकी जानकारी भी है।

इसके बावजूद आज उसके इम्पोर्ट के लिए, मैं आपके माध्यम से मांग करता हूँ कि Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) के केंद्र का वहां गठन हो, क्योंकि आज एमेजॉन और फ्लिपकार्ट पर इसकी मांग है। पूरी दुनिया भर में बुद्ध को मानने वाले लोग इसको बुद्ध के प्रसाद के रूप में स्वीकार करते हैं। सिक्स-एडी पूर्व में गौतम बुद्ध इसको प्रसाद के रूप में दिया करते थे।

अतः इसके विस्तार के लिए भारत सरकार कदम उठाए, यह मैं आपके माध्यम से मांग करता हूँ।

धन्यवाद।

डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान (बागपत) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज बागपत, उत्तर प्रदेश में सुपर स्पेशियलटी अस्पताल की स्थापना की आवश्यकता के बारे में एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा उठाना चाहता हूँ। बागपत जिला तेजी से विकास की ओर

बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन यहां अभी भी सुपर स्पेशियलिटी स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं जैसे कार्डियोलॉजी, ऑन्कोलॉजी, नेफ्रोलॉजी, और न्यूरोलॉजी की कमी है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप, बागपत के निवासी गंभीर उपचार के लिए मेरठ या दिल्ली जैसे दूर-दराज के शहरों में जाने के लिए मजबूर होते हैं, जिससे उन्हें आर्थिक बोझ और मानसिक तनाव का सामना करना पड़ता है।

यह समस्या विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण इलाकों और आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए गंभीर है। उनके लिए दूर-दराज के अस्पतालों में इलाज कराना असंभव है। यदि बागपत में एक सुपर स्पेशियलिटी अस्पताल स्थापित किया जाए, तो इससे स्थानीय निवासियों को समय पर, सस्ती और गुणवत्तापूर्ण स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं मिल सकेंगी, और उन्हें दूर-दराज के शहरों में जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी।

इसलिए, मैं माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से विनम्र अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे बागपत में सुपर-स्पेशियलिटी अस्पताल की स्थापना के लिए शीघ्र कदम उठाएं, ताकि यहां के लोग बेहतर स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं का लाभ उठा सकें।

धन्यवाद।

17.39 hrs

(Shri Jagdambika Pal in the Chair)

SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY (TIRUPATI): Sir, I would like to raise an important issue regarding the treatment of All India Services and Group-I officers by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Since June 2024, several officers have reportedly been placed on compulsory wait without being assigned postings. I seek clarification on how many cases have been registered against All India Services and Group-I officers since June 2024 along with the number of Departmental inquiries initiated or completed. What legal provisions exist to prevent harassment and ensure that these officers are not treated with vindictiveness?

I urge the Government to address the issue promptly and protect the dignity

of these officers and maintain the efficiency of governance.

श्री रविन्द्र वसंतराव चव्हाण (नांदेड़) : महोदय, धन्यवाद ।

महोदय, सरकारी कर्मचारी अपने सम्पूर्ण जीवन के महत्वपूर्ण भाग को सरकार की नीतियों को लागू करने में एवं राष्ट्र की सेवा में समर्पित कर देते हैं । जब वे सरकारी सेवा से रिटायर होते हैं तो एनपीएस/यूपीएस जैसी योजनाओं के माध्यम से उनका आगे का जीवन अंधकार में चला जाता है । उन्हें बढ़ापे में गरिमा के साथ जीने के लिए संघर्ष करना पड़ रहा है ।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि लाखों कर्मचारियों की माँगों को ध्यान में रखकर सरकार ओल्ड पेंशन स्कीम को देश में कब तब लागू करने वाली है? धन्यवाद ।

श्री किशोरी लाल (अमेठी) : महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

मैं आज सरकार से अपने क्षेत्र की दो रेल लाइनों के बारे में बात करना चाहता हूँ । एक लाइन रायबरेली-महाराजगंज वाया अकबरगंज है और दूसरी लाइन ऊंचाहार-अमेठी-सुल्तानपुर होते हुए शाहगंज तक की है । इन दोनों लाइनों का शिलान्यास वर्ष 2013 में हुआ था, लेकिन आज तक हमें इनका स्टेट्स ही पता नहीं है कि इन लाइनों पर काम हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है । मेरा सिर्फ यही निवेदन है कि सरकार इसका शीघ्र जवाब दे ताकि हम अपने क्षेत्रवासियों को इनके स्टेट्स के बारे में बता सकें । धन्यवाद ।

सुश्री बाँसुरी स्वराज (नई दिल्ली) : महोदय, चौथे साल ऐसा हुआ है कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र का करोल बाग जिला, दिल्ली में नॉइज़ पॉल्यूशन के मामले में नंबर वन पर आया है । यह बहुत ही गंभीर विषय है। वर्ष 2023 में औसत में 74.2 डेसिमल दर्ज हुआ, वर्ष 2024 में 88.7 डेसिमल दर्ज हुआ, जो परमिटेड लिमिट 65 डेसिमल से कहीं ज्यादा है ।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से पर्यावरण मंत्रालय से यह निवेदन करती हूँ कि वह केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता देकर और कड़ी निगरानी करके इस समस्या का एक स्थायी समाधान खोजे । धन्यवाद ।

माननीय सभापति : अब आपकी सरकार बन गई है ।

श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा (श्रावस्ती) : महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान अति गंभीर विषय

सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सामाजिक सुरक्षा हेतु पुरानी पेंशन व्यवस्था बहाल करने की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के 15 लाख कर्मचारियों सहित देश के लगभग एक करोड़ शिक्षकों, कर्मचारियों एवं अधिकारियों की सामाजिक सुरक्षा के लिए मिलने वाली पुरानी पेंशन व्यवस्था को समाप्त कर नई पेंशन व्यवस्था (एनपीएस) लागू कर दी गई।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : यह विषय उठ चुका है। आपके श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव जी ने यह विषय उठाया है। जो विषय सदन में एक बार उठ जाता है, प्रायः उसको उठाया नहीं जाता है।

श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा : महोदय, एक मिनट रुकिए। अब एक अप्रैल से एकीकृत पेंशन व्यवस्था (यूपीएस) भी लागू की जा रही है।

महोदय, आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मेरी माँग है कि देश के करोड़ों शिक्षकों, कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों की सामाजिक और आर्थिक सुरक्षा हेतु पुरानी पेंशन योजना (ओपीएस) को जल्द से जल्द बहाल किया जाए और पेंशन की गारंटी भी प्रदान की जाए ताकि कर्मचारियों और उनके आश्रितों के भविष्य को सुरक्षित किया जा सके। धन्यवाद।

श्री देवेश शाक्य (एटा) : महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

महोदय, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र एटा, कासगंज में, दोनों ही शहरों में जो सरकारी बस स्टैंड सड़क के बीच में आ गए हैं, उनके कारण दोनों शहरों में लगातार घंटों जाम लगा रहता है। मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इन दोनों बस स्टैंड्स को शहर से बाहर कहीं स्थापित किया जाए, जिससे वहाँ रोजगार के अवसर भी बढ़ेंगे। साथ ही साथ जनपद कासगंज की नगर पालिका गंजडुडवारा में एक नया बस स्टैंड बनवाने की माँग के साथ जनपद औरैया की तहसील बिधूना में लगभग 20 वर्ष पहले बने बस स्टैंड को अभी तक चालू नहीं किया गया है। मेरी माँग है कि उसे जल्द से जल्द चालू कराया जाए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

माननीय सभापति : मैं सभी सदस्यों को बोलने का अवसर दूंगा।

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो (जमशेदपुर) : सभापति जी, मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत बारगुना विधान सभा में दो जातियां माझी और मल्य हैं, जो कि खेतिहर मजदूर हैं। ये जातियां सामान्य जातियां होने के कारण इन्हें किसी तरह का लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है। इसी कारण हमारे निकटवर्ती राज्य पश्चिम बंगाल, ओडिशा के सीमावर्ती इलाकों में यह अनुसूचित जाति में आते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ कि इन दोनों जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति में शामिल किया जाए ताकि उनका सामाजिक जीवन बेहतर हो सके।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल (नागौर) : सभापति जी, सबसे पहले मैं सभी को होली की शुभकामनाएं देना चाहता हूँ। मैं आपके माध्यम से वन, पर्यावरण एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री जी का ध्यान अत्यंत महत्पूर्ण मुद्दे की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट और एनजीटी के निर्देश हैं कि किसी को भी फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए अभ्यारण और संरक्षित क्षेत्र प्रभावित नहीं होना चाहिए बावजूद इसके मेरे राजस्थान के अलवर में स्थित सरिस्का और जयपुर स्थित नाहरगढ़ अभ्यारण क्षेत्रों का नक्शा बदलकर होटल मालिकों, माइंस संचालकों को फायदा पहुंचाने का खेल चल रहा है और इस कार्य में अधिकारी सफल हो गए तो वन्य जीवों के साथ व पर्यावरण के साथ बड़ा खिलवाड़ होगा। आज इन अभ्यारणों के इको सेंसेटिव जोन में प्रतिबंध के बावजूद कमर्शियल गतिविधियाँ संचालित हो रही हैं। लेकिन राजस्थान की सरकार और वहां के अधिकारी केवल नोटिस देकर इतिश्री कर लेते हैं जबकि जिम्मेदारों पर कड़ा एक्शन होना चाहिए। आज अलवर के सिलिसेढ एरिया एक दर्जन होटलों और अजबगढ़-जमवारामगढ़ रेंज में भी एक दर्जन से अधिक होटल चल रहे हैं, जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय और निर्देशों की जमकर अवहेलना कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी को कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान सरकार के अधिकारी जो यह खेल कर रहे हैं, वो उनका अधिकार ही नहीं है। अभ्यारण की सीमाओं में बदलाव केवल और केवल भारत सरकार ही कर सकती है। मैं मंत्री जी से मांग करूँगा कि आप केंद्र की एक विशेष टीम भेजकर राजस्थान के दोनों अभ्यारण क्षेत्र को बचाने के लिए प्रतिबंधित क्षेत्र में संचालित कमर्शियल गतिविधियों को बंद करके उनके खिलाफ आर्थिक दंड लगाएं और आपराधिक मुकदमा दर्ज करवाएं। इसके साथ-

साथ राजस्थान के अलवर में स्थित सरिस्का और जयपुर स्थित नाहरगढ़ अभ्यारण क्षेत्रों का नक्शा नहीं बदला जाये।

श्री रमेश अवस्थी (कानपुर) : सभापति जी, आपका बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे और मेरे सम्मानित सदस्यों को बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं होली के अवसर पर अपनी तरफ से और अपने सभी माननीय सदस्यों की तरफ से आपको होली की बधाई देता हूँ। मैं इस अवसर का उपयोग करते हुए माननीय खेल मंत्री का ध्यान अपनी लोक सभा क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत ग्रीन पार्क क्रिकेट स्टेडियम की जीर्णोद्धार की आवश्यकता पर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यह ग्रीन पार्क स्टेडियम कानपुर का गौरव भी है और देश की विरासत भी है। मैं आपको सादर कहना चाहता हूँ कि कानपुर का ग्रीन पार्क स्टेडियम विगत 80 वर्षों से देश और कानपुर की शान रहा है और कई ऐतिहासिक क्रिकेट मैच यहां आयोजित हुए हैं परन्तु वर्तमान में यह स्टेडियम दुर्दशा का शिकार है। जिस स्टेडियम की क्षमता लगभग 40 हजार हुआ करती थी, आज की तारीख में इसकी क्षमता 20 हजार रह गई है जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मैच और आईपीएल के मानकों के अनुसार कम है। वर्तमान में इसकी क्षमता 50 हजार किए जाने की जरूरत है ताकि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर आईपीएल मैच और टी-20 मैचों का आयोजन हो सके। मेरा विनम्र अनुरोध है कि ग्रीन पार्क स्टेडियम को पूर्ण रूप से आधुनिक बनाने की आवश्यकता है। कानपुर का ग्रीन पार्क स्टेडियम कानपुर की शान है, देश की विरासत है और देश की विरासत को सजाना और संवारना सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है, इसलिए इस स्टेडियम का जीर्णोद्धार किया जाए, ताकि कानपुर का गौरव और वैभव दोबारा वापस आ सके।

श्रीमती लवली आनंद (शिवहर) : सभापति जी, अपने क्षेत्र के बहुत ही धार्मिक मामले को मैं सदन में उठाना चाहती हूँ। आपके माध्यम से पर्यटन मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगी कि मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र शिवहर, शिव की नगरी कहा जाता है और यहां शिवजी का पौराणिक मंदिर है। देकुली धाम स्थित बाबा भवनेश्वर के नाम से भी प्रसिद्ध है। सावन के महीने में वहां लाखों की भीड़ होती है। जैसे झारखंड में देवधर मंदिर है, इसी तरह से देकुली धाम की भी बहुत मान्यता है। यदि इसे पर्यटन स्थल में बदला जाएगा, तो क्षेत्र के विकास में काफी फायदा होगा। इस स्थान को सीता सर्किट से जोड़ा जाए और साथ ही साथ किलौरा धाम है, जो माँ सीता की जन्म स्थली है, उसे जनकपुर से जोड़ा जाए। देवापुर घाट

को पर्यटन स्थल में बदला जाए।

***SHRI ABU TAHER KHAN (MURSHIDABAD):** Thank you, honourable chairperson sir. My constituency is Murshidabad. In my constituency, the BADP roads are in a dilapidated condition. The roads that are under the Border Area Development Project scheme exhibit significant deterioration. In Jolongi, Domkol, Raninagar, Karimpore, and Bhagabangola- the huge expanse of almost 150 kilometres which borders Bangladesh has roads which are characterized by extensive infrastructural degradation. For the last five years, the grant money for the maintenance of this road has not been provided by the central government. I demand the immediate allocation of funds to carry out the maintenance work on these roads.

श्री जयन्त बसुमतारी (कोकराझार) : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने क्षेत्र असम के कोकराझार के बारे में बोलना चाहता हूँ। सर, पिछले तीन सालों से जो सीमा क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम है, उसकी धनराशि दी नहीं गई है। सीमा क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य था कि सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में विकास कार्यों को पूरा करना था। लेकिन पिछले तीन सालों से वह धनराशि नहीं दी गयी है। इसलिए सरकार से मेरी मांग है कि वह धनराशि जल्द से जल्द दी जाए।

श्री आनंद भदौरिया (धौरहरा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं पूरे सदन को और देशवासियों को होली की बधाई देते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश का जो बदहाल गन्ना किसान है, जो पूरे देश को मिठास देता है, उसकी होली फीकी होने जा रही है। खाद की कीमत बढ़ गई, सिंचाई की कीमत बढ़ गई और मज़दूरी की कीमत कई गुना बढ़ गई, घटतौली का अलग से किसान सामना कर रहा है। उधर चीनी मिल मालिक लगातार फैक्ट्री पर फैक्ट्री लगाते जा रहे हैं। जब समाजवादी पार्टी की हुकूमत उत्तर प्रदेश में थी,

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

माननीय अखिलेश यादव जी ने गन्ने की कीमत काफी बढ़ाई थी। जब एक बार अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाज़ार में चीनी की कीमत गिर गई थी, तब भी सरकारी खजाने से किसानों को पैसा देने का काम किया था। पिछले कई सालों में गन्ने की कीमत नहीं बढ़ाई गई, इसलिए मैं माँग करता हूँ कि किसानों को पांच सौ रुपये प्रति क्विंटल गन्ने की कीमत देने का काम किया जाए।

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे (लातूर) : महोदय, मेरा चुनाव क्षेत्र लातूर, महाराष्ट्र है। पूरा हिंदुस्तान जानता है कि लातूर हमेशा पानी की किल्लत से परेशान है। लातूर के नगरवासियों को आठ-आठ दिन में एक बार नल का पानी नसीब होता है। लातूर के साथ-साथ मराठवाड़ा के बहुत सारे एरियाज़ में पानी की कमी है। इसी वजह से पूरे मराठवाड़ा रीजन में पूरा डेवलपमेंट ठप्प हो चुका है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से विनती करता हूँ कि लातूर के वॉटर सप्लाई का हल जल्द से जल्द निकाला जाए। अटल बिहारी जी का सपना नदी जोड़ो प्रकल्प था। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री सनातन पांडेय (बलिया) : महोदय, आज से 168 साल पहले जब हिंदुस्तान अंधेरे में था, उस समय कोई भी आदमी अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ बोलने के लिए तैयार नहीं था तो एक ऐसा पुंज खड़ा हुआ, जो हिंदुस्तान के उत्तर प्रदेश की बलिया धरती से उठा। जिसका नाम चित्तू पांडे था, वे हिंदुस्तान के प्रथम क्रांतिकारी शहीद बने। मैं प्रथम क्रांतिकारी शहीद मंगल पांडे के नाम पर आपसे मांग करता हूँ कि समय-समय पर आपने सबको सम्मान देने का काम किया है, आज उन्हीं के बदौलत हम सदन में बैठे हुए हैं। सत्ता पक्ष हो चाहे विपक्ष हो, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि उनको भारत रत्न से नवाजा जाए। ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE (VIRUDHUNAGAR): Sir, I would like to raise an important issue on the Madurai Airport's connectivity.

Madurai is a very important destination in South India and we had been given 24 hours facility sometime back but now the only one flight that was there to Singapore from Madurai has also been withdrawn.

I request for the inclusion of Madurai in the additional tourism point of the

ASEAN countries. ASEAN Single Aviation Market came into effect in 2015 to promote tourism in ASAM called for a new route to facilitate operations, more flights particularly from the tier-2 and tier-3 cities. The new routes may be negotiated with the ASEAN.

श्री रविंद्र दत्ताराम वायकर (मुम्बई उत्तर-पश्चिम) : सभापति महोदय, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में फिल्म सिटी की 520 एकड़ की जगह है। उसके अंदर मास्टर प्लान बनाया गया है, मगर 10 सालों से अभी तक कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है। मैं आपके माध्यम से चाहता हूँ कि फिल्म सिटी का मास्टर प्लान बनाया जाए। जो 520 एकड़ जमीन है, वहाँ एक अच्छा फायर स्टेशन बनाया जाए। मैं आपके माध्यम से यही मांग कर रहा हूँ।

***SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE (AHMEDNAGAR):** Hon'ble Chairman, today I rise to speak on an important issue. I represent Ahilya Nagar (Ahmednagar) Lok Sabha Constituency which is the largest Lok Sabha Constituency in Maharashtra. But, there is no Government medical college in this area. I have been repeatedly flagging this issue with the Government and the Minister also. I would like to request you to kindly sanction a Medical College there. Thank you

श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा (औरंगाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सदन के माध्यम से देश के किसानों की गंभीर स्थिति के बारे में सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ। हाल ही में केंद्रीय वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी ने एक सवाल के जवाब में बताया कि देश में 18 करोड़ 81 लाख किसानों पर 32,35,000 करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज है।

महोदय, वर्ष 2025-26 के कृषि बजट के 1,71,000 करोड़ रुपये का बीस गुना अधिक किसानों पर कर्ज है। यह चौंकाने वाला आंकड़ा है। हमारे अन्नदाता इतनी गंभीर आर्थिक समस्याओं का सामना

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

कर रहे हैं। यह समझने की बात है।

माननीय सभापति : आप अपनी मांग रख लीजिए।

श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा : महोदय, हमारे बिहार की 75 परसेंट आबादी कृषि पर निर्भर है। प्राकृतिक आपदा, खराब फसल प्रबंधन और बढ़ती लागत से हमारे किसान परेशान हैं। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि कृषि बजट में पर्याप्त वृद्धि करके किसानों को सीधे वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाए। छोटे और सीमांत किसानों का कर्ज माफ किया जाए।

श्री जिया उर रहमान (सम्भल) : शुक्रिया, सभापति महोदय जी, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र सम्भल के अंदर केंद्रीय विद्यालय की स्थापना की मांग लंबे समय से की जा रही है। लेकिन, अफसोस है कि वह मांग आज तक पूरी नहीं हो पाई है। यह विषय क्षेत्र के लाखों बच्चों के उज्ज्वल भविष्य और गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा से जुड़ा हुआ मसला है। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि इस मुद्दे पर जल्द से जल्द संज्ञान लेकर सम्भल में केंद्रीय विद्यालय की स्थापना कराने का कष्ट करें।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, वहां पर प्राइवेट स्कूलों की इतनी ज्यादा फीस है कि हर परिवार अपने बच्चों को इन प्राइवेट स्कूलों में तालीम नहीं दिलवा सकता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से केंद्रीय विद्यालय की स्थापना की मांग करना चाहता हूँ। केंद्रीय विद्यालय खोलने की मांग 20-30 सालों से चली आ रही है। लेकिन, अफसोस है कि अभी तक केंद्रीय विद्यालय मंजूर नहीं हो पाया है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार से पुरजोर तरीके से मांग करता हूँ कि सम्भल में जल्द से जल्द केंद्रीय विद्यालय खुलवाने का कष्ट किया जाए।

श्री कुलदीप इंदौरा (गंगानगर) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मनरेगा योजना के अंतर्गत मजदूरों का जो भुगतान है, इसकी समस्या मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र में लोगों को झेलनी पड़ती है।

माननीय सभापति: बेनीवाल जी, आप बैठ जाइए। सदन यहां से संचालित होता है।

श्री कुलदीप इंदौरा : महोदय, मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि वहां हमारे जो मजदूर काम करते हैं, उनकी दिहाड़ी 266 रुपये है, लेकिन उनको 100 रुपये, 120 रुपये और 150 रुपये दिहाड़ी मिलती है। उनके मैटेरियल का जो भुगतान है, वह एक साल, डेढ़ साल और दो साल तक आता है। उसमें भी कम से कम डेढ़-दो साल का समय लगता है। इससे हमारे लोगों को समस्या होती है।

महोदय, मैं चाहता हूं कि मजदूरों की दिहाड़ी बढ़ा कर 500 रुपये की जाए। उनको समय पर दिहाड़ी मिलनी चाहिए। मैटेरियल का भुगतान भी समय से होना चाहिए, ताकि लोग सही तरह से काम कर सकें।

श्री जनार्दन मिश्रा (रीवा) : सभापति महोदय, प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना के अंतर्गत आयुष्मान कार्ड धारक हर साल पाँच लाख रुपये तक मुफ्त इलाज करवा सकता है। इसका पूरा खर्च केंद्र सरकार उठाती है। यह सुविधा सरकारी और प्राइवेट दोनों तरह के अस्पतालों में मिलती है। इसके अंतर्गत लाभार्थी को अस्पताल में इलाज के दौरान कितना पैसा खर्च हुआ है, इसका कोई भी प्रमाण अस्पताल द्वारा नहीं दिया जाता है।

महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मेरा केंद्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि हितग्राही रोगी को चिकित्सा में कितना खर्च हुआ, इसकी जानकारी डिस्चार्ज के समय प्रदान किये जाने का प्रावधान किया जाए। धन्यवाद।

श्री छोटेलाल (राबर्ट्सगंज) : सभापति महोदय, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र राबर्ट्सगंज में सोनभद्र और चकिया विधान सभा क्षेत्र आता है। वहां दिशा कमेटी की बैठक चल रही थी। हम लोग बैठक कर रहे थे। वहां के जो पीडब्ल्यूडी अधिकारी हैं, वे ऑनलाइन टेंडर कराने के बजाय ऑफलाइन टेंडर करा देते हैं।

माननीय सभापति: यह राज्य का विषय है।

श्री छोटेलाल : महोदय, आप मेरी बात सुनिए। मुझे सत्ता पक्ष के द्वारा धमकाया गया।

18.00 hrs

माननीय सभापति : “दिशा” की बैठक तो आपकी अध्यक्षता में होती है।

श्री छोटेलाल : आखिर भाजपा के विधायक के बोलने का क्या मतलब है? जब भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है, तो हम लोग पूछ रहे हैं।

माननीय सभापति : आप लिखकर दे दीजिए।

श्री छोटेलाल : महोदय, हम लिखकर दिए हैं। हम मांग करते हैं कि हमें सुरक्षा भी दी जाए और उच्च स्तरीय जांच भी कराई जाए।

डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा (सीधी) : महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। मेरी मांग सड़क परिवहन विभाग से जुड़ी हुई है। सीधी से मडवास मार्ग में, सीधी से टिकरी तक 30 किलोमीटर के अंदर सर्वाधिक सड़क दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं। एवरेज 19 डेथ्स प्रति वर्ष हो रही हैं एवं 45 दुर्घटनाएं हो रही हैं। इसे एनएच घोषित किया जाए। यह रोड शहडोल को सिंगरौली से जोड़ती है। हमारी दूसरी मांग है कि सीधी-सिंगरौली एनएच 39 मार्ग को तत्काल पूर्ण कराया जाए। वहां प्रतिदिन दुर्घटनाएं हो रही हैं। अभी तीन दिन पहले ही वहां एक ही परिवार के आठ लोगों की मृत्यु हो गई। ...
(व्यवधान)

श्री लक्ष्मीकान्त पप्पू निषाद (संत कबीर नगर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं संत कबीर नगर लोक सभा क्षेत्र से आता हूँ।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, आप सबकी अगर सहमति हो तो सभा की कार्यवाही 6 बजकर 15 मिनट तक बढ़ाई जाती है।

अनेक माननीय सदस्य : ठीक है।

श्री लक्ष्मीकान्त पप्पू निषाद : मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र में समाजवादी पार्टी की सरकार में सरयू नहर पर बहुत पहले एक पुल बना था। आज तक उस पुल पर लाइट नहीं है। पुल लम्बा होने के कारण यात्रियों को आने-जाने में असुविधा होती है, डर बना रहता है। वहां सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से कोई दीवार नहीं बनाई गई है। दर्जनों लोगों ने वहां कूदकर अपनी जानें दे दीं।

मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि हमारे लोक सभा क्षेत्र में जो आल्हापुर विधान सभा है, खजरी विधान सभा गोरखपुर में पड़ती है, सारी जगह ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सड़कें टूट गई हैं। वहां कोई सड़क ठीक नहीं है, इसलिए

उसकी मरम्मत कराने की कृपा करें।

ADV. FRANCIS GEORGE (KOTTAYAM): Sir, I would like to raise the issue which has already been raised by two of my colleagues from Kerala.

The human-wildlife conflict is almost everywhere in the country where people live near to forest. But, this problem is very rampant and alarming in Kerala. That is why, I am here again. Around 30 per cent of Kerala has a dense forest cover, and all kinds of threat are coming from these wild animals. All kinds of wild animals like elephants, tigers, leopards, monkeys are strained by the human habitations.

Sir, I would like to tell you the seriousness of the problem. In this current financial year, there have been 2,534 incidents. Out of which, there have been 56 deaths. At the all-India level, the death has been at the rate of 1,527.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Member, kindly put your demand.

... (*Interruptions*)

ADV. FRANCIS GEORGE : Sir, I am coming to the demand.

The difficulty is that the State Government says that they cannot do anything as the Centre has to act and amend the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972. The Centre says, they have given powers to the State Chief Wildlife Wardons, and they can act independently.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Now, Shri Anoop Valmikiji.

... (*Interruptions*)

ADV. FRANCIS GEORGE : Sir, let me complete. You asked me about my demand, I have to express my demand.

Therefore, the Central Government has to amend the Wildlife Protection Act

of 1972, and give more powers to the States so that they can act according to the situation demands. So, I request the Government of India to do it immediately.

Thank you.

श्री अनूप प्रधान वाल्मीकि (हाथरस) : सभापति जी, आपने मुझे लोक महत्व के महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर अपनी बात रखने का अवसर सदन में दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। मेरा लोक सभा क्षेत्र हाथरस है। इसके अंदर विधान सभा क्षेत्र सादाबाद में लगभग चालीस गांव खारे पानी से प्रभावित हैं। जो चालीस गांव प्रभावित हैं, वहां महिलाएं काफी दूर से पानी लेकर आती हैं। उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को काफी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। मेरी आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग है कि खारे पानी से प्रभावित उन चालीस गांवों में स्वच्छ जल देने की कृपा करें। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. ANGOMCHA BIMOL AKOIJAM (INNER MANIPUR): Thank you, hon. Chairperson Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I just wanted to flag an issue before you. ... *

HON. CHAIRPERSON: That is true. But you cannot raise this issue on the Floor of the House. It will not be a part of the record.

DR. ANGOMCHA BIMOL AKOIJAM : Sir, I am saying that this issue needs to be registered here.

DR. RABINDRA NARAYAN BEHERA (JAJPUR): Hon. Chairperson Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak in the 'Zero Hour'. The issue is regarding rail connection from Jajpur Keojhar Road to Dhamra. My constituency is Jajpur which is very huge. The DPR has already been framed for the rail connection from Jajpur Keojhar Road to Dhamra via Biraja Kshetra, Jajpur. So, through you, I would

* Not recorded.

like to ask the hon. Railway Minister when this project would be sanctioned, and what the timeline would be for this rail connection.

श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल (बाड़मेर) : सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं समस्त देशवासियों को होली की शुभकामनाएं देता हूं। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान शिक्षा से जुड़े अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे की ओर आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूं। देश के अंदर एमबीबीएस छात्रों को योग्य मेडिकल फैकल्टी की बजाए नॉन-क्लिनिकल ग्रेजुएट्स द्वारा पढ़ाया जा रहा है। बुनियादी ढांचे की भारी कमी है। जिससे छात्र यूट्यूब चैनलों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। चिकित्सा सेवा केवल एआई के भरोसे नहीं दी जा सकती है। अच्छी फैकल्टी और इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की जरूरत है।

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने अगले पांच वर्षों में 75 हजार मेडिकल के पद बढ़ाये गए हैं, लेकिन मौजूदा मेडिकल कॉलेजों के अपग्रेडेशन की आवश्यकता है।

श्री नीरज मौर्य (आंवला) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे लोक महत्व के मुद्दे पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूं। होली के अवसर पर मैं आंवला की महान जनता को होली की बधाई देता हूं।

मान्यवर, मैं आपका ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला पंचायत अध्यक्ष और क्षेत्र पंचायत अध्यक्ष के चुनाव की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। ये दोनों चुनाव प्रक्रिया के तहत होते हैं। इसमें पूर्णतया धन बल और बाहुबल का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि क्षेत्र पंचायत और जिला पंचायत अध्यक्ष की जनता के प्रति जवाबदेही बने। मैं आपके माध्यम से मांग करता हूं कि सरकार दोनों चुनाव सीधे जनता से कराया जाए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री मनीष जायसवाल (हजारीबाग) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान हजारीबाग क्षेत्र के एक बहुत ही गंभीर विषय से कराना चाहता हूं। हमारे यहां बड़कागांव और केरेडारी दो ब्लॉक्स हैं, इनमें विस्थापन की बहुत बड़ी समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है।

पब्लिक सेक्टर की दो अंडरटेकिंग्स सीसीएल और एनटीपीसी हैं। दोनों कंपनियों के इम्प्लायमेंट के नियम अलग-अलग हैं। सीसीएल दो एकड़ जमीन पर नौकरी देती है, एनटीपीसी में नौकरी का कोई

प्रावधान नहीं है। यह माइन वर्ष 2011 में चालू हुआ था, जमीन का अधिग्रहण उस समय चालू हुआ।

माननीय सभापति: माननीय सदस्य, आपकी मांग क्या है?

श्री मनीष जायसवाल : सभापति महोदय, जमीन का रेट बीस लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर चालीस लाख रुपये कर दिया जाए। पारिवारिक लाभ के लिए कट ऑफ डेट का प्रावधान है। कट ऑफ डेट 2016 का तय किया गया है, कोई भी व्यक्ति 2016 में 18 साल का होगा तो उसी को लाभ मिलेगा।

श्री पुष्पेंद्र सरोज (कौशाम्बी) : माननीय सभापति, मैं आज सदन के माध्यम से देश के लाखों कर्मचारियों और अर्धसैनिक बलों, सीआरपीएफ, बीएसएफ, आईटीबीपी, सीआईएसएफ, एसएसबी, असम राइफल्स, रेलवे कर्मचारियों, शिक्षक, स्वास्थ्यकर्मी, सरकारी और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कर्मचारियों की एक महत्वपूर्ण मांग को उठाने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

पुरानी पेंशन योजना ओपीएस लाइफटाइम फाइनेन्शियल सिक्योरिटी प्रदान करती है, जिससे सेवा के बाद वह सम्मानजनक जीवन व्यतीत कर सकता था। लेकिन नई पेंशन योजना लागू करने से कर्मचारियों को भविष्य में कोई सुरक्षा नहीं बची है।

मेरी सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से मांग है कि पुरानी पेंशन योजना ओपीएस को तुरंत बहाल किया जाए। इसमें अर्धसैनिक बलों, रेलवे, शिक्षक, स्वास्थ्यकर्मी और सभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों को शामिल किया जाए। यूपीएस को तुरंत वापस लिया जाए।

श्री हरीभाई पटेल (महेसाणा) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। आप सभी को होली की शुभकामनाएं। भारत में रेलवे ने एक महत्वपूर्ण मुकाम हासिल किया है। उसी सिलसिल में मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र महेसाणा जिले और पश्चिम रेलवे के अहमदाबाद डिविजन ने संयुक्त रूप से विकसित महेसाणा सम्मेलन का आयोजन किया। नतीजतन रेलवे ने उस क्षेत्र के किसानों को कुशल लॉजिस्टिक का समाधान प्रदान किया। अभी उंझा में भारत का पहला एक्सक्लूसिव कंटेनर रेल टर्मिनल शुरू हुआ है। उससे व्यापारियों और किसानों को फसल का उचित मूल्य मिल सकेगा। इस निर्णय से हमारे किसानों को सीधा फायदा मिलेगा। इससे 100 कंटेनर एक रेल में जा सकेंगे।

मैं अपनी मांग पर आ रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवरा जी ।

डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवरा (पालघर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस सदन का ध्यान पालघर जिले के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की गंभीर कमी की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। अस्पतालों में आवश्यक मेडिकल उपकरण की कमी है। डॉक्टर और विशेषज्ञों की नियुक्ति नहीं हो पा रही है। प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र सुचारु रूप से संचालित नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। पालघर जिले के प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों को सुदृढ़ किया जाए। डॉक्टरों की नियुक्ति शीघ्रता से की जाए। आधुनिक चिकित्सा की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जाए। सिविल हॉस्पिटल, मेडिकल कॉलेज और ट्रामा सेंटर की जो स्वीकृति मिली है, उसको जल्द से जल्द निर्माण किया जाए, ऐसी मैं मांग करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

***SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (BARAMATI):** Hon'ble Chairman, thank you. I would like to raise an issue which is related to the elderly people and farmers of Maharashtra. The Government had started a very good scheme called EPS 95. People had deposited their hard earned money with this scheme to avail pensionary benefits . The depositors and poor farmers are facing serious problems and they are in distress. A loan waiver scheme was promised by the Government, but that promise has not been fulfilled yet. So, it is my earnest request to the Government to declare MSP for the crops like, Onions, Soyabean, Cotton etc. and it should be procured by the Government agency.

Hence, I would like to request the Union Government to provide relief and assistance to the EPS 95 pensioners and poor and needy farmers of Maharashtra.

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत (उदयपुर) : धन्यवाद, सभापति महोदय । मेवाड़ क्षेत्र में जो अरावली पर्वत है, वह बहुत ज्यादा फैला हुआ है । वहां से बहुत सारी नदियां निकलती हैं और वे बंगाल की खाड़ी और अरब सागर तक जाती हैं । वहां अभी एक बहुत बड़ी घटना हो रही है । जगह-जगह, जो अभयारण्य क्षेत्र हैं, चाहे वह फुलवारी की नाल हो, सज्जनगढ़ हो, जयसमल हो, केवड़े की नाल हो या सीता माता हो, उन अभयारण्यों में आग लगी हुई है । आग की वजह से पूरा जंगल भस्म हो रहा है । आस-पास की बस्तियों में आग पहुंच रही है । उस पर कंट्रोल करने के लिए कोई सिस्टमेटिक व्यवस्था नहीं है । मुझे लगता है कि पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय राष्ट्रीय अनुकूल योजना बना रही है ।

माननीय सभापति : आपकी मांग क्या है?

डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत : महोदय, मेरे तीन बिन्दु हैं । इन तीनों बिन्दुओं को इसमें शामिल करना चाहिए । पहला यह है कि जो लोकल कम्युनिटी है, वहां जो घास है, उसको काटकर बाहर ले जाने की अनुमति देनी चाहिए । दूसरा, वहां एनिकट बनाकर पानी की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए । उसके साथ बिजली और मोटर की व्यवस्था हो, ताकि जब भी इस तरह की चीजें हों, आगजनी हो, तो उसको रोका जा सके । तीसरा, वहां जगह-जगह मनरेगा के द्वारा रास्ते बनाए जाएं । उन रास्तों पर जो घास और पत्तियां हैं, उनको हटाया जाए । ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI KALIPADA SAREN KHERWAL (JHARGRAM): Respected Chairperson, Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to raise an important matter of my constituency.

The construction work of the Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) has got started at Punshya of Bandwan Assembly area in my Constituency some four years back. As of now, only a portion of boundary wall has been constructed. The construction work of the school building has not been started even after a lapse of over four years. Many tribal children want to get admission into Class-VI at EMRS in my constituency. But due to limitation of seats in the other EMRS, many students

are being deprived of getting a quality education in such a reputed school.

If the construction of EMRS in Punshya were completed right now, several tribal children could have been getting better education. Since its work is incomplete, the local people are in the mode of anger and agitation. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister of Tribal Affairs, through you, to kindly look into this matter urgently and intervene immediately so that the construction works of the EMRS in Punshya be completed soon and admission in respective classes could be started from the next academic session itself. Thank you.

श्री चंदन चौहान (बिजनौर) : महोदय, बिजनौर लोक सभा क्षेत्र एक बड़ा पौराणिक स्थल है। वहां एक पुरानी मांग है कि हस्तिनापुर से बिजनौर होते हुए एक रेलवे लाइन बनाई जाए। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि दौराला, हस्तिनापुर और बिजनौर रेलवे लाइन को जल्द से जल्द जोड़ा जाए।

DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY (CHENNAI NORTH): Sir, the Delimitation Commission has mentioned that the parliamentary seats should not be changed till 2026. It should be done only after the next Census. For 15 years, since the Government has come into power, there has not been a Census. We do not even know what is happening in this country. Thank you, Sir.

DR. MALLU RAVI (NAGARKURNOOL): Thank you, Chairman Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak about my backward parliamentary constituency of Nagarkurnool. In my Nagarkurnool constituency, heavy migration of labour is taking place and they are going to every part of the country for labour work.

Sir, through you, I want to request the hon. Minister for Heavy Industries to set up heavy industries in my constituency so that this migration can be stopped.

Thank you, Sir.

श्री मनोज तिग्गा (अलीपुरद्वारस) : महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से पश्चिम बंगाल के मुर्शिदाबाद के नवादा और बेलडांगा की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ, जहाँ पर हिन्दुओं के ऊपर अत्याचार करके उनके घर-द्वार जला दिए गए हैं और उनको अपने स्थान को छोड़ने के लिए बाध्य किया गया है। मेरा आपके माध्यम से निवेदन है कि इसका संज्ञान लिया जाए तथा इसके लिए जो दोषी हैं, उन पर कार्रवाई की जाए।

HON. CHAIRPERSON : I do not think anyone else is here who wants to raise any concern about his constituency.

**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।
Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tasa	Shri Jagdambika Pal
Shri Gurjeet Singh Aujla	Shri Jagdambika Pal
Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab	Shri Jagdambika Pal
Shri Ramvir Singh Bidhuri	Shri Jagdambika Pal
Shri Rajkumar Chahar	Shri Jagdambika Pal
Shri Rajeev Rai	Shri Jagdambika Pal
Shri Tanuj Punia	Shri Jagdambika Pal
Shrimati Shambhavi	Shri Jagdambika Pal

माननीय सभापति : आप सभी को होली की बहुत-बहुत शुभकामनाएं। इस सदन के माध्यम से आपके क्षेत्र की सभी जनता और देशवासियों को भी बहुत-बहुत शुभकामनाएं। आप सभी लोग होली को अच्छे

ढंग से मनाइए।

सभा की कार्यवाही सोमवार, दिनांक 17 मार्च, 2025 को प्रातः 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

18.17 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on
Monday March 17, 2025/Phalgun 26, 1946 (Saka).*

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24	Dr. Mallu Ravi	2139
25	Dr. Manna Lal Rawat	2168
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27	Dr. Nishikant Dubey	2125
28	Dr. Prabha Mallikarjun	2153
29	Dr. Prashant Yadaorao Padole	2264
30	Dr. Rabindra Narayan Behera	2280
31	Dr. Rajeev Bharadwaj	2217
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35	Dr. Shivaji Bandappa Kalge	2246, 2098
36	Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde	2146
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