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Wednesday, December 17, 2025

Agrahayana 26, 1947 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Original Version)

Sixth Session

(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XII contains Nos. 11 to 15)

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THE SPEAKER

Shri Om Birla

PANEL OF CHAIRPERSONS

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 17, 2025/ Agrahayana 26, 1947 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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

OBITUARY REFERENCE

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्यगण, अत्यंत दुख के साथ मुझे सदन को हमारे पूर्व सहयोगी के निधन के बारे में सूचित करना है।

डा. रामविलास वेदांती उत्तर प्रदेश के मछलीशहर संसदीय क्षेत्र से 11वीं लोक सभा और प्रतापगढ़ संसदीय क्षेत्र से 12वीं लोक सभा के सदस्य रहे।

वे रेल संबंधी संसदीय समिति के सदस्य भी रहे। एक सक्रिय समाजसेवी के रूप में उन्होंने गंगा नदी के प्रदूषण के विरुद्ध अभियान एवं कई आध्यात्मिक अभियानों का नेतृत्व किया।

डा. रामविलास वेदांती का निधन 15 दिसम्बर, 2025 को मध्य प्रदेश के रीवा में 67 वर्ष की आयु में हुआ।

यह सभा डा. रामविलास वेदांती के निधन पर गहरा शोक व्यक्त करती है तथा शोक संतप्त परिवारों के प्रति अपनी संवेदना व्यक्त करती है।

अब यह सभा दिवंगत आत्मा के सम्मान में कुछ देर मौन रहेगी।

11.02 hrs

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: ॐ शांति: शांति: शांति: ।

11.03 hrs

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
@Starred Question Nos. 241 to 247

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न संख्या 241 - श्री नव चरण माझी ।

AMRIT BHARAT STATION SCHEME

***241. †SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:**
SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

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

- (a) the details of the stations approved under the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme (ABSS) till date, State-wise particularly in the States of Jammu & Kashmir and Jharkhand and in the Shahdol and Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituencies;
- (b) the total expenditure incurred so far under ABSS and the estimated budgetary requirement for completion of the projects related to all the approved stations;
- (c) the details of the master plans formulated for the said stations and the major updates/changes incorporated to the said plan during the year 2024-25;
- (d) the details of the number of the stations where physical work has been started, completed and are in pre-construction stage, status-wise;
- (e) whether the redevelopment under ABSS is likely to increase passenger handling capacity, commercial revenue and local employment and if so, the expected quantitative outcomes thereof;

[@] 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.

(f) the number of stations selected/covered under the said scheme in Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency; and

(g) the time by which the said work is likely to be completed in the said Constituencies along with the status of work?

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

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

विवरण

(क) से (छ): रेल मंत्रालय ने दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ स्टेशनों के पुनर्विकास के लिए अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना शुरू की है।

इस योजना में स्टेशनों में सुधार लाने के लिए मास्टर योजना तैयार करना और उनका चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वयन शामिल है। इस मास्टर योजना में निम्नानुसार शामिल हैं –

- स्टेशन और परिचलन क्षेत्रों तक पहुंच में सुधार,
- स्टेशन का शहर के दोनों भागों के साथ एकीकरण,
- स्टेशन भवन में सुधार,
- प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, बैठने की व्यवस्था, पेयजल बूथों में सुधार,
- यात्री यातायात के अनुरूप चौड़े पैदल पार पुल/एयर कॉनकोर्स का प्रावधान
- लिफ्ट/स्वचालित सीढ़ियों/रैंप का प्रावधान
- प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह और प्लेटफॉर्म पर कवर में सुधार/प्रावधान
- 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' जैसी योजनाओं के माध्यम से स्थानीय उत्पादों के लिए कियोस्क का प्रावधान,
- पार्किंग क्षेत्र, यातायात के विभिन्न साधनों के साथ एकीकरण,

- दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाएं,
- बेहतर यात्री सूचना प्रणाली,
- प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए एकजीक्यूटिव लाउंज, व्यावसायिक बैठकों के लिए नामित स्थान, लैंडस्केपिंग आदि का प्रावधान शामिल हैं।

इस योजना में आवश्यकतानुसार, चरणबद्ध एवं व्यवहार्य रूप से दीर्घकालिक और पर्यावरण अनुकूल समाधान, गिड्टी रहित पटरियों का प्रावधान आदि और दीर्घावधि में स्टेशन पर सिटी सेन्टरों के निर्माण की भी परिकल्पना की गई है। सिटी सेन्टरों के रूप में स्टेशनों को विकसित करने से स्टेशनों और उनके आसपास आर्थिक कार्यकलापों में वृद्धि के साथ-साथ बेहतर यात्रा अनुभव की भी परिकल्पना की गई है।

अभी तक, अमृत भारत योजना के अंतर्गत विकसित करने हेतु 1,337 स्टेशनों को चिह्नित किया गया है। इनमें से 04 स्टेशन जम्मू एवं कश्मीर राज्य में, 57 स्टेशन झारखंड राज्य में और 80 स्टेशन मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में स्थित हैं। इन स्टेशनों में शहडोल लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत अनूपपुर, बिजुरी, शहडोल और उमरिया स्टेशन और सीधी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत बरगवाँ, ब्योहारी और सिंगरौली स्टेशन शामिल हैं:

राज्य	स्टेशनों की संख्या	स्टेशनों के नाम
जम्मू और कश्मीर	4	बडगाम, जम्मू तवी, शहीद कैप्टन तुषार महाजन, श्री माता वैष्णो देवी कटरा
झारखंड	57	बालसिरिंग, बानो, बड़जमदा जंक्शन, बरकाकाना, बासुकीनाथ, भागा, बोकारो स्टील सिटी, चाईबासा, चक्रधरपुर, चांडिल, चंद्रपुरा, डाल्टनगंज, डांगोवापोसी, देवघर, धनबाद, दुमका, गम्हरिया, गंगाघाट, गढ़वा रोड, गढ़वा टाउन, घाटसिला, गिरिडीह, गोड्डा, गोविंदपुर रोड, हैदरनगर, हटिया, हजारीबाग रोड, जामताड़ा, जपला, जसीडीह जंक्शन, कतरासगढ़, कोडरमा जंक्शन, कुमारडूबी, लातेहर, लोहरदगा, मधुपुर जंक्शन, मनोहरपुर, मुहम्मदगंज, मूरी जंक्शन, एनएससीबी जंक्शन गोमो, नगर उंटारी, नामकोम, ओरगा, पाकुड़, पारसनाथ, पिस्का, राजखरसावां, राजमहल, रामगढ़ कैट, रांची जं., साहिबगंज, संकरपुर, सिल्ली, सिनी, टाटानगर, टाटीसिलवे, विद्यासागर
मध्य प्रदेश	80	अकोदिया, आमला, अनूपपुर, अशोकनगर, बालाघाट, बानापुरा, बरगवाँ, ब्योहारी, बेरछा, बेतूल, भिंड, भोपाल, बिजुरी, बीना, बियावरा राजगढ़, छिंदवाड़ा, डबरा, दामोह, दतिया, देवास, गाडरवारा, गंजबासौदा, घोड़ाडोंगरी, गुना, ग्वालियर, हरदा, हरपालपुर, इंदौर जं., इटारसी जंक्शन, जबलपुर, जुन्नारदेव, करेली, कटनी जंक्शन, कटनी मुरवारा, कटनी साउथ, खाचरोड, खजुराहो जं., खंडवा, खिरकिया,

राज्य	स्टेशनों की संख्या	स्टेशनों के नाम
		लक्ष्मीबाई नगर, मैहर, मक्सी जं, मंडलाफोर्ट, मंदसौर, एमसीएस छतरपुर, मेघनगर, मुरैना, मुलताई, नागदा जं, नैनपुर जं, नर्मदापुरम (होशंगाबाद), नरसिंहपुर, नेपालनगर, नीमच, ओरछा, पांडुर्ना, पिपरिया, रतलाम, रीवा, रुठियाई, सांची, संत हिरदाराम नगर, सतना, सागेर, सीहोर, सिवनी, शहडोल, शाजापुर, शामगढ़, श्योपुर कलां, शिवपुरी, श्रीधाम, शुजालपुर, सिहोरा रोड, सिंगरौली, टीकमगढ़, उज्जैन, उमरिया, विदिशा, विक्रमगढ़ आलोट

160 स्टेशनों पर कार्य पूरे किए जा चुके हैं। उन स्टेशनों पर जहाँ कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं, वहाँ तेज प्रगति हुई है और इनमें से कुछ स्टेशनों की प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

जम्मू और कश्मीर:

- बडगाम स्टेशन: परिचलन क्षेत्र, पार्किंग और पहुंच मार्गों के सुधार के कार्य पूरे किए जा चुके हैं। गलियारा, प्लेटफॉर्म सतह, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, टिकट बुकिंग कार्यालय, यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली कार्यालय, एग्जीक्यूटिव लाउंज, विश्राम कक्ष, लिफ्ट और 12 मीटर पैदल पार पुल संबंधी कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं।
- जम्मू तवी स्टेशन: दूसरे प्रवेश द्वार पर स्टेशन भवन, राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस भवन और कटरा छोर पर 12 मीटर पैदल पार पुल का कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है। प्लेटफॉर्म संख्या 4/5 और 6/7, 72 मीटर एयर कॉनकोर्स, दूसरे प्रवेश द्वार की ओर विकास और दिल्ली छोर पर 12 मीटर पैदल पार पुल का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- शहीद कैप्टन तुषार महाजन स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन, गलियारा, प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, परिचलन क्षेत्र, पार्किंग, पहुंच मार्ग, प्रकाश व्यवस्था और संकेतक आदि में सुधार कार्य पूरे किए जा चुके हैं। प्रवेश/निकास द्वार, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर और प्लेटफॉर्म संख्या 4/5 पर प्लेटफॉर्म सतह, लिफ्टों, एस्केलेटर्स और 6 मीटर पैदल पार पुल के कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं।
- झारखंड:

- मूरी जंक्शन स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन का सुधार कार्य, प्रवेश प्रांगण, नए प्रतीक्षालय, पहुँच मार्ग, परिचलन क्षेत्र, पार्किंग क्षेत्र, दिव्यांगजन सुविधाओं, स्टेशन की लाइटिंग तथा संकेतक कार्य पूर्ण कर लिया गया है। फिनिशिंग कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- ओरगा स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन का सुधार कार्य, प्लेटफ़ॉर्म शेल्टर, पहुँच मार्ग तथा स्टेशन का लाइटिंग कार्य पूर्ण कर लिया गया है। प्लेटफ़ॉर्म के सतह संबंधी कार्य, पार्किंग तथा दिव्यांगजन सुविधाओं का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- बानो स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन का सुधार कार्य, परिचलन क्षेत्र, पहुँच मार्ग तथा दिव्यांगजन सुविधाओं का कार्य पूर्ण कर लिया गया है। प्लेटफ़ॉर्म शेल्टर, प्लेटफ़ॉर्म के सतह संबंधी कार्य तथा दिव्यांगजन सुविधाओं के लिए पैदल पार पुल रैम्प, शौचालय एवं पेयजल बूथ जैसे कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं।
- गंगाघाट स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन का सुधार कार्य, प्लेटफ़ॉर्म शेल्टर, पहुँच मार्ग तथा परिचलन क्षेत्र का कार्य पूर्ण कर लिया गया है। पैदल पार पुल रैम्प तथा दिव्यांगजन सुविधाओं का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- शहडोल लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र:
- अनूपपुर स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन, प्रवेश द्वार गलियारा, कॉन्कोर्स, प्लेटफार्म शेल्टर, प्लेटफार्म की ऊँचाई, प्रवेश/निकास द्वार, परिचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार, पार्किंग, दिव्यांगजन सुविधाओं, संकेतक और गाड़ी सूचना बोर्ड के सुधार संबंधी कार्य पूरे किए जा चुके हैं। प्रतीक्षालय, टिकट काउंटर और 12 मीटर पैदल पार पुल के सुधार कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं।
- बिजुरी स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन, कॉन्कोर्स, गलियारा, शौचालय, प्रतीक्षालय, परिचलन क्षेत्र, पार्किंग, दिव्यांगजनों हेतु सुविधाएँ और संकेतकों में सुधार के कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं।

- शहडोल स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन, गलियारा, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, परिचलन क्षेत्र, पार्किंग क्षेत्र और दिव्यांगजनों हेतु सुविधाओं के सुधार संबंधी कार्य पूरे किए जा चुके हैं। प्रतीक्षालय, प्रवेश/निकास द्वार और 12 मीटर पैदल पार पुल के सुधार संबंधी कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं।
- उमरिया स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन, प्रवेश द्वार गलियारा, प्लेटफार्म शेल्टर, प्लेटफार्म सतह, प्रतीक्षालय का सुधार, परिचलन क्षेत्र, दिव्यांगजनों हेतु सुविधाएं और संकेतकों के सुधार संबंधी कार्य पूरे कर लिए गए हैं। 12 मीटर का पैदल पार पुल का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

सीधी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के बरगवां स्टेशन पर, प्लेटफार्म शेल्टर और प्रवेश द्वार गलियारे के सुधार संबंधी कार्य पूरे कर लिए गए हैं। स्टेशन भवन, प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, परिचलन क्षेत्र, पार्किंग, दिव्यांगजनों हेतु सुविधाएं, संकेतकों, लिफ्टों, एस्केलेटर्स और 12 मीटर पैदल पार पुल के सुधार संबंधी कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय रेल पर स्टेशनों का विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन/ आधुनिकीकरण सतत और निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है और इस संबंध में कार्यों की पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता और निधियों की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन, आवश्यकतानुसार कार्य शुरू किए जाते हैं। स्टेशनों के विकास/ पुनर्विकास/ उन्नयन/ आधुनिकीकरण कार्यों को स्वीकृति देने और निष्पादन के समय निचली कोटि के स्टेशनों की तुलना में उच्चतर कोटि के स्टेशनों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

मास्टर प्लानिंग एक पुनरावृत्त प्रक्रिया है जिसमें इष्टतमीकरण की आवश्यकता होती है और इस प्रकार के इष्टतमीकरण के लिए समय सीमा और अन्य विवरण इस चरण पर निर्धारित नहीं किए जा सकते।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल स्टेशनों के विकास/उन्नयन/ आधुनिकीकरण को सामान्यतः योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएं' के अंतर्गत वित्तपोषित किया जाता है। योजना शीर्ष – 53 के तहत आवंटन और व्यय का ब्यौरा क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार रखा जाता है, और न कि कार्य-वार, स्टेशन-वार या राज्य-वार। वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत 12,118

करोड़ रु. का निधि आवंटन किया गया है और 7,253 करोड़ रु. का व्यय (अक्टूबर, 2025 तक) उपगत किया जा चुका है।

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

श्री नव चरण माझी: माननीय स्पीकर सर, मैं माननीय यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री जी एवं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी का मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र मयूरभंज, ओडिशा में तीन नयी रेल लाइनें - बादामपहाड़-क्योंझर, गुरुमहिसानी-बांगरीपोसी, बूढ़ामरा-चाकुलिया - स्वीकृत किए जाने हेतु आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

क्या माननीय रेल मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि तीनों रेल लाइन परियोजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और वे किस चरण में हैं?

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मयूरभंज एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है, जहां पर विश्व की एक प्राकृतिक धरोहर है और मयूरभंज ओडिशा के बहुत ही सुन्दर क्षेत्रों में से एक है। वहां तीन स्टेशन्स का काम चल रहा है और तीन ऐसी रेल लाइनें स्वीकृत हुई हैं, जो कि 50-60 वर्षों से लंबित थीं। 50-60 वर्षों से उनकी डिमांड आती थीं।

माननीय सांसद महोदय ने जो प्रश्न यहां रखा है, वह बहुत ही वैलिड प्रश्न है। मैं पहले स्टेशन की बात संक्षिप्त में बताना चाहूंगा। बारीपदा स्टेशन में 7 करोड़ रुपये का इन्वेस्टमेंट हुआ है। उसका काम करीब-करीब पूरा हो गया है। बादामपहाड़ में काम चल रहा है। वहां 12 करोड़ रुपये का इन्वेस्टमेंट हो रहा है। बिल्डिंग, प्लेटफॉर्म, एक्सटेंशन, सर्कुलेटिंग एरिया, इन सबका काम यहां पर हो रहा है। रायरंगपुर में 7 करोड़ रुपये का इन्वेस्टमेंट होकर बिल्डिंग, प्लेटफॉर्म, लाइटिंग, रोड,

सर्कुलेटिंग एरिया, इन सबका काम चल रहा है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, ओडिशा में 59 स्टेशन्स पर नवनिर्माण का काम चल रहा है। अमृत भारत योजना के तहत माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो विश्व के सबसे बड़े स्टेशन री-डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम को हाथ में लिया है, उससे ओडिशा के 59 स्टेशन्स का कायाकल्प और नवनिर्माण हो रहा है।

अध्यक्ष जी, मान्यवर सांसद महोदय ने इन तीनों प्रोजेक्ट्स के बारे में बताया है। इन तीनों प्रोजेक्ट्स के लैंड एक्वीजिशन और फॉरेस्ट अप्रूवल्स के काम चल रहे हैं। ओडिशा में डबल इंजन की सरकार है। राज्य सरकार की तरफ से भी इसमें बहुत तेजी से और अच्छा सहयोग मिल रहा है। जैसे ही काम आगे बढ़ता जाएगा, वैसे ही मैं मान्यवर सांसद महोदय को भी जानकारी देते रहूंगा।

श्री नव चरण माझी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या रायरंगपुर और बारिपदा, ओडिशा से नई दिल्ली के बीच सीधी रेल सेवा प्रारंभ करने के संबंध में कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है? यदि हाँ, तो उसकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है?

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : अध्यक्ष जी, यह अच्छी बात है कि सांसद जी ने बहुत ही स्पेशिफिक और टू दी प्वाइंट क्वेश्चन पूछा है। आप भी हम सभी को हमेशा मार्गदर्शन देते रहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: मैं तो बहुत मार्गदर्शन देता हूँ, लेकिन आप मानते कहां हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : मान्यवर, कुछ लोग तो मानते हैं, लेकिन कुछ लोग मानते भी हैं।... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष जी, मयूरभंज से अभी हाल ही में तीन नई गाड़ियां चालू हुई थीं। इन तीनों गाड़ियों के माध्यम से कोलकाता, रांची और राउरकेला के लिए कनेक्टिविटी मिली है। इन तीनों गाड़ियों का लोगों में बहुत अच्छा प्रभाव है।

मान्यवर, इसके अलावा भी चाहे मयूरभंज हो या देश के किसी भी कोने से कनेक्टिविटी की बात हो, बहुत सारी नई गाड़ियां इस समय चालू हुई हैं। चाहे वंदे भारत ट्रेन हो, अमृत भारत ट्रेन हो, बाकि दूसरी गाड़ियां भी शुरू हुई हैं। मान्यवर सांसद महोदय ने जो स्पेशिफिक डिमांड की है, उस डिमांड के लिए अगर वहां फिजिबिलिटी हुई तो उस पर हम जरूर काम करेंगे।

श्री गोडम नागेश: अध्यक्ष महोदय, अमृत भारत योजना अंतर्गत देश भर में 1337 स्टेशन्स चिन्हित किए गए हैं। हमारे तेलंगाना में भी 40 स्टेशन्स चिन्हित किए गए हैं। उन 40 स्टेशन्स में से केवल 4 स्टेशन्स का ही काम पूरा हुआ है। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र आदिलाबाद, तेलंगाना में अमृत भारत योजना अंतर्गत दो स्टेशन्स को चिन्हित किया गया है। इनमें से एक स्टेशन का काम जारी है।

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन अमृत भारत स्टेशन्स का वर्क्स कंप्लीट करने के लिए कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित है?

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : मान्यवर अध्यक्ष जी, चलते ट्रैफिक में स्टेशन का पुनर्निर्माण करना बहुत ही डिफिकल्ट काम होता है, क्योंकि सेफ्टी अपने-आप में बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है। जब गाड़ियां चल रही हैं, ऐसे में स्टेशन का पुनर्निर्माण करना अपने-आप में बहुत ही कॉम्प्लेक्स काम है। विश्व के कई देश हैं, जहां जब स्टेशन का रिडेवलपमेंट का काम चलता है तो ट्रैफिक को तीन-चार साल के लिए रोक दिया जाता है। हम भारत में ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि अपने यहां रेलवे से मूवमेंट बहुत ज्यादा है। यहां साढ़े सात सौ करोड़ लोग रेलवे से ट्रैवल करते हैं। इसलिए, सावधानी के साथ बहुत ही ध्यान रखते हुए और सेफ्टी को प्राथमिकता देते हुए काम किया जाता है।

***SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:** Thank you, Hon. Speaker Sir.

This is the 18th Lok Sabha. From 1st Lok Sabha to 18th Lok Sabha, there is a long pending demand from the people of Theni parliamentary constituency to have a new railway line between Dindigul and Sabarimala. My question is whether this railway line will be laid or not. We have been demanding this for the last 70 years. Approximately one crore pilgrims visit Sabarimala every year. Every month 5 lakh pilgrims go to Sabarimala from areas around Dindigul. Therefore, there is a need for starting a new railway line between Dindigul and Lower Camp of Sabarimala in the first phase. I want to know by when you will

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

start this railway line.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी, क्या आपके पास आवाज आ रही है?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्य, आप एक मिनट रुक जाइए। मंत्री जी, आप इंग्लिश में लैंग्वेज परिवर्तन कर लीजिए। क्या अब आवाज आ रही है?

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : सर, आवाज ढंग से नहीं आ रही है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्य, आप एक बार दोबारा बोलिए।

... (व्यवधान)

***SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:** Sir, can you hear me?

Since 1st Lok Sabha till 18th Lok Sabha, including by this Thanga Tamilselvan, this demand is being raised time and again. I would like to know whether a new railway line will be laid between Dindigul and Sabarimala or not.

We have been raising this issue in all the Lok Sabhas, and no steps have been taken by them. As many as 1 Crore pilgrims from throughout India visit Sabarimala. Once in a month, as many as 5 lakh Ayyappa devotees visit Sabarimala. Therefore, I urge that it would be beneficial, if hon. Minister helps to start a new railway line between Dindigul and Lower Camp of Sabarimala.

Thank you.

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Hon. Speaker, Sir, hon. MP had met me a couple of days back regarding this new line from Dindigul to Sabarimala, and requested to take that line up to the lower camp of Sabarimala. This is a proposal which he

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

had given about three days back.

I have already given it to the team to find its feasibility, whether it can be extended to the lower camp, to the base camp of what hon. MP has shared with me just a few days back. We are waiting for the team to give us complete details of the feasibility up to lower camp.

In the meanwhile, we have given our clearance to the Angamaly-Sabarimala Project in Kerala. We have requested the State Government to start the land acquisition so that Angamaly-Sabarimala Project, which is a very important project, can be taken up. As soon as the State Government starts the land acquisition, the Project can be started. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्वेश्चन नंबर 242, डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवरा ।

RAILWAY STOPPAGES FOR IMPROVING ACCESSIBILITY

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

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

(a) whether the Government is providing additional stoppages on public demand and operational feasibility with a view to improve accessibility and make journeys easier for travellers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received proposals to provide train halts at Boisar and other stations of Palghar Lok Sabha Constituency for express and superfast trains;

(d) if so, the current status of these proposals; and

(e) the timeline for approval and implementation of said proposals?

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

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

विवरण

(क) से (ड): भारतीय रेल में, गाड़ी सेवाओं के ठहरावों का प्रावधान यातायात औचित्य, परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता, जिसमें खंड पर अतिरिक्त समय की उपलब्धता एवं समान अवसंरचनाओं जैसे प्लेटफॉर्मों की लंबाई आदि की उपलब्धता शामिल हैं, के आधार पर किया जाता है। तदनुसार, गाड़ी सेवाओं के ठहरावों का प्रावधान करना निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है।

बहरहाल, चूंकि रेल नेटवर्क संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों की सीमाओं के आर-पार तक फैला होता है, अतः नेटवर्क की आवश्यकता के अनुसार, गाड़ियों को इन सीमाओं के आर-पार परिचालित किया जाता है।

वर्तमान में, पालघर और बोईसर रेलवे स्टेशनों को क्रमशः 104 गाड़ी सेवाओं (जिनमें 46 मेल/एक्सप्रेस, 16 पैसेंजर और 42 उपनगरीय सेवाएँ शामिल हैं) और 99 गाड़ी सेवाओं (जिनमें 41 मेल/एक्सप्रेस, 16 पैसेंजर और 42 उपनगरीय सेवाएँ शामिल हैं) द्वारा सेवित किया जा रहा है। ये निम्नानुसार सूचीबद्ध हैं:-

पालघर को सेवित करने वाली गाड़ियां:

क्र. सं.	गाड़ी सं.	गाड़ी का नाम
1	12471/12472	बांद्रा टर्मिनस – श्री माता वैष्णो देवी कटरा स्वराज एक्सप्रेस
2	12489/12490	श्री गंगानगर – दादर एक्सप्रेस
3	12901	दादर – अहमदाबाद गुजरात मेल एक्सप्रेस
4	12921/12922	मुंबई सेंट्रल – सूरत फ्लाईंग रानी एक्सप्रेस
5	12979/12980	बांद्रा टर्मिनस – जयपुर एक्सप्रेस
6	12995/12996	बांद्रा टर्मिनस – अजमेर एक्सप्रेस
7	14707/14708	हनुमानगढ़ – दादर रनकपुर एक्सप्रेस
8	16209/16210	अजमेर – मैसूर एक्सप्रेस
9	19001/19002	विरार – सूरत एक्सप्रेस
10	19003/19004	दादर – भुसावल खानदेश एक्सप्रेस
11	19015/19016	दादर – पोरबंदर सौराष्ट्र एक्सप्रेस
12	19019/19020	बांद्रा(टी) – हरिद्वार देहरादून एक्सप्रेस

13	19101/19102	विरार – भरुच/सूरत एक्सप्रेस
14	19217/19218	बांद्रा टर्मिनस – वेरावल सौराष्ट्र जनता एक्सप्रेस
15	19417/19418	बोरीवली – वटवा/अहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस
16	19425/19426	बोरीवली – नंदुरबार एक्सप्रेस
17	20483/20484	भगत की कोठी – दादर एक्सप्रेस
18	20909/20910	तिरुवनंतपुरम उत्तर (कोचुवेली) – पोरबंदर एक्सप्रेस
19	22659/22660	तिरुवनंतपुरम उत्तर (कोचुवेली) – योग नगरी ऋषिकेश सुपरफास्ट एक्सप्रेस
20	22919/22920	चेन्नई सेंट्रल – अहमदाबाद हमसफर एक्सप्रेस
21	22927/22928	बांद्रा (टी) – अहमदाबाद लोक शक्ति एक्सप्रेस
22	22945/22946	मुंबई सेंट्रल – ओखा सौराष्ट्र मेल
23	22954	अहमदाबाद - मुंबई सेंट्रल गुजरात एक्सप्रेस
24	22955/22956	बांद्रा टर्मिनस – भुज कच्छ एक्सप्रेस
25	59023/59024	मुंबई सेंट्रल – वलसाड पैसेंजर
26	59039/59040	विरार – वलसाड पैसेंजर/वापी – मुंबई सेंट्रल पैसेंजर
27	59045/59046	मुंबई सेंट्रल – वापी/वलसाड – विरार पैसेंजर
28	61001/61002	बोईसर – वसई रोड -डोंबिवली मेमू
29	69139/69140	बोरीवली – वलसाड/सूरत – विरार मेमू
30	69143/69144	विरार – संजन मेमू
31	69161/69164	पनवेल – दहानू रोड मेमू
32	69173/69174	विरार – दहानू रोड - बोरीवली मेमू
33	93001/93002	विरार – दहानू रोड – चर्चगेट उपनगरीय
34	93003/93004	विरार – दहानू रोड – चर्चगेट उपनगरीय
35	93005/93006	चर्चगेट – दहानू रोड – विरार उपनगरीय
36	93007/93008	चर्चगेट – दहानू रोड उपनगरीय
37	93009/93010	चर्चगेट – दहानू रोड – बोरीवली उपनगर
38	93011/93012	चर्चगेट – दहानू रोड – विरार उपनगरीय
39	93013/93014	विरार – दहानू रोड उपनगरीय
40	93015/93016	चर्चगेट – दहानू रोड – विरार उपनगरीय
41	93017/93018	बोरीवली – दहानू रोड – विरार उपनगरीय
42	93019/93020	चर्चगेट – दहानू रोड – विरार उपनगरीय
43	93021/93022	विरार – दहानू रोड – चर्चगेट उपनगरीय
44	93023/93024	विरार – दहानू रोड उपनगरीय
45	93025/93026	विरार – दहानू रोड – चर्चगेट उपनगरीय
46	93027/93028	विरार – दहानू रोड – दादर उपनगरीय
47	93029/93030	विरार – दहानू रोड उपनगरीय
48	93031/93032	चर्चगेट – दहानू रोड – विरार उपनगरीय
49	93033/93034	विरार – दहानू रोड – चर्चगेट उपनगरीय
50	93035/93036	दादर – दहानू रोड – चर्चगेट उपनगरीय
51	93037/93038	विरार – दहानू रोड – चर्चगेट उपनगरीय
52	93039/93040	विरार – दहानू रोड उपनगरीय
53	93041/93042	चर्चगेट – दहानू रोड – विरार उपनगरीय

बोइसर को सेवित करने वाली गाड़ियां:

क्र. सं.	गाड़ी सं.	गाड़ी का नाम
1	12935/12936	बांद्रा (टी) – सूरत एक्सप्रेस
2	16311/16312	श्री गंगानगर – तिरुवनंतपुरम उत्तर (कोचुवेली) एक्सप्रेस
3	16333/16334	वेरावल – तिरुवनंतपुरम सेंट्रल एक्सप्रेस
4	16335/16336	गांधीधाम – नागरकोइल एक्सप्रेस
5	16337/16338	ओखा – एर्णाकुलम एक्सप्रेस
6	16587/16588	यशवंतपुर – बीकानेर एक्सप्रेस
7	19001/19002	विरार – सूरत एक्सप्रेस
8	19015/19016	दादर-पोरबंदर सौराष्ट्र एक्सप्रेस
9	19037/19038	बांद्रा टर्मिनस-बरौनी अवध एक्सप्रेस
10	19101/19102	विरार – भरूच/सूरत एक्सप्रेस
11	19417/19418	बोरीवली – वटवा/अहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस
12	19425/19426	बोरीवली – नंदुरबार एक्सप्रेस
13	19577/19578	तिरुनेलवेली-जामनगर एक्सप्रेस
14	20921/20922	बांद्रा टर्मिनस – लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस
15	20931/20932	तिरुवनंतपुरम उत्तर (कोचुवेली)-इंदौर एक्सप्रेस
16	20953/20954	चेन्नई सेंट्रल – अहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस
17	20967/20968	सिकंदराबाद – पोरबंदर एक्सप्रेस
18	22193/22194	दौंड – ग्वालियर एक्सप्रेस
19	22917/22918	बांद्रा टर्मिनस-हरिद्वार एक्सप्रेस
20	22927	अहमदाबाद – बांद्रा टर्मिनस लोक शक्ति एक्सप्रेस
21	22953/22954	मुंबई सेंट्रल – अहमदाबाद गुजरात एक्सप्रेस
22	59023/59024	मुंबई सेंट्रल – वलसाड पैसेंजर
23	59039/59040	विरार – वलसाड/वापी – मुंबई सेंट्रल पैसेंजर
24	59045/59046	मुंबई सेंट्रल – वापी/वलसाड – विरार पैसेंजर
25	61001/61002	बोईसर – वसई रोड/डोमविवली मेमू
26	69139/69140	बोरीवली – वलसाड/सूरत – विरार मेमू
27	69143/69144	विरार – संजन मेमू
28	69161/69164	पनवेल – दहानू रोड मेमू
29	69173/69174	विरार – दहानू रोड – बोरीवली मेमू
30	93001/93002	विरार – दहानू रोड - चर्चगेट उपनगरीय
31	93003/93004	विरार – दहानू रोड – चर्चगेट उपनगरीय
32	93005/93006	चर्चगेट – दहानू रोड – विरार उपनगरीय
33	93007/93008	चर्चगेट – दहानू रोड उपनगरीय
34	93009/93010	चर्चगेट – दहानू रोड – बोरीवली उपनगर
35	93011/93012	चर्चगेट – दहानू रोड – विरार उपनगरीय
36	93013/93014	विरार – दहानू रोड उपनगरीय
37	93015/93016	चर्चगेट – दहानू रोड - विरार उपनगर
38	93017/93018	बोरीवली – दहानू रोड – विरार उपनगरीय
39	93019/93020	चर्चगेट – दहानू रोड – विरार उपनगरीय
40	93021/93022	विरार – दहानू रोड – चर्चगेट उपनगरीय
41	93023/93024	विरार – दहानू रोड उपनगरीय

42	93025/93026	विरार – दहानू रोड – चर्चगेट उपनगरीय
43	93027/93028	विरार – दहानू रोड - दादर उपनगरीय
44	93029/93030	विरार – दहानू रोड उपनगरीय
45	93031/93032	चर्चगेट – दहानू रोड – विरार उपनगरीय
46	93033/93034	विरार – दहानू रोड – चर्चगेट उपनगरीय
47	93035/93036	दादर – दहानू रोड – चर्चगेट उपनगरीय
48	93037/93038	विरार – दहानू रोड – चर्चगेट उपनगरीय
49	93039/93040	विरार – दहानू रोड उपनगरीय
50	93041/93042	चर्चगेट – दहानू रोड – विरार उपनगरीय

पालघर के यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए, हाल ही में पालघर में निम्नलिखित गाड़ियों के ठहराव की व्यवस्था की गई है:

1. 22955/22956 बांद्रा (टर्मिनस)-भुज कच्छ एक्सप्रेस (17 मई, 2025 से)

2. 12489/12490 श्री गंगानगर-दादर एक्सप्रेस (18 मई, 2025 से)

इसी प्रकार, दिनांक 04.09.2025 से 22927/22928 बांद्रा (टर्मिनस)-अहमदाबाद लोकशक्ति एक्सप्रेस का सफाले रेलवे स्टेशन (पालघर के निकट स्थित) पर ठहराव की व्यवस्था की गई है।

संसद सदस्यों, निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों, संगठनों/रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं आदि से रेलवे बोर्ड, क्षेत्रीय रेलों, मंडल कार्यालय आदि सहित विभिन्न स्तरों पर, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, गाड़ियों के ठहरावों के प्रावधान हेतु औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक, दोनों प्रकार के प्रस्ताव/ अनुरोध/ सुझाव/ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होते हैं। चूंकि ऐसे प्रस्तावों/अनुरोधों/सुझावों की प्राप्ति एक सतत और निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है, अतः ऐसे अनुरोधों का कोई केंद्रीकृत सार-संग्रह नहीं रखा जाता है। बहरहाल, इनकी जांच की जाती है और समय-समय पर व्यवहार्य और उचित पाए जाने पर कार्रवाई की जाती है, जो कि एक सतत प्रक्रिया है।

डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवरा : मैं प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और रेलवे मंत्री श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव जी का बहुत-बहुत आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि पालघर में रेलवे के बहुत अच्छे काम हो रहे हैं। वसई मेगा टर्मिनल विकसित हो रहा है। पालघर अमृत भारत स्टेशन विकसित हो रहा है। बुलेट ट्रेन भी जा रही है। अभी तक पालघर में 104 ट्रेन स्टॉपेज दिए गए हैं और बोईसर में 99 दिए गए हैं। डीएफसी

भी स्टार्ट हो गई है, जिसकी वजह से काफी सारे ट्रेफिक कंजेशन भी कम हुआ है। काफी लम्बे समय से कुछ मांगें और रही हैं, जैसे बांद्रा-रामनगर एक्सप्रेस बोर्डसर के लिए और खानदेश के लिए दादर-भुसावल खानदेश एक्सप्रेस, दादर-भुसावल स्पेशल एक्सप्रेस, जिसका पालघर में रात को दो बजे ठहराव है, लेकिन दहानू के लिए उसका स्पेशल ठहराव चाहिए है, क्योंकि रात को दो बजे लोकल ट्रेन नहीं मिल पाती हैं और काफी सारी ट्रेन जो बांद्रा या मुम्बई सेंट्रल से छूटती हैं, वो बोरीवली से डायरेक्ट वापस जाती है, बीच में जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट पालघर आता है, उसमें कोई भी ठहराव नहीं आता है। मेरी मांग है कि सभी ट्रेनों का पालघर में स्टॉपेज दिया जाए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ओके।

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : मान्यवर अध्यक्ष जी, पालघर में प्रैक्टिकली एक नया शहर बस रहा है। वाढवण पोर्ट जिस तरह से विश्व के सबसे बड़े पोर्ट्स में से एक बनेगा। मान्यवर सांसद जी ने भी कई बार मिलकर इस विषय को रेज किया है। एक तरीके से वहां पर वाढवण से रिलेटेड डहाणू और पालघर के डेवलपमेंट का एक कंपलीट मास्टर प्लान बन रहा है। साथ ही साथ, मुम्बई की कैपेसिटी बढ़ाने के लिए बहुत सारे प्रोजेक्ट्स हाथ में लिए हैं। मान्यवर सांसद महोदय ने जैसे कहा कि पालघर में 104 गाड़ियां रुकती हैं और बोर्डसर में 99 गाड़ियां रुकती हैं। इसके अलावा मान्यवर सांसद महोदय ने दो और गाड़ियों के लिए रिक्वेस्ट की है, उसे मैंने जरूर नोट किया है। इसमें क्या हो सकता है, इसकी फिजिबिलिटी देखकर मैं इस पर जरूर एक्शन लूंगा।

इसके साथ ही साथ पालघर को नासिक से जोड़ने के लिए एक नये डीपीआर का काम चल रहा है, जिससे कि त्र्यंबकेश्वर जुड़ जाए और वाढवण पोर्ट को डीएफसी के साथ, फ्रेट कॉरिडोर के साथ भी जोड़ा जा रहा है। साथ ही साथ, मान्यवर अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुम्बई में कैपेसिटी इंक्रीज करने के लिए बहुत सारे काम हाथ में लिए हैं। मुम्बई में अभी 238 नई गाड़ियां, जिनका ऑटोमेटिक डोर क्लोजिंग का सिस्टम हो, उनके प्रोक्योरमेंट का काम चल रहा है। सेफ्टी का ध्यान रखकर प्रैक्टिकल सॉल्यूशन निकालने पर फोकस है। मुम्बई से करीब 120 मेल एक्सप्रेस जाती हैं और सबरबन करीब 3,200 जाती हैं, इस कैपेसिटी को बढ़ाने का काम भी हाथ में लिया है। बांद्रा में तीन पिटलाइन्स बन चुकी हैं। मुम्बई सेंट्रल में 24 कोच के प्लेटफॉर्म का एक्सटेंशन चल रहा है। जोगेश्वरी में दो प्लेटफॉर्म्स

बन रहे हैं, दादर में एक प्लेटफॉर्म बन रहा है। वसई रोड में छह प्लेटफॉर्म्स बन रहे हैं। जैसा अभी मान्यवर सांसद महोदय ने नोटिस दिया। पनवेल कलंबोली में पांच प्लेटफॉर्म्स बन रहे हैं, कल्याण में छह प्लेटफॉर्म्स बन रहे हैं। एलटीटी में डिपो का एक्सटेंशन चल रहा है। परेल में छह प्लेटफॉर्म्स बन रहे हैं, तो ओवरऑल मुंबई शहर की कैपेसिटी और देश के जितने बड़े शहर हैं, उन सबकी कैपेसिटी बढ़ाने का तेजी से काम चल रहा है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री महोदय, जब भी आपके प्रश्न आते हैं तो अधिकतम माननीय सदस्य सप्लीमेंट्री प्रश्न पूछना चाहते हैं। यह रेल डिपार्टमेंट महत्वपूर्ण है इसलिए सभी सदस्य शॉर्ट में प्रश्न पूछें और आप भी शॉर्ट में ही जवाब दें, नहीं तो इतनी बड़ी लिस्ट क्लियर नहीं होगी। आप एक-एक लाइन में प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री चन्द्र शेखर।

डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवरा: सर, मेरा दूसरा सप्लीमेंट्री भी है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: हाँ, सप्लीमेंट्री पूछ लीजिए।

डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवरा: सर, पालघर में ऐसे छोटे स्टेशन्स हैं जैसे उमरोही, वैतरणा, घोलवड बोंडी, जो कि ग्रेड सी या डी में आते हैं इसलिए वहां प्लेटफॉर्म्स पर शेड, एक्सेलरेटर, लिफ्ट या वेटिंग रूम जैसी सुविधाओं पर कितना काम हुआ है?

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी, आप ग्रेड सी और डी प्लेटफॉर्म्स पर सुविधाओं के विषय के बारे में बता दीजिए।

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव: मान्यवर अध्यक्ष जी, 'अमृत भारत योजना' में जितने स्टेशन्स लिए गए हैं, उन पर तेजी से काम चल रहा है। मान्यवर सांसद जी ने जिन दूसरे स्टेशन्स के बारे में कहा है, उसके बारे में मैं टीम से एक बार फील्ड विजिट करवा लूंगा और सांसद जी भी उनके साथ चले जाएं या उनका रिप्रेजेंटेटिव उनके साथ चला जाए। इससे वहां की जो प्रॉब्लम्स होंगी, उनको हम सॉल्व कर सकते हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री चन्द्र शेखर।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: एडवोकेट फ्रांसिस जॉर्ज ।

अगर आप सब लोग एक-एक लाइन में प्रश्न पूछेंगे तो मैं सप्लीमेंट्री एलाऊ करूंगा । अगर लंबा प्रश्न पूछेंगे तो एलाऊ नहीं करूंगा ।

ADV. FRANCIS GEORGE: Sir, there have been a lot of questions for more stops ... (*Interruptions*) I have been talking to the hon. Minister regarding stops in my constituency Kottayam in Kerala. The Ernakulam-Kayamkulam MEMU, that mainly caters to students and office goers, hardly stops after Kottayam. People from Kuruppanthara, Ettumanoor, Vaikom Road and Mulanthuruthy have been demanding a stop for a long time. Sir, due to the rush, this MEMU was started from Kollam to Ernakulam but it does not run on Saturday and Sunday. ... (*Interruptions*)

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : मान्यवर अध्यक्ष जी, यह स्टॉपेजेस का विषय है और सांसद महोदय की जो रिक्वेस्ट है, उसे मैंने नोट कर लिया है ।

श्री विष्णु दत्त शर्मा: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि कटनी का रीठी, पटौहा और स्लीमनाबाद स्टेशन पर मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी मिलकर कुछ स्टॉपेजेस की मांग की है । साथ ही मैंने छतरपुर के खजुराहों के पास डबरा रेलवे स्टेशन पर ट्रेन के स्टॉपेज की मांग अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र में की है, जो पहले होती थी, लेकिन बाद में बंद हो गई ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यही अनुरोध है ।

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : मान्यवर अध्यक्ष जी, स्टॉपेज के जितने भी विषय हैं, वे नोट कर सकते हैं । यहां पर एक-एक ट्रेन के स्टॉपेज के बारे में बताना संभव नहीं है ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: यह बात सही है । अगर कोई भी माननीय सदस्य स्टॉपेज का प्रश्न पूछेगा तो उसका जवाब नहीं दिया जाएगा ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: स्टॉपेज के लिए आप मंत्री जी से मिलकर बात कीजिए । प्रश्न पूछने के बाद मंत्री

जी के नोटिस में आ जाता है और क्षेत्र में भी लगता है कि हमने पूछ लिया है।

श्री शेर सिंह घुबाया।

श्री शेर सिंह घुबाया: अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे रेलवे के विषय पर प्रश्न काल में बोलने का मौका दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैं मंत्री महोदय से पहली बार मिला था तो सबसे पहले मैंने एक ही मांग की थी कि हमारी राजधानी चंडीगढ़ से फाजिलका तक एक ट्रेन चला दें। हमारा डिस्ट्रिक्ट कडसी-चौसीबार बाढ़ में पूरा बह गया है और उस वजह से लोगों की जमीनें भी चली गईं और फसल भी चली गई। वहां प्राइवेट बस वाले 1000-1000 रुपये लेते हैं।... (व्यवधान)

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : सर, फाजिलका से चंडीगढ़ का विषय हमने नोट कर लिया है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अगर सबके विषय नोट हो रहे हैं तो मैं आगे के प्रश्न पर आता हूँ।

क्वेश्चन नम्बर -243. श्री अनिल फिरोजिया।

कोयला गैसीकरण और कोयले-से-रसायन परियोजनाएं

***243. †श्री अनिल फिरोजिया:**

श्री कोंडा विश्वेश्वर रेड्डी:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में चल रही और प्रस्तावित कोयला गैसीकरण और कोयले-से-रसायन परियोजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति का ब्यौरा क्या है और इन्हें कार्यशील बनाने की संभावित समय-सीमा क्या है;

(ख) देश में विशेषकर छत्तीसगढ़ में कोयला गैसीकरण आबंटन नीति के अंतर्गत अब तक कुल कितनी मात्रा में कोयले का आबंटन किया गया है और इससे परियोजना में वास्तविक रूप से कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने गैसीकरण प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने में तेजी लाने के लिए प्रोत्साहनों अथवा व्यवहार्यता सहायता तंत्रों को अंतिम रूप दे दिया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) पेट्रोरसायन, मेथनॉल, अमोनिया और अन्य औद्योगिक 'फीडस्टॉक्स' पर आयात निर्भरता को कम करने में कोयला गैसीकरण कार्यक्रम का अनुमानित योगदान कितना है; और

(ड) क्या सिंगरौली में कोयला गैसीकरण का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

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

विवरण

(क): वर्तमान में, मैसर्स जिंदल स्टील लिमिटेड (जेएसएल) द्वारा अंगुल जिले, ओडिशा में एक प्रचालनात्मक कोयला गैसीकरण परियोजना स्थापित की गई है। सरकार ने कोयला/लिग्नाइट के स्वच्छ उपयोग के लिए कोयला/लिग्नाइट गैसीकरण परियोजनाओं को बढ़ावा देने और रसायनों, पेट्रोसायनों और उर्वरकों के आयात को प्रतिस्थापित करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कोयला गैसीकरण मिशन शुरू किया है। पीएसयू के साथ-साथ निजी क्षेत्र द्वारा नई परियोजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं।

कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड (सीआईएल) अन्य केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (सीपीएसयू) के साथ भागीदारी में निम्नलिखित चार कोयला गैसीकरण परियोजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है:

- 1. तालचेर कोयला-आधारित अमोनिया-यूरिया कॉम्प्लेक्स:** तालचेर फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड (टीएफएल), सीआईएल का एक संयुक्त उद्यम, राष्ट्रीय केमिकल्स एंड फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड (आरसीएफएल), गैस अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (गेल) और फर्टिलाइजर कॉरपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (एफसीआईएल) कोयला-आधारित अमोनिया-यूरिया कॉम्प्लेक्स स्थापित कर रहा है। वित्त वर्ष 2027-28 में चालू होने की अपेक्षा है।
- 2. भारत कोल गैसिफिकेशन एंड केमिकल्स लिमिटेड (सीआईएल और भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड का एक संयुक्त उद्यम)** को लखनपुर, ओडिशा में कोयला गैसीकरण-आधारित अमोनियम नाइट्रेट संयंत्र की स्थापना के लिए निगमित किया गया है। चालू होने की निर्धारित समयावधि वर्ष 2029-30 है।

3. **कोल गैस इंडिया लिमिटेड (सीआईएल और गेल का एक संयुक्त उद्यम)** को वर्धमान, पश्चिम बंगाल में कोयला-से-सिंथेटिक प्राकृतिक गैस संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए निगमित किया गया है। चालू होने की निर्धारित समयावधि वर्ष 2029-30 में है।

4. **वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड में सीआईएल परियोजना:** चंद्रपुर, महाराष्ट्र में कोयला-से-सिंथेटिक प्राकृतिक गैस परियोजना। चालू होने की निर्धारित समयावधि वर्ष 2029-30 में है।

इसके अलावा, निजी इकाईयों द्वारा निम्नलिखित 4 (चार) कोयला गैसीकरण परियोजनाएं स्थापित की जा रही हैं:

1. **जिंदल स्टील लिमिटेड (जेएसएल):** जेएसएल डायरेक्ट रिड्यूस्ड आयरन (डीआरआई) उत्पादन के लिए अंगुल जिले, ओडिशा में एक कोयला गैसीकरण परियोजना स्थापित कर रहा है। कोयला गैसीकरण संयंत्र विकास और उत्पादन समझौते (सीजीपीडीपीए) के अनुसार इसके चालू होने की निर्धारित समयावधि वर्ष 2029-30 है।

2. **ग्रेटा एनर्जी एंड मेटल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड:** जेएसएल कंपनी, डायरेक्ट रिड्यूस्ड आयरन (डीआरआई) उत्पादन के लिए भद्रावती, चंद्रपुर, महाराष्ट्र में एक कोयला गैसीकरण परियोजना स्थापित कर रही है। सीजीपीडीपीए के अनुसार इसके चालू होने की निर्धारित समयावधि वर्ष 2029-30 है।

3. **न्यू एरा क्लीनटेक सॉल्यूशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड:** कंपनी अमोनियम नाइट्रेट और हाइड्रोजन के उत्पादन के लिए महाराष्ट्र के चंद्रपुर के भद्रावती में कोयला गैसीकरण परियोजना स्थापित कर रही है। सीजीपीडीपीए के अनुसार इसके चालू होने की निर्धारित समयावधि वर्ष 2029-30 है।

4. **न्यू एरा क्लीनटेक सॉल्यूशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड:** कंपनी इथेनॉल के उत्पादन के लिए महाराष्ट्र के चंद्रपुर के भद्रावती में एक डेमंसट्रेशन कोयला गैसीकरण

परियोजना स्थापित कर रही है। सीजीपीडीपीए के अनुसार इसके चालू होने की निर्धारित समयावधि वर्ष 2029-30 है।

(ख): सीआईएल ने अपनी संयुक्त उद्यम कंपनियों को 3.9 मिलियन टन (मि.ट.) के अनंतिम कोयला लिंकेज आवंटित किए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, उप-क्षेत्र "सिनगैस के उत्पादन से कोयला गैसीकरण" के तहत गैर-विनियमित क्षेत्र (एनआरएस) लिंकेज नीलामी स्कीम के माध्यम से कोयले की खरीद करने वाले उपभोक्ताओं को कुल 1.45 मि.ट. की मात्रा के लिए आशय पत्र (एलओआई) जारी किए गए हैं। निजी इकाईयों के कोयला गैसीकरण संयंत्र अपनी आवंटित कोयला खानों के साथ-साथ सीआईएल खानों से कोयला लिंकेज द्वारा कोयले की आवश्यकता को पूरा करेंगे। अब तक, छत्तीसगढ़ में कोयला गैसीकरण के लिए कोई कोयला लिंकेज आवंटित नहीं किया गया है।

(ग): जी, हां। कोयला मंत्रालय ने देश में कोयला/लिग्नाइट गैसीकरण परियोजनाओं को सहायता देने के लिए दिनांक 24.01.2024 को 8500 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ एक वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन स्कीम को मंजूरी दी है। विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

- I. श्रेणी-I के तहत, 1,350 करोड़ रुपये का एकमुश्त अनुदान या कैपेक्स का 15%, जो भी कम हो, प्रदान करके परियोजनाओं की सहायता के लिए सरकारी पीएसयू हेतु 4,050 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है।
- II. श्रेणी-II के तहत, 1,000 करोड़ रुपये का एकमुश्त अनुदान या कैपेक्स का 15%, जो भी कम हो, प्रदान करके निजी क्षेत्र और सरकारी सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों के लिए 3,850 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है।
- III. श्रेणी- III के तहत, 100 करोड़ रु. का एकमुश्त अनुदान या कैपेक्स का 15%, जो भी कम हो, प्रदान करके डेमंसट्रेशन परियोजनाओं (स्वदेशी प्रौद्योगिकी) और/या लघु पैमाने के उत्पाद पर आधारित गैसीकरण संयंत्रों के लिए 600 करोड़ रु. का प्रावधान किया गया है।

(घ): उपरोक्त वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन स्कीम के तहत अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं से कोयला गैसीकरण में अमोनियम नाइट्रेट, प्राकृतिक गैस, इथेनॉल आदि सहित लगभग 16,000 करोड़ रु. के विभिन्न रसायनों के आयात को प्रतिस्थापित करने की क्षमता है।

(ङ): वर्तमान में, मध्य प्रदेश के सिंगरौली जिले में कोई कोयला गैसीकरण प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

श्री अनिल फिरोजिया: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि देश में कोयले के उत्पादन और सप्लाई के आँकड़े क्या हैं? क्या हम पिछले साल से बेहतर कर रहे हैं?

सर, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न भी इसी में है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप दूसरा सप्लीमेंट्री इसके बाद में पूछ लीजिएगा।

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, आज भारत का चाहे एनर्जी सेक्टर हो, पावर जनरेशन सेक्टर हो, स्टील सेक्टर हो, सीमेंट सेक्टर हो या चाहे अलग-अलग एल्यूमीनियम या मैन्युफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर्स हों, उनमें कोयले की बड़ी उपयोगिता है। पिछले 10 वर्षों में प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में कोल सेक्टर में विस्तृत रिफॉर्म्स लाए गए हैं।

मैं आज गर्व के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि लास्ट ईयर में लगभग एक बिलियन टन कोल का भारत में पहली बार प्रोडक्शन हुआ है। चाहे कोल प्रोडक्शन हो या सप्लाई हो, उसकी इस साल में या लास्ट ईयर में भी कोई कमी नहीं हुई है। आपको मालूम होगा कि पहले कोयले की क्या स्थिति थी, लेकिन आज अलग-अलग रिफॉर्म्स के कारण कोयला सप्लाई और प्रोडक्शन हर सेक्टर में ठीक तरह से सरकार के द्वारा और पीएसयूज के द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

श्री अनिल फिरोजिया: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कोयला गैसीकरण पर क्यों इतना जोर दे रही है? किन राज्यों को कोयला गैसीकरण के रूप में पहचाना गया है?

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी : अध्यक्ष जी, आज भारत कोयला के क्षेत्र में दुनिया की सेकेंड लारजेस्ट प्रोड्यूसर है, सेकेंड लारजेस्ट कंज्यूमर भी है और पांचवां सबसे बड़ा कोल रिजर्व वाला देश है। हमने हिसाब किया है, हमारे पास लगभग 60 वर्षों तक का कोयले का भंडार है। इसीलिए आज कोयले

का विस्तृत रूप से उपयोग करना चाहिए। सिर्फ ट्रेडिशनल सिस्टम से नहीं, बल्कि गैसीफिकेशन के द्वारा केमिकल्स बनाते हुए, सिनगैस (सिंथेटिक गैस) बनाते हुए, भारत में जो इंपोर्ट डिपेंडेंसी अलग-अलग सेक्टर्स में होती है, चाहे वह कूड ऑयल हो, पेट्रोल-डीजल से संबंधित हो। अलग-अलग सेक्टर्स में अगर हम इस वर्ष गैसीफिकेशन में सफल हो गए तो भारत के पास कोयले की कोई कमी नहीं है। 2 लाख 77 हजार 214 करोड़ रुपए का जो हम इंपोर्ट करते हैं, उसमें चाहे अमोनिया हो, कोकिंग कोल हो, डीजल हो, एविएशन फ्यूल हो, नैचुरल गैस हो या यूरिया हो, ऐसे प्रोडक्ट्स का हम गैसीफिकेशन के द्वारा उत्पादन कर सकते हैं।

इसीलिए आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी का स्पष्ट आदेश है कि हम आने वाले दिनों में ट्रेडिशनल सप्लाई के साथ-साथ भारत सरकार द्वारा गैसीफिकेशन का डेवलपमेंट करें। जैसा कि आदरणीय सदस्य ने पूछा - उसमें झारखंड भी है, छत्तीसगढ़ भी है और ओडिशा भी है। जो डीप सीटेड जगहें हैं, उन जगहों पर कोल गैसीफिकेशन अंडरग्राउंड का भी काम कर रहे हैं।

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY: Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister which are the sectors that will be impacted by coal gasification in terms of production of ammonium nitrate. Is the Government planning underground coal gasification for economic viability?

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी : अंडरग्राउंड कोल गैसीफिकेशन, भारत में लगभग 40 परसेंट कोल 300 मीटर के अंदर रहती है। इसके लिए एक अंडरग्राउंड कोल माइन्स बनाना पड़ेगा और इसके अलावा अंडरग्राउंड पैसेज के द्वारा अंडरग्राउंड कोल गैसीफिकेशन (यूजीसी) के द्वारा ही इस गैसीफिकेशन की एक्टिविटी डेवलप करने के लिए पहली बार 21 कोल माइन्स का एक्शन प्रोसेस में है। प्रोसेस होने के बाद हम अंडरग्राउंड कोल माइन्स उपयोग करेंगे। उसके द्वारा जो कोल का उपयोग होगा, उसके बारे में हम अभी तक बता चुके हैं कि फर्टिलाइजर हो, हाइड्रोजन हो, मेथेनॉल हो, इथेनॉल हो, अमोनिया हो, यूरिया हो, सिंथेटिक एसएनजी हो, ऐसे सारे प्रोडक्ट्स भारत में कोल गैस के द्वारा उत्पादन कर सकते हैं। इसकी टेक्नोलॉजी भारत में इंडीजेनस लेवल पर भी हम डेवलप कर रहे हैं। अलग-अलग देशों से भी यह टेक्नोलॉजी लाने के लिए हम बात कर रहे हैं। हमारे जो स्टैक

होल्डर्स हैं, उनसे अलग-अलग मीटिंग्स करके हम इसमें भी आगे बढ़ रहे हैं।

SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI: Sir, coal burning is very damaging to the environment. Especially, the coal that we derive from the North-East Region causes more damage because the coal produced by North Eastern Coalfields (NEC), a unit of Coal India Limited, has high sulphur content and has the highest calorific value in India.

The North Eastern Coalfields as well as the private coal mining companies that the Government has allowed for mining are operating in Kharsang district of Arunachal Pradesh. If the Government allows coal burning, this will cause damage to the environment. There was an empirical evidence that the coal produced in the North-East Region has got high sulphur content and minerals. There was a project taken up by Oil India Limited to derive crude oil from Assam coal. I would like to know if the Government has any project like this to derive crude oil by gasification of coal in the North-East Region?

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, डीप सीटिड कोल में हम कोल गैसीफिकेशन की टेक्नोलॉजी यूज करके सिनगैस डेवलप करने का हम प्लान बना रहे हैं। अभी तक भारत में सात प्रोजेक्ट्स प्लान किए हैं, उसमें अरुणाचल प्रदेश नहीं है। उसमें से दो प्रोजेक्ट्स का भूमि पूजन हो गया है और पांच प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए टेक्नोलॉजी टाइपअप अलग-अलग कंपनियों से हुआ है। कोल इंडिया और अन्य पीएसयूज के द्वारा कोल गैसीफिकेशन के चार प्रोजेक्ट्स शुरू किए गए हैं। उसमें दो ग्राउण्ड ब्रेकिंग हैं। इसमें प्राइवेट सेक्टर, जिसमें जिंदल इत्यादि ने भूमि पूजन का कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है। वर्ष 2027 तक कुछ काम आगे बढ़ेगा। वर्ष 2030 तक 100 मिलियन टन कोल का गैसीफिकेशन करने का हमारा टारगेट है। क्योंकि हमारा देश इसके लिए काफी विदेशी पूंजी के माध्यम से इम्पोर्ट कर रहा है। फॉरेन करेंसी को हम बचा सकते हैं और देश को विकसित भारत बनाने के लिए कोल गैसीफिकेशन की जरूरत है। अरुणाचल प्रदेश में हमने हाल ही में दो कोल

माइंस शुरू की हैं। उनका ऑक्शन हो चुका है और प्रोडक्शन भी शुरू होने वाला है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि अरुणाचल प्रदेश के कोल को क्वालिटी अच्छी है और क्वांटिटी भी है। आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में पहली बार अरुणाचल प्रदेश के कोल ब्लॉक्स का ऑक्शन हुआ। अरुणाचल प्रदेश सरकार भी हमें सहयोग कर रही है। आने वाले दिनों में कोल ब्लॉक्स की आर्थिक स्थिति आगे बढ़ेगी। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को भी रेवेन्यू मिलेगा और अरुणाचल प्रदेश के नौजवानों को भी रोजगार मिलेगा। इस गैसीफिकेशन के बारे में एक्सपेरिमेंट करने के बाद हम आगे बढ़ेंगे। हाई क्वालिटी कोल आपके अरुणाचल प्रदेश में है। मैं आपको अरुणाचल प्रदेश की तरफ से पूरा सहयोग देने के लिए रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य अरुणाचल प्रदेश से नहीं असम से हैं।

श्री श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वे: मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि मेरे क्षेत्र में डब्ल्यूसीएल सब्सिडियरी काम करती है। वहां 35-40 साल से जो खदानें चल रही थीं, वे अब बंद हो गयी हैं। क्या आपने वहां कोई नया उद्योग लगाने के बारे में सोचा है, क्योंकि डब्ल्यूसीएल के कर्मचारियों को आपने वहां से स्थानांतरित कर दिया है। वहां का स्थानीय रोजगार चलता रहे इसके लिए क्या आपने डब्ल्यूसीएल की तरफ से कोई प्रावधान किया गया है।

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: अध्यक्ष जी, उस कोल ब्लॉक के बारे में मैं माननीय सदस्य को सारी डिटेल्स से अवगत करवा दूंगा।

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न संख्या 252 के उत्तर में माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह कहा है कि 40 कोल बेड मिथेन के ब्लॉक ऑक्शन किए गए हैं, जिसमें से 15 ही चालू हो पाए हैं। कोल बेड मिथेन, कोल टू लिक्वेड, कोल टू गैस और कोल टू केमिकल महत्वपूर्ण हैं। साउथ अफ्रीका में जब बैन लगा तो उन्होंने कोल टू लिक्विड के प्रोजेक्ट को आगे बढ़ाया जिससे क्रूड ऑयल का दाम 30 डॉलर प्रति बैरल हो गया। मेरा आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह है, जिन चार चीजों के बारे में आप कह रहे हैं कि इम्पोर्ट पर हमारी निर्भरता कम होगी। झारखंड में राजमहल कोल ब्लॉक एशिया का लार्जैस्ट कोल ब्लॉक है, उस एरिया में जिन लोगों ने बिड किया, उन्होंने अगर काम शुरू नहीं किया है तो उन कंपनियों को क्या आप ब्लैकलिस्ट करेंगे? ऐसी कंपनियां प्रोजेक्ट को ले तो

लेती हैं, लेकिन प्रोजेक्ट को समय पर शुरू नहीं करते हैं या पूरा नहीं करती हैं।

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी : कंपनियां ऑक्शन में जो कोल ब्लॉक्स लेती हैं, उनमें अंडरग्राउण्ड कोल माइंस होती हैं और ओपन कास्ट माइंस भी होती हैं। पहली बार हम अंडरग्राउंड गैसीफिकेशन के लिए ऑक्शन कर रहे हैं। जो कंपनियां समय पर प्रोडक्शन शुरू नहीं करती हैं, उनको हम नोटिस देते हैं। टाइम पीरियड में उनसे रेफरेंस लेकर जरूरत पड़ने पर कोल ब्लॉक्स को कैंसिल भी कर देते हैं। ऑक्शन में कोल ब्लॉक्स लेने के बाद जो कंपनियां समय पर कोल नहीं निकालती हैं, प्रोडक्शन नहीं करती हैं, उनके आवंटन को हमने कैंसिल भी किया है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, उस विषय पर सोचकर हम उनको रिपोर्ट देंगे।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्वेश्चन नंबर 244, श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत।

भारत टेलीकॉम 2025

***244. श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत:**

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारत टेलीकॉम 2025 के मुख्य उद्देश्य और अपेक्षित परिणाम क्या हैं;

(ख) मई, 2014 से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर डिजिटल अवसंरचना के क्षेत्र में क्या उपलब्धियां हासिल की गई हैं; और

(ग) भारत टेलीकॉम 2025 के अंतर्गत अंतर्राष्ट्रीय भागीदारी की प्रकृति और गुंजाइश क्या है?

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

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

विवरण

(क): भारत टेलीकॉम 2025 का मुख्य उद्देश्य और अपेक्षित परिणाम वैश्विक खरीदारों और घरेलू दूरसंचार उपकरण विनिर्माताओं के साथ-साथ सॉल्यूशन प्रोवाइडर के बीच इंटरैक्शन को सुकर बनाना था।

(ख): मई, 2014 से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर डिजिटल अवसंरचना के क्षेत्र में हासिल की गई कुछ मुख्य उपलब्धियां निम्नानुसार हैं:

- (i) बेस ट्रांसीवर स्टेशनों (बीटीएस) की कुल संख्या दिनांक 31.03.2014 को 6,49,834 से बढ़कर दिनांक 31.10.2025 को 31,44,559 हो गई।
- (ii) भारत में 1 अक्टूबर 2022 को लॉच की गई 5जी सेवा वर्तमान में देश के 99.9% जिलों में उपलब्ध है। दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक, दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं (टीएसपी) द्वारा 5,08,730 5जी बीटीएस संस्थापित किए गए हैं।
- (iii) गांवों में मोबाइल कवरेज वर्ष 2014 में 90.68% थी जो अक्टूबर, 2025 तक बढ़कर 98.43% हो गई है, जिसमें 6,44,131 गांवों में से 6,34,019 गांव कवर हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत नेट परियोजना के तहत 2.14 लाख ग्राम पंचायतों को सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए तैयार किया गया है।

(ग): निवेश और साझेदारी के अवसरों का पता लगाने के लिए भारत टेलीकॉम 2025 में 31 देशों के 135 अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया।

श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले माननीय दूरसंचार मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने दूरसंचार प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ एवं सुगम बनाने के लिए भारतीय टेलीकॉम, 2025 दूरसंचार विभाग और टेलीफोन एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन काउंसिल के द्वारा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार शो और सम्मेलन किया तथा उन्होंने उनका जवाब विशिष्ट रूप से देने का काम किया, जो संतोषप्रद रहा।

महोदय, सुपौल जिला बिहार के सीमावर्ती बॉर्डर नेपाल से सटा हुआ कोसी क्षेत्र है। सुपौल जिले के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की जनता के पास ज्यादातर बीएसएनएल का मोबाइल नम्बर है तथा सभी सरकारी विभागों के कर्मचारियों के पास भी बीएसएनएल का मोबाइल नम्बर है, जिसमें ज्यादा समय नेटवर्क नहीं रहता है। चुने हुए जनप्रतिनिधियों के पास भी अधिकांशतः बीएसएनएल का ही सिम कार्ड मोबाइल में उपयोग किया जाता है। ज्यादातर नेटवर्क नहीं होने की वजह से जनप्रतिनिधियों को समय पर कार्यक्रमों की सूचना नहीं मिल पाती है तथा स्थानीय जनता के साथ सीधे सम्पर्क नहीं हो पाता है। क्षेत्रीय समस्याओं एवं विकास कार्यों को समय से निष्पादन हेतु मोबाइल एवं इंटरनेट का

उपयोग जनहित में अति आवश्यक है।

इसलिए, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सुपौल सहित बिहार के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की आम जनता को बीएसएनएल की बेहतर सुविधा के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई योजना बनाई गई है? यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है? यदि नहीं, तो मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय संचार मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि कृपया जनहित में सुपौल जिला सहित बिहार के सभी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आवश्यकतानुसार बीएसएनएल का मोबाइल टावर लगाया जाए अथवा पूर्व में स्थापित मोबाइल टावरों की नेटवर्क कनेक्टिविटी क्षमता बढ़ाई जाए। इससे बीएसएनएल के ग्राहकों की संख्या में इजाफा होगा तथा सरकार के राजस्व में भी वृद्धि होगी। साथ ही, सभी विकास कार्यों को सुचारु रूप से समयानुसार किया जा सकेगा और क्षेत्रीय तथा स्थानीय जनता की समस्याओं का सही समय पर समाधान भी किया जा सकेगा।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्य, आप सीनियर सदस्य हैं। आप प्रश्न को संक्षिप्त में ही लिखकर लाया कीजिए। नियम-प्रक्रिया के अनुसार यहां पर पढ़कर नहीं बोला जाता है, लेकिन सभी सामान्य रूप से कुछ-कुछ बोलते हैं। आप प्रश्न को संक्षिप्त रूप में लिख लिया कीजिए।

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य एम. सिंधिया: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य को धन्यवाद अर्पित करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने भारत टेलीकॉम के बारे में अपनी टिप्पणी दी।

सर, हमारी कोशिश है कि दो कार्यक्रम, भारत टेलीकॉम और इंडियन मोबाइल कांग्रेस के आधार पर भारत में टेलीकॉम के इक्विमेंट के मैनुफैक्चरिंग को एक नई वृद्धि प्रदान करें। ये दोनों कार्यक्रम अलग-अलग श्रेणी के लिए आयोजित किए जाते हैं। भारत टेलीकॉम मुख्यतः हमारे एमएसएमई सेक्टर के लिए आयोजित किया जाता है। इंडियन मोबाइल कांग्रेस कंपनियों के लिए और उनको सुदृढ़ करने के लिए दोनों सॉफ्टवेयर के क्षेत्र में, हार्डवेयर के क्षेत्र में, टेलीकॉम सिस्टम इंटीग्रेशन के क्षेत्र में और कंसल्टेंसी सर्विसेज, इन चारों क्षेत्रों में आयोजित किया जाता है। भारत टेलीकॉम एक बहुत ही सफलतापूर्वक प्रयोग रहा है। टीईपीसी और भारत सरकार के दूरसंचार मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत इस वर्ष हमारे यहां 31 देशों से 135 अंतर्राष्ट्रीय डेलिगेट्स आए। 88 कंपनियां, जिनमें से 38 स्टार्ट-अप्स ने भाग लिया और उसमें करीब 300 भारतीय डेलिगेट्स तथा 1200

विजिटर देशी डेलिगेट्स उपस्थित रहे। इन दोनों कार्यक्रमों के आधार पर मैं सदन के पटल पर यह सूचना रखना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले पांच वर्षों में जो भारत के टेलीकॉम इक्विपमेंट के एक्सपोर्ट्स की वृद्धि हुई है, जो 10 हजार करोड़ का आंकड़ा वर्ष 2020-21 में था, वर्ष 2024-25 में हमारी निर्यात बढ़कर 18,406 करोड़ हो चुकी है। निर्यात के क्षेत्र में 72 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है।

आयात का क्षेत्र थम गया है। वर्ष 2020-21 में यह 51,000 करोड़ था और आज भी 51,000 करोड़ पर ही टिका हुआ है। मतलब कि भारत में बनाया हुआ माल भारत की जरूरतों के लिए और विदेश एक्सपोर्ट के लिए आज बढ़ रहा है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मंत्री जी, अब आप माननीय सदस्य का जवाब दे दीजिए।

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य एम. सिंधिया : इसी के आधार पर हमारा ट्रेड डेफिसिट भी 19 प्रतिशत घटा है। माननीय सदस्य ने बिहार की बात की है। मैं उनको सूचित करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे 10 करोड़ उपभोक्ता, हमारे टोटल वायरलेस सब्सक्राइबर्स बिहार में हैं। हमारे बेस ट्रांसीवर स्टेशन (बीटीएस) बिहार में करीब डेढ़ लाख बीटीएस लगे हैं, जिसमें से करीब एक लाख 4जी के बीटीएस हैं और करीब 27 हजार 5जी के बीटीएस हैं। कनेक्टिविटी के आधार पर बिहार में कमी है। भारत सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता है और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि 100 प्रतिशत 4जी सेचुरेशन होना चाहिए। इसके आधार पर 6 स्कीम्स हम बिहार में चला रहे हैं, जिसके आधार पर करीब-करीब 500 गांवों को हम कवर करना चाहते हैं और इसमें से हमने आज तक 435 गांवों को कवर किया है और शेष जो बाकी गांव हैं, उनको हम लोग वर्ष 2026 मई तक पूरा करने वाले हैं। हमारे एलडब्ल्यू फेज - 1 अपग्रेडेशन और एलडब्ल्यू फेज - 2 के आधार पर, 502 एस्पेरेशनल डिस्ट्रिक्ट के आधार पर, अन्कवर्ड विलेज स्कीम के आधार पर, 4जी सेचुरेशन स्कीम के आधार पर हम बीओपी और बीआईपी के आधार पर करेंगे।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : तिरु दयानिधि मारन जी।

श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत: सर, मैं सप्लीमेंट्री प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : एक मिनट दयानिधि जी, माननीय सदस्य को पहले सप्लीमेंट्री प्रश्न पूछ लेने दीजिए।

श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत: सर, क्या संचार मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश भर में 5जी सेवाओं के रोलआउट की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है तथा अब तक किन-किन क्षेत्रों को कवरेज प्रदान की गई है? क्या सरकार ने देशव्यापी स्तर पर 5जी सेवाओं के प्रसार में तेजी लाने हेतु विशेष पहल की है? यदि हां तो इन पहलों का विवरण क्या है, जिनमें वित्तीय सहायता, नीतिगत उपाय तथा अवसंरचना विकास योजनाएं शामिल हों? इस संबंध में माननीय मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करें।

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य एम. सिंधिया: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सांसद महोदय को और हाउस को सूचित करना चाहता हूं कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में 5जी भारत की सक्सेज स्टोरी नहीं है, बल्कि 5जी विश्वव्यापी सक्सेज स्टोरी बन चुकी है। मैं बार-बार कहता हूं कि 5जी की टेक्नोलॉजी में India followed the world on 4G. India marched with the world on 5G. We will lead the world on 6G.

सर, 5जी की कहानी यह है कि वर्ष 2022 में इसका क्रियान्वयन शुरू हुआ और आज तक 5जी के द्वारा हमारे करीब-करीब 5 लाख बीटीएस लग चुके हैं। हमारे 778 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में से 777 जिलों में 5जी की कनेक्टिविटी उपलब्ध हो चुकी है। मतलब 99.9 प्रतिशत तक हमारे सारे डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स कवर हो चुके हैं। इसी के साथ-साथ कुल मिलाकर आज के दिन तक हमारे 100 करोड़ में से 36 करोड़ उपभोक्ता 5जी के हैं। मेरा अनुमान है कि वर्ष 2026 तक ये बढ़कर 42 करोड़ होंगे और वर्ष 2030 तक यह आंकड़ा बढ़कर 120 करोड़ उपभोक्ताओं में से 100 करोड़ होंगे, तो 5जी भारत की सक्सेज स्टोरी है और 5जी के आधार पर 6जी की तरफ भी हम निरंतर प्रगति के आधार पर चल रहे हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : तिरु दयानिधि मारन जी।

THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN: Thank you, hon. Speaker, Sir. I have great admiration for our Minister. He is a dynamic Minister.

I have a question in two parts. While we are talking about the connectivity to the rural part of India, it is still a struggle to get broadband services to the rural part of India. While we have tied up with Starlink and Elon Musk's service, it is

yet to start in India. Moreover, it seems to be that we are making it more expensive for our Indians, especially people who are living in the villages. Why is that so? Why cannot we make it affordable? That is one part.

The second part is this. I am sure that Speaker, Sir, will also be interested.

If you look at the global map of the world, and you see, when you travel in an international flight, there is one red spot where you cannot get internet service. That is throughout India. When we are developed, when we have our own services, and our Minister says, assuring that we will lead the world in 6G, why is it that you are banning internet services in our areas?

Just imagine the amount of commerce and business that will develop for domestic passengers as well, because we are also cut off. I travel from Chennai to Delhi. For two-and-a-half hours, I was without any internet or anything. Why is that the Government of India is not making an effort to make sure that we get internet service all over our country? Thank you, Sir.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अच्छा है, ढाई घंटे मोबाइल से बचोगे। जितना हो सके, मोबाइल से बचो। ढाई घंटे बच रहे हो, यही अच्छी बात है।

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Sir, I would like, through you, to respond to my good friend Maran *sahib* on both his very pertinent questions. The first question has to do with satellite connectivity. Worldwide, we have seen that areas that are unconnectable through normal BTS, backhaul, or broadband connectivity through OFC, the only route to be able to connect those citizens across the world is through SATCOM. Therefore, India has taken that step of ensuring that SATCOM is also available to every customer across the length and breadth of our country.

As Telecom Minister, my goal is to ensure that I am able to offer the full bouquet of services to every customer, and then the customer makes his or her choice as to which service they would like to avail of, and at which price point. For SATCOM, as you are very well aware, the policy is very well in place. The spectrum is going to be assigned administratively. We have already given out three licenses – one to Starlink, another to OneWeb, and the third to Reliance. There are two aspects that need to be looked at prior to them starting services. One, of course, is the whole issue of spectrum assignment. Within that, there are two issues. One is the administrative cost of that spectrum, which will be decided by the regulatory authority, in this case TRAI, which is currently working on defining the pricing. The second is the issue of security-related clearances from the enforcement agencies for these players. In order to assist them in clearing those security requirements, we have given them sample spectrum to be able to demonstrate. All three players are working on this today. As soon as they are able to demonstrate that they have complied with the security norms, such as hosting the international gateway within India and so on and so forth, approval will be given to them to be able to extend that service to customers.

Another question he raised was with regard to pricing. Pricing is not something that the Government can dictate; it is something that firms can dictate. India has had a very strong track record of showing the world how high volumes and low pricing can lead not only to great penetration, but also great amount of revenue for firms. This has been demonstrated both in the mobile space as well as the broadband space.

Today, as far as telecom is concerned, we have the highest number of

subscribers at the lowest rates possible. What used to be 50 paise a minute in 2014 is today 0.03 paise a minute – a 97 per cent decline in cost. Similarly, for data, one GB, which earlier used to cost Rs. 287, today costs Rs. 9 per GB, which is roughly about nine cents, whereas the world average is USD 2.49. So, we are at five per cent of the world's cost today in India. I am sure that, in the time to come, SATCOM players will also realise the concept of economies of scale and will possibly try and price their services so that they can get the maximum penetration. However, that is not something that the Government can dictate, and I want to be very clear on that.

His second question was with regard to in-flight connectivity. That is very much on our table and is in process. The rules are being framed, as far as the Department of Telecom is concerned. We have already identified the framework. Now, there are two processes. Having been the Minister of Civil Aviation in the last Government, I would like to offer this to Mr. Maran as well. From the Department of Telecom, everything is clear in terms of setting this in process. There are two issues. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी, प्रश्न काल 12 बजे तक होता है। आप प्रश्न का उत्तर संक्षिप्त में दें।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य एम. सिंधिया: माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे आपकी अनुमति से उत्तर देना पड़ेगा।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप संक्षिप्त में उत्तर दें।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: There are two things. First, the Ministry of Civil Aviation has to define the rules. Second, the airline companies have to

place transponder on every aircraft. Only then, you can receive signals. So, the placing of transponder on every aircraft is also dependent on the airlines being able to do that.

Thank you very much.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्वेश्चन नंबर 245, श्री खगेन मुर्मु ।

PROGRESS OF FIRST MILE CONNECTIVITY PROJECTS

***245. †SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:**

SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

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

- (a) the current progress of the First Mile Connectivity (FMC) projects being implemented by Coal India Limited (CIL), Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) and Neyveli Lignite Corporation India Limited (NLCIL), project-wise along with the details of completion status;
- (b) the quantum of coal presently transported through mechanised, eco-friendly FMC systems as compared to the Ministry's target;
- (c) the number of FMC projects that have faced delays along with the reasons and the revised timelines for completion;
- (d) whether the Government has undertaken any third-party assessments to evaluate the impact of FMC systems on logistics efficiency, dust reduction and cost competitiveness; and
- (e) if so, the details of key findings thereof?

कोयला मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश चंद्र दुबे):

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

विवरण

(क): कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड (सीआईएल), सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लिमिटेड (एससीसीएल) और नेवेली लिग्नाइट कार्पोरेशन इंडिया लिमिटेड (एनएलसीआईएल) द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही फर्स्ट माइल कनेक्टिविटी (एफएमसी) परियोजनाओं की वर्तमान प्रगति **अनुबंध** में संलग्न है। शुरू की गई परियोजनाओं की कुल क्षमता 552 मि.ट. है।

(ख): सीआईएल और एससीसीएल द्वारा एफएमसी प्रणालियों के माध्यम से वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए 300 मि.ट. के लक्ष्य के मुकाबले अप्रैल-नवंबर 2025 (वित्त वर्ष 2025-26) के दौरान कुल 180.84 मिलियन टन (मि.ट.) का परिवहन किया गया है।

(ग): 19 एफएमसी परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने में विलंब भूमि उपलब्धता, सांविधिक वन मंजूरी, स्थानीय प्रतिरोध से संबंधित मुद्दे, रेल संपर्क जैसे मुद्दों आदि जैसे प्रमुख कारणों से हुआ है। इसके अलावा, संशोधित समय-सीमा के अनुसार, ये सभी परियोजनाएं वित्त वर्ष 2028 तक पूरी हो जाएंगी।

(घ) और (ङ): कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड ने इन परियोजनाओं के पर्यावरणीय और आर्थिक प्रभाव का आकलन करने के लिए 35 एफएमसी परियोजनाओं का अध्ययन करने के लिए एक तृतीय पक्ष को नियुक्त किया था। अध्ययन के अनुसार, 351.5 एमटीवाई की क्षमता के लिए, सड़क आधारित चक्कर 32,295 चक्कर प्रति दिन के हिसाब से कम हो जाएंगे, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 2.31 लाख टन सीओ₂ के बराबर की वार्षिक कमी होगी, फ्यूजिटिव धूल उत्सर्जन में काफी कमी होगी और डीजल की खपत में कमी होने के कारण 2100 करोड़ रुपये की वार्षिक बचत होगी।

वर्तमान में, 552 मि.ट. की कुल क्षमता की सभी एफएमसी परियोजनाओं (सीआईएल सहित) से यह आशा है कि इससे पूरी क्षमता पर लगभग ₹3,300 करोड़ प्रति वर्ष की वार्षिक बचत होगी।

डीजल लागत बचत के अलावा, फर्स्ट माइल कनेक्टिविटी (एफएमसी) मशीनीकृत और डिजिटल रूप से निगरानी प्रणालियों के माध्यम से सड़क की भीड़ को कम करने, बेहतर रेक टर्नअराउंड समयावधि और सटीक, साइज्ड, गुणवत्ता मानक के अनुरूप लदान से त्वरित, पर्यावरण के अनुकूल कोयला निकासी को सक्षम बनाती है।

अनुबंध

क). चालू की गई परियोजनाएं

क्र. सं.	नाम	कंपनी	क्षमता (एमटीपीए)
1	अमलोहरी सीएचपी चरण-I	एनसीएल	12
2	अमलोहरी सीएचपी चरण-II	एनसीएल	
3	खड़िया सीएचपी चरण-I	एनसीएल	10
4	खड़िया सीएचपी चरण-II	एनसीएल	
5	निगाही सीएचपी चरण-I	एनसीएल	15
6	निगाही सीएचपी चरण-II	एनसीएल	
7	निगाही सीएचपी चरण-III	एनसीएल	
8	जयंत सीएचपी चरण-I	एनसीएल	10.5
9	जयंत सीएचपी चरण-II	एनसीएल	
10	दुधिचुआ सीएचपी चरण-I	एनसीएल	10
11	दुधिचुआ सीएचपी चरण-II	एनसीएल	
12	ब्लॉक-बी सीएचपी	एनसीएल	3.5
13	बीना सीएचपी	एनसीएल	4.5
14	काकरी सीएचपी	एनसीएल	3.5
15	राजमहल	ईसीएल	10
16	पिपरवार ओसीपी	सीसीएल	6.5
17	गेवरा	एसईसीएल	30
18	दिपका	एसईसीएल	15
19	भरतपुर चरण-I	एमसीएल	5
20	भरतपुर चरण-II	एमसीएल	15
21	सोनपुर बाजारी सीएचपी साइलो	ईसीएल	12.0
22	कृष्णाशिला सीएचपी साइलो	एनसीएल	4.0
23	ब्लॉक-बी रेल कनेक्टिविटी	एनसीएल	-
24	जयंत सीएचपी साइलो	एनसीएल	15.0
25	कुसमुंडा चरण-I सीएचपी साइलो	एसईसीएल	10.0
26	कुसमुंडा चरण-II सीएचपी साइलो	एसईसीएल	40.0
27	गेवरा आरएलएस साइडिंग	एसईसीएल	20.0
28	लिंगराज सीएचपी साइलो	एमसीएल	16.0
29	भुवनेश्वरी चरण-I सीएचपी साइलो	एमसीएल	10.0
30	लाजकुरा आरएलएस साइडिंग	एमसीएल	15.0
31	उत्तर उरिमारी सीएचपी साइलो	सीसीएल	7.5
32	दुधिचुआ चरण-III सीएचपी साइलो	एनसीएल	10.0
33	दिपका आरएलएस साइडिंग	एसईसीएल	25.0
34	बरौद सीएचपी साइलो	एसईसीएल	10.0
35	छाल सीएचपी साइलो	एसईसीएल	6.0
36	अमलोहरी आरएलएस साइडिंग	एनसीएल	2.0
37	सरडेगा आरएलएस साइडिंग	एमसीएल	20.0
38	दुधिचुआ आरएलएस साइडिंग	एनसीएल	5.0
39	भुवनेश्वरी चरण-II सीएचपी साइलो	एमसीएल	15.0

क्र. सं.	नाम	कंपनी	क्षमता (एमटीपीए)
40	दिनेश सीएचपी साइलो	डब्ल्यूसीएल	8.0
41	महेशपुर सीएचपी साइलो	बीसीसीएल	5.0
42	बीना-काकरी सीएचपी साइलो	एनसीएल	9.5
43	कुसमुंडा चरण-III (पिट कन्वेयर में)	एसईसीएल	-
44	आरसीएचपी	एससीसीएल	9
45	जेवीआर ईपीसी सीएचपी*	एससीसीएल	10
46	वाईसीएचपी-व्हार्फ	एससीसीएल	3.5
47	केसीएचपी	एससीसीएल	10
48	जीडीके 1 सीएसपी	एससीसीएल	5
49	ओसी3 और 6 सीएचपी	एससीसीएल	7
50	ओसी1 सीएचपी	एससीसीएल	9
51	उप्पल साइडिंग-व्हार्फ	एससीसीएल	1
52	गोलेटी सीएचपी	एससीसीएल	3.5
53	आरकेपी सीएचपी	एससीसीएल	4
54	एसआरपी सीएचपी	एससीसीएल	5
55	एसआरपी ओसी सीएचपी*	एससीसीएल	3.5
	कुल		486

इसके अतिरिक्त, निजी कोयला ब्लॉकों द्वारा 66 मि.ट. की क्षमता वाली 10 एफएमसी परियोजनाएं चालू की गई हैं।

ख). चालू की जाने वाली परियोजनाएं

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	कंपनी	क्षमता (एमटीवाई)	पूरा होने की प्रत्याशित तिथि
1	कुमारडीह-बी सीएम यूजी सीएचपी	ईसीएल	1.0	31.12.2025
2	निगाही सीएचपी साइलो	एनसीएल	10.0	31.12.2025
3	अनंत आरएलएस साइडिंग	एमसीएल	20.0	31.03.2026
4	मानिकपुर सीएचपी साइलो	एसईसीएल	5.0	31.12.2025
5	राजमहल सीएचपी साइलो	ईसीएल	10.0	30.06.2026
6	कनिहा आरएलएस साइडिंग	एमसीएल	10.0	15.03.2026
7	लखनपुर- बेलपहाड़-लीलारी चरण-I सीएचपी साइलो	एमसीएल	10.0	15.03.2026
8	हिंगुला सीएचपी साइलो	एमसीएल	10.0	30.06.2026
9	मुंगोली निरगुडा सीएचपी साइलो	डब्ल्यूसीएल	10.0	31.01.2026
10	झांजरा यूजी सीएचपी साइलो	ईसीएल	5.0	30.06.2026
11	केडीएच-पूर्णादिह सीएचपी-साइलो	सीसीएल	7.5	28.02.2026
12	ब्लॉक-बी सीएचपी साइलो	एनसीएल	4.5	31.03.2026
13	खड़िया सीएचपी साइलो	एनसीएल	4.0	31.03.2026
14	कारो ओसीपी एक्सपेंशन सीएचपी साइलो	सीसीएल	7.0	30.06.2026

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	कंपनी	क्षमता (एमटीवाई)	पूरा होने की प्रत्याशित तिथि
15	गेवरा साइलो 5 और 6 सीएचपी साइलो इन-पिट कन्वेयर के साथ	एसईसीएल	30.0	30.06.2026
16	कोनार सीएचपी साइलो	सीसीएल	5.0	31.08.2026
17	दुर्गा-सी सीएचपी साइलो	ईसीएल	3.0	31.12.2026
18	गौरी पोनी एक्सपेंशन ओसी और सस्ती ओसी के लिए एकीकृत एफएमसी	डब्ल्यूसीएल	10.0	13.12.2026
19	कुलदा गर्जनबहाल टीएलएस के साथ इन-पिट कन्वेयर	एमसीएल	5.0	30.11.2027
20	लखनपुर-बेलपहाड़-लीलारी चरण-II सीएचपी साइलो	एमसीएल	20.0	30.11.2027
21	रामपुर बटूरा सीएचपी साइलो	एसईसीएल	4.0	31.12.2027
22	आम्रपाली सीएचपी साइलो	सीसीएल	25.0	31.12.2027
23	अशोक - पिपरवार सीएचपी साइलो	सीसीएल	20.0	14.02.2028
24	संघमित्रा सीएचपी साइलो	सीसीएल	20.0	27.02.2028
25	पोरदा चिमटापानी सीएचपी साइलो	एसईसीएल	10.0	31.03.2028
26	चंद्रगुप्त सीएचपी साइलो (एमडीओ)	सीसीएल	15.0	वित्तीय वर्ष 2027-28
27	कोटरे बसंतपुर पंचमो सीएचपी साइलो (एमडीओ)	सीसीएल	5.0	वित्तीय वर्ष 2027-28
28	पैरासी-बेलबैड यूजी सीएचपी (एमडीओ)	ईसीएल	2.1	वित्तीय वर्ष 2027-28
29	तिलकबोनी यूजी सीएचपी (एमडीओ)	ईसीएल	1.9	वित्तीय वर्ष 2027-28
30	समामेलित इंदर कैम्पटी डीप ओसी	डब्ल्यूसीएल	3.2	वित्तीय वर्ष 2027-28
31	सियारमल सर्ज बिन्स (एमडीओ)	एमसीएल	50.0	31.01.2028
32	बलभद्र सीएचपी साइलो (एमडीओ)	एमसीएल	10.0	31.03.2028
33	जरांगडीह सीएचपी साइलो	सीसीएल	1.5	27.04.2028
34	स्वांग पिपराडीह सीएचपी साइलो	सीसीएल	2.0	30.05.2028
35	मगध सीएचपी साइलो	सीसीएल	51.0	30.06.2028
36	कुलदा गर्जनबहाल सीएचपी साइलो	एमसीएल	43.0	30.09.2028
37	बलराम सीएचपी साइलो	एमसीएल	17.5	30.11.2028
38	सिदुली यूजी + ओसी सीएचपी	ईसीएल	2.3	27.10.2028
39	रोहिणी करकेडा सीएचपी साइलो	सीसीएल	10.0	30.12.2028
40	पुंडी एक्सपेंशन सीएचपी साइलो	सीसीएल	5.0	30.12.2028
41	मोहनपुर सीएचपी साइलो	ईसीएल	2.5	31.12.2028
42	बोंजेमेहरी एक्सपेंशन सीएचपी	ईसीएल	1.0	28.02.2029
43	पेल्मा सीएचपी साइलो (एमडीओ)	एसईसीएल	15.0	वित्तीय वर्ष 2028-29
44	मदननगर सीएचपी साइलो (एमडीओ)	एसईसीएल	12.0	वित्तीय वर्ष 2028-29
45	गोपालजी कनिहा चरण-II सीएचपी साइलो	एमसीएल	20.0	31.03.2029
46	दुर्गापुर सीएचपी साइलो	एसईसीएल	6.0	वित्तीय वर्ष 2028-29

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	कंपनी	क्षमता (एमटीवाई)	पूरा होने की प्रत्याशित तिथि
47	सुभद्रा साइलो (एमडीओ)	एमसीएल	25.0	30.10.2028
48	मूनिडीह XV सीम यूजी सीएचपी	बीसीसीएल	2.5	वित्तीय वर्ष 2028-29
49	एनटीएसटी कुजामा ओसी सीएचपी साइलो (एमडीओ)	बीसीसीएल	8.5	वित्तीय वर्ष 2028-29
50	तालाबीरा II एवं III ओसीपी	एनएलसीआईएल	8.0	मार्च 2026
51	पीएससीबी	एनएलसीआईएल	9.0	दिसंबर-2025
52	उत्तर धाडू	एनएलसीआईएल	4.5	वित्तीय वर्ष 2029-30
53	मछकाटा	एनएलसीआईएल	30.0	वित्तीय वर्ष 2029-30
54	न्यू पत्रापारा दक्षिण:	एनएलसीआईएल	12.0	वित्तीय वर्ष 2029-30
55	आरजी ओसी3 (6 सीएचपी)	एससीसीएल	5.0	मार्च-2026
56	वीके सीएचपी (मौजूदा आरसीएचपी का रिले)	एससीसीएल	6.0	2027-28
57	नैनी सीएचपी	एससीसीएल	10.0	2028-29
	कुल		662.5	

इसके अतिरिक्त, निजी कोयला ब्लॉकों द्वारा 104 मि.ट. की क्षमता वाली 17 एफएमसी परियोजनाओं की आ०योजना बनाई गई है।

श्री खगेन मुर्मु: माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि फर्स्ट माइल कनेक्टिविटी, एफएमसी परियोजना क्या है? इसमें किस तकनीक का उपयोग हो रहा है और इसका मूल उद्देश्य क्या है?

श्री सतीश चंद्र दुबे: माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि फर्स्ट माइल कनेक्टिविटी का उद्देश्य कोल ब्लॉक से कन्वेयर बेल्ट के माध्यम से साइलोज तक कोल पहुंचाना और साइलोज के माध्यम से रेल वैगन्स को कम समय में भरना। इससे समय की बचत होती है, पर्यावरण पर कंट्रोल होता है, रोडवेज में जाम की प्रक्रिया से निजात मिलती है, कभी-कभी एक्सीडेंट्स से भी निजात मिलती है और इससे हम समय पर पावर प्लांट्स में कोल पहुंचा पाते हैं। यही फर्स्ट माइल कनेक्टिविटी का उपयोग है।

श्री खगेन मुर्मु: मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है कि जब कोयला क्षेत्र परिवहन अनुकूल उपाय कर रहा है तो एफएमसी प्रोजेक्ट इस क्षेत्र के सस्टेनेबल इनीशिएटिव्स में कैसे योगदान दे रहा है?

श्री सतीश चंद्र दुबे: माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, फर्स्ट माइल कनेक्टिविटी से लगभग 65 परियोजनाएं पूरी

हो चुकी हैं और हम 139 परियोजनाओं पर काम कर रहे हैं जो वर्ष 2030 तक पूरी हो जाएंगी। हम जिस दिन 139 परियोजनाएं पूरी कर लेंगे, उस दिन 1318 मिलियन टन कोयले को आराम से बिना रोडवेज के कन्वेयर बैल्ट से रेल कनेक्टिविटी तक पहुंचा पाएंगे। इससे ट्रांसपोर्टिंग पर जो खर्च आता है, राजस्व कोष की काफी बचत होगी और हम दूषित पर्यावरण पर कंट्रोल भी कर पाएंगे।

श्रीमती कमलजीत सहरावत: माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से सवाल है कि मंत्रालय और पीएसयू क्या स्टैप्स उठा रहे हैं जिससे एफएमसी प्रोजेक्ट्स को टाइमली पूरा किया जा सके?

श्री सतीश चंद्र दुबे: माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि हम इसकी तीन-चार लेयर्स में समीक्षा करते हैं। एक, हम वहां के इंजीनियर्स द्वारा समीक्षा करते हैं; दूसरा, सीएमडी द्वारा समीक्षा करते हैं तीसरा, कोल सैक्रेटेरिएट द्वारा समीक्षा करते हैं। मंत्रालय द्वारा भी समय-समय पर समीक्षा करते हैं ताकि प्रोजेक्ट सही समय पर पूरा हो सके। अगर प्रोजेक्ट पूरा होने में देरी होती है तो इसका मुख्य कारण वन विभाग से क्लियरेंस और एनओसी न मिलना है, इसी कारण से विलंब होता है।

डॉ. प्रशांत यादवराव पडोले: माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि कोयले से एनर्जी बनती है। हमारे यहां अडाणी पावर प्लांट है, वहां फ्लाई एश बनती है और अंडरग्राउंड में माइन में रेती की जगह फ्लाई एश डाली जाती है।

फ्लाई एश में क्रोमियम, सेलेनियम, आर्सेनिक जैसे तत्व होते हैं और वे अंडरग्राउंड वॉटर को अफैक्ट कर रहे हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा कि आने वाले समय में हमारे लोगों को कैंसर जैसी बीमारियाँ होंगी, तो उससे बचने के लिए आप क्या उपाय करेंगे?

श्री सतीश चंद्र दुबे: आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, एफएमसी का विषय इससे अलग है, फिर भी मुझे सदन को बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि हम समय-समय पर माइन्स प्लान करके खदान बंद करते हैं और फिलिंग करने का काम करते हैं। जो तथ्य इन्होंने रखा है, उस पर हम भविष्य में निश्चित रूप से चिंतन करेंगे और चिंतन करके इन्हें बताएँगे।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्वेश्चन नंबर 246 - डॉ. कलानिधि वीरास्वामी।

TRAIN ACCIDENTS IN SOUTHERN RAILWAY ZONE

***246. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:**

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

- (a) whether there has been increase in the number of train accidents in the Southern Railway zone particularly in Tamil Nadu during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details of such accidents including the number of casualties, causes and affected routes;
- (c) the reasons indentified for these accidents (e.g. human error, infrastructure failure, signal malfunction etc.);
- (d) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the delay in the implementation of the Kavach train protection system in Tamil Nadu and nearby railway zones and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the reasons for the delay and the timeline by which Kavach is expected to be fully implemented in the said zone?

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

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

STATEMENT

(a) to (e): 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.

Number of Consequential Train Accidents has reduced as shown in the table below:-

Year	Consequential Accidents
2014-15	135
2025-26 (Till date)	11 (90% lesser)

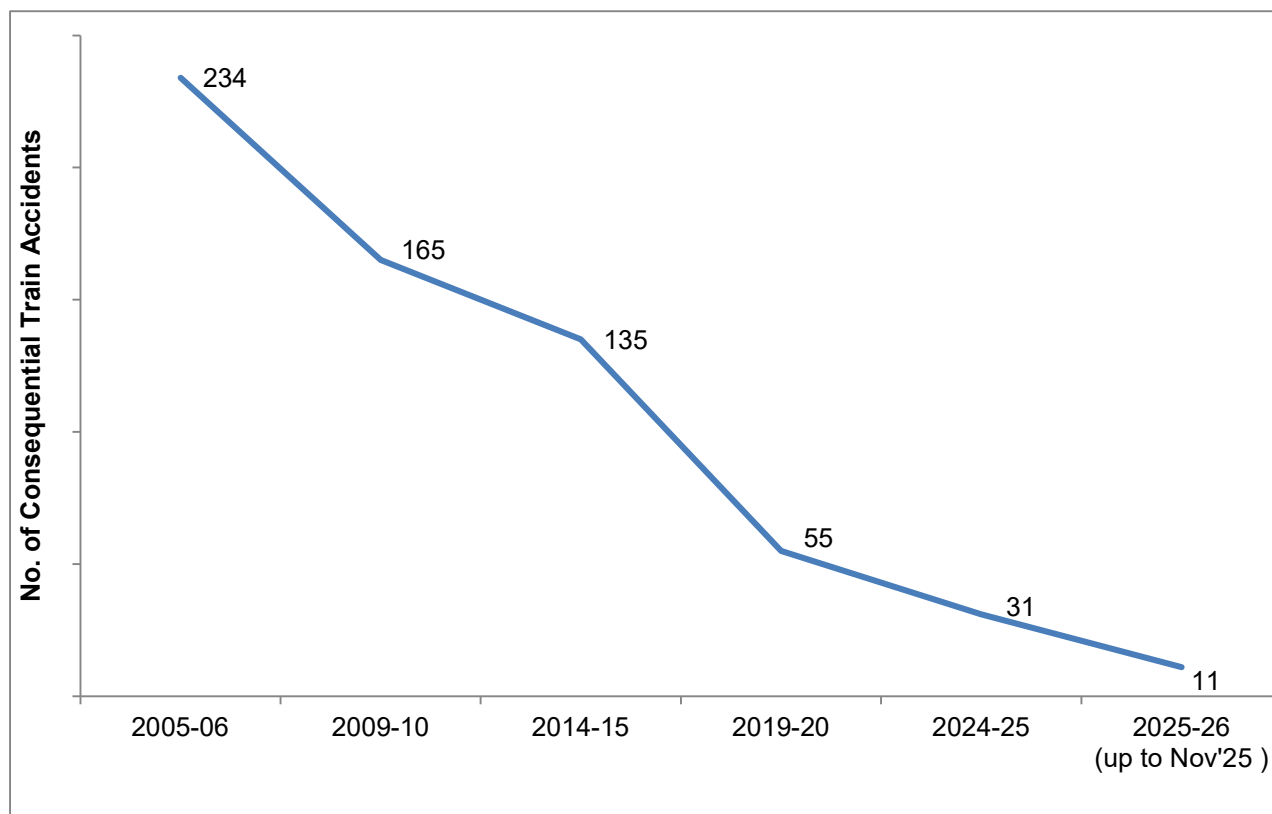
Another important index showing improvement in safety in train operations is Consequential Accidents Index, the details of which are as under:-

Consequential Accident Index:-

Year	Accident Index
2014-15	0.11
2024-25	0.03 (73% lesser)

This index measures number of consequential accidents as a ratio of total running Kilometers of all trains.

$$\text{Accident Index} = \frac{\text{No. of consequential accidents}}{\text{No. of trains X million kilometers run}}$$



The causes of the accidents that took place over Indian Railways broadly include track defects, loco/coach defects, equipment failures, human errors, etc. During the last three years, 3 consequential train accidents have taken place over Southern Railway. No fatality took place in these 3 accidents. The year wise details are as under:-

Year	Number of consequential accidents
2022-23	0
2023-24	2
2024-25	1
Total	3

The details of these accidents are as under:-

S. No.	Brief Description of Accident	Deaths	Injuries

1.	Derailment of 1 coach of Train No. 43217 (Chennai Central Suburban-Tiruvallur) Local EMU between Basin Bridge and Vyasarpadi stations on Chennai Division on 11.06.2023.	0	0
2.	Derailment of Loco of Train No. 06464 (Nilambur Road-Palakkad Jn.) Express between Kulukkalur and Vallapuzha stations on Palghat Division on 15.11.2023.	0	0
3.	Rear end collision between Passenger Train No. 12578 (Mysuru-Darbhanga) Express and Goods Train at Kavaraipettai station on Chennai Division on 11.10.2024.	0	9

Safety Measures:-

Various safety measures taken by Indian Railways 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/Budget on Safety related activities (Rs. in Cr.)				
2013-14 (Act.)	2022-23 (Act.)	2023-24 (Act.)	2024-25	2025-26
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 6,656 stations up to 31.10.2025 to reduce accidents due to human failure.
3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 10,098 Level Crossing Gates up to 31.10.2025 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 6,661 stations up to 31.10.2025.
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. Initially, Kavach Version 3.2 was deployed on 1465 Rkm of South Central Railway and 80 Rkm of North Central Railway. Kavach specification Version 4.0 was approved by RDSO on 16.07.2024. After extensive and elaborate trials, Kavach Version 4.0 has been successfully commissioned on Palwal-Mathura-Kota-Nagda section (633 Rkm) on Delhi-Mumbai route and on Howrah-Bardhaman section (105 Rkm) on Delhi-Howrah route. Kavach implementation has been taken up in balance sections of Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah route. Further, Kavach implementation has been taken up on 15,512 Rkm covering all GQ, GD, HDN and identified sections of Indian Railways.
6. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Signalling, e.g. mandatory correspondence check, alteration work protocol, preparation of completion drawing, etc. have been issued.
7. System of disconnection and reconnection for S&T equipment as per protocol has been re-emphasized.
8. All locomotives are equipped with Vigilance Control Devices (VCD) to improve alertness of Loco Pilots.

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

18. The use of Thick Web Switches and Weldable CMS Crossing in turnout renewal works.
19. Inspections at regular intervals are carried out to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices.
20. Web based online monitoring system of track assets viz. Track database and decision support system has been adopted to decide rationalized maintenance requirement and optimize inputs.
21. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Track, e.g. integrated block, corridor block, worksite safety, monsoon precautions, etc. have been issued.
22. Preventive maintenance of railway assets (Coaches & Wagons) is undertaken to ensure safe train operations.
23. Replacement of conventional ICF design coaches with LHB design coaches is being done.
24. All unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG) route have been eliminated by January 2019.
25. Safety of Railway Bridges is ensured through regular inspection of Bridges. The requirement of repair/rehabilitation of Bridges is taken up based upon the conditions assessed during these inspections.
26. Indian Railways has displayed Statutory "Fire Notices" for widespread passenger information in all coaches. Fire posters are provided in every coach so as to educate and alert passengers regarding various Do's and Don'ts to prevent fire. These include messages regarding not carrying any

inflammable material, explosives, prohibition of smoking inside the coaches, penalties etc.

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

28. Regular counselling and training of staff is undertaken.

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

The details of the Safety related works related to better maintenance practices, Technological improvements, better infrastructure and rolling stock etc. undertaken by Railways are tabulated below:

S.No.	Item	2004-05 to 2013-14	2014-15 to 2024-25	2014-25 Vs. 2004-14
Technological Improvements				
1.	Use of high-quality rails (60 Kg) (Km)	57,450 Km	1.43 Lakh Km	More than 2 times
2.	Longer Rail Panels (260m) (Km)	9,917 Km	77,522 Km	Nearly 8 times
3.	Electronic Interlocking (Stations)	837 Stations	3,691 Stations	More than 4 times
4.	Fog Pass Safety Devices (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14: 90 Nos.	As on 31.03.25: 25,939 Nos.	288 times
5.	Thick Web Switches (Nos.)	Nil	28,301 Nos.	
Better Maintenance Practices				
1.	Primary Rail Renewal (Track Km)	32,260 Km	49,941 Km	1.5 times

2.	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Welds (Nos.)	79.43 Lakh	2 Crore	More than 2 times
3.	Weld failures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 3,699 Nos.	In 2024-25: 370 Nos.	90 % reduction
4.	Rail fractures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 2,548 Nos.	In 2024-25: 289 Nos.	More than 88% reduction
Better Infrastructure and Rolling Stock				
1.	New Track KM added (Track Km)	14,985 Km	34,428 Km	More than 2 times
2.	Flyovers (RoBs)/ Underpasses (RUBs) (Nos.)	4,148 Nos.	13,808 Nos.	More than 3 times
3.	Unmanned Level crossings (Nos.) on BG	As on 31.03.14: 8,948	As on 31.03.24: Nil (All eliminated by 31.01.19)	Removed
4.	Manufacture of LHB Coaches (Nos.)	2,337	42,677	More than 18 times

Implementation of Kavach:-

1. Kavach is an indigenously developed Automatic Train Protection (ATP) system. Kavach is a highly technology intensive system, which requires safety certification of highest order (SIL-4).
2. Kavach aids the Loco Pilot in running of trains within specified speed limits by automatic application of brakes in case Loco Pilot fails to do so and also helps the trains to run safely during inclement weather.
3. The first field trials on the passenger trains were started in February 2016. Based on the experience gained and Independent Safety Assessment of the system by Independent Safety Assessor (ISA), three firms were approved in 2018-19, for supply of Kavach Ver 3.2.
4. Kavach was adopted as National ATP system in July 2020.
5. Implementation of Kavach system involves following key activities:-

- a. Installation of Station Kavach at each and every station, block section.
- b. Installation of RFID Tags throughout the track length.
- c. Installation of telecom towers throughout the section.
- d. Laying of Optical Fibre Cable along the track.
- e. Provision of Loco Kavach on each and every Locomotive running on Indian Railways.

6. Based on deployment of Kavach version 3.2 on 1465 RKm on South Central Railway and experience gained, further improvements were made. Finally, Kavach specification version 4.0 was approved by RDSO on 16.07.2024.

7. Kavach version 4.0 covers all the major features required for the diverse railway network. This is a significant milestone in safety for Indian Railways. Within a short period, Indian Railways has developed, tested and started deploying Automatic Train Protection system.

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

9. After extensive and elaborate trials, Kavach Version 4.0 has been successfully commissioned on 738 Route Km on Palwal–Mathura-Nagda section (633 Rkm) on Delhi–Mumbai route and Howrah–Bardhaman section (105 Rkm) on Delhi–Howrah route. Kavach implementation has been taken up in balance sections of Delhi–Mumbai & Delhi–Howrah corridors.

10. Progress of key items of Kavach on High density routes including Delhi–Mumbai & Delhi–Howrah corridors are as under:-

S.No.	Item	Progress
I.	Laying of Optical Fibre Cable	7,129 Km
II.	Installation of Telecom Towers	860 Nos.
III.	Station Data Centre	767 Stations
IV.	Installation of Track side equipment	5,672 RKm
V.	Provision of Kavach on Locos	4,154

11. Further, track side Kavach implementation work has been taken up on 15,512 RKm covering all GQ, GD, HDN and identified sections of Indian Railways.

12. The sections mentioned above also pass through State of Tamil Nadu.

13. Bids have been invited for equipping another 9,069 locomotives with Kavach version 4.0. Kavach is being provided progressively in a phased manner in locomotives.

14. Specialized training programmes on Kavach are being conducted at centralized training institutes of Indian Railways to impart training to all concerned officials. By now, more than 40,000 technicians, operators and engineers have been trained on Kavach technology. This includes 30,000 Loco Pilots & Assistant Loco Pilots. Courses have been designed in collaboration with IRISSET.

15. The funds utilized on Kavach works so far up to Oct'25 are Rs. 2,354.36 Crore. The allocation of funds during the year 2025-26 is Rs. 1,673.19 Crore. Requisite funds are made available as per the progress of works.

DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY: Sir, my specific question was about Kavach and the number of accidents that happened in trains.

I will first start with Kavach. The answer with regard to Kavach does not convey as to how many kilometres have been covered with Kavach? The BJP and RSS's mouthpiece, the '*Swarajya*', have come out with a report on 14 November, 2025 saying that not even a single kilometre has been covered with Kavach -- work has been initiated, work has been started, but it has not been implemented.

Further, Concord is the company which has been given the order. They have mentioned that even if 50 companies come, there is enough work for players whereas only five are there now. Does the Government propose to include more players to ensure that instead of your target of 10 years, within five years Kavach can be implemented so that many Indian lives can be saved?

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Hon. Speaker Sir, the hon. Member has probably not read any of the questions which have been officially answered in this House. I have given very categorical statements in the past also with regard to the exact position of the Kavach implementation, and I will repeat it for the benefit of the hon. Member.

Kavach is a complex system which has five major systems within it, namely, Optical Fiber Cable has to be laid all along the tracks; telecom towers have to be laid at every 5 to 6 kilometres or sometimes 5 to 7 kilometres

depending upon the radio frequency availability; at every station a small edge data centre has to be installed; track-side equipment has to be installed; and all the locomotives have to be equipped with Kavach. This is the way the complex Kavach system has to be implemented.

Now, in the case of the Indian Railways, we have by far completed 7,129 kms. of OFC; 860 telecom towers have been installed; 767 stations have been covered with data centres; 5672 Rkm track-side equipment have been installed; and equipment has been installed in 4,154 locomotives. Apart from that, complete commissioning of the system is of more than 2,000 kms. today. The progress is very fast. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. R. BAALU: Sir, the question of the hon. Member was about Tamil Nadu centric issues. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Sir, he has referred to the entire country's progress. ... (*Interruptions*) I do not know why he is not referring to the official documents which have already been shared with the hon. Member. ... (*Interruptions*)

Apart from that, 40,000 technicians and operators have been trained because this is a very complex and a totally new system. Wherever installation of Kavach has been completed, I tell you, hon. Speaker Sir, the loco pilots are so happy. In one case, the loco pilots told me and I am repeating it in Hindi because that is the language in which they told me.

यह 'कवच' ट्रेन का कवच तो है ही, इसके साथ ही, यह उसके परिवार का भी कवच है।
ऐसा उस लोको पायलट ने बोला है।

मान्यवर अध्यक्ष जी, यह काम, ऑटोमैटिक ट्रेन प्रोटेक्शन का काम बाकी देशों ने 1970s

और 1980s में किया, लेकिन तब की सरकारों ने क्या किया? इस प्रश्न का जवाब भी इनको देना चाहिए ।... (व्यवधान) आप भी सरकार में थे । हमने वर्ष 2014 के बाद इस पर तुरंत काम चालू किया ।... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 2016 में, मान्यवर प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कवच के डेवलपमेंट का काम चालू किया । वर्ष 2019 तक कवच का फर्स्ट वर्जन डेवलप हुआ । कवच का फाइनल वर्जन यानी वर्जन-4 वर्ष 2024 तक डेवलप हुआ और आज इस पर तेजी से काम चल रहा है । सारी दुनिया इस काम को एप्रिशिएट कर रही है । माननीय सांसद महोदय अननेसेसरी आक्षेप न लगाएं ।

DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY: Sir, I have another supplementary question. But since the hon. Minister spoke about the loco pilots, I would like to remind this House, when the Balasore accident happened, killing 260 odd people, this Government was the one which cast aspersions on the loco pilots by which his whole family was devastated. ... (*Interruptions*) Let me finish. ... (*Interruptions*) Sir, I am not yielding.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपका प्रश्न क्या है?

DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY: When the report came, it was shown that it was not the loco pilot's fault, but it was the fault of the system. But by that time, for several months, the families had to suffer.

My second supplementary question is this. When I spoke about accidents in trains, I was specifically asking for all the accidents. But the reply comes about consequential accidents and their numbers are only three. What were the total number of train accidents which have happened in Tamil Nadu? Why are you restricting yourself to consequential rail accidents because there was something which happened near my Constituency where a petrol tanker was burnt (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Hon. Speaker Sir, the hon. Member has

absolutely made a false statement in this House for which he must substantiate what he has said. In the case of Balasore accident, which was a very tragic accident, the matter was investigated by technical teams as well as by CRS and later on by CBI. All the three reports have already been submitted. Based on the investigation done, a charge sheet was filed against the persons concerned. I would not like to take the names. My friends will say, it is a communal angle. So definitely, I am not going to take the names here. But the matter has been investigated threadbare. All the actions have been taken. Not even at one point of time was the blame made on pilots. The hon. Member should withdraw his statement that he has made. ... (*Interruptions*) This is an absolutely false statement. ... (*Interruptions*) It cannot be accepted by this House. ... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, regarding railway accidents, I would like to very humbly submit that as compared to 2014, when the number of consequential accidents was 135 in 2014-15, we have been able to bring it down by 90 per cent to 11 accidents this year. We are continuously focused on any incident which happens, and we go to the root cause, try to figure out what is the systemic or structural problem behind that. We work in such detail on each and every incident like whether we have to make a structural change, whether we have to train the people better, whether we have to redesign the system, whether we have to bring new components, whatever best possible has to be done on any safety-related incident. The entire team is working with full sincerity. That is what I can share with you in full humility. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्वेश्चन नंबर 247, सुश्री इकरा चौधरी ।

PROJECTS UNDER PRADHAN MANTRI JAN VIKAS KARYAKRAM***247. SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:**

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

- (a) the details of expenditure and budget allocation under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) during the last five years, year and State/UT-wise, particularly for Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) the details of projects approved, completed and under implementation under PMJVK during the last five years, State/UT-wise and category/sector-wise;
- (c) the number of minority concentration areas covered under PMJVK, district-wise;
- (d) whether any proposal has been received to expand the coverage of PMJVK and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the criteria used for selection of projects and districts along with any recent changes made by the Government in the guidelines of PMJVK; and
- (f) the number of proposals pending with State Government of Uttar Pradesh particularly in Saharanpur Commissionrate along with the reasons therefor and the details of steps taken to expediate the proposal clearance from State level committee?

**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):**

- (a) to (f): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a): Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Ministry of Minority Affairs for creation of community infrastructure in the Minority Concentration Areas across the country in the sectors viz. Health, Skill Development, Education, Women Centric Projects, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Sports, Renewable energy, Tourism, Animal Husbandry and Other Community Infrastructure. PMJVK being demand-driven, States/UTs-wise budget allocation is not made under the scheme. However, the year-wise and States/UTs wise details of fund released during the last five years to States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh is at **Annexure-I**.

(b): The details of projects approved, completed and work in progress under PMJVK during the last five years, State/UT, category/sector-wise is at **Annexure-II**.

(c): As per the guidelines of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK), Minority Concentration Areas (MCAs) include districts, blocks, towns and villages having a minority population of at least 25% based on Census data in the catchment area of 15 Km radius. Accordingly, PMJVK is implemented in such identified areas. The district-wise details of Minority Concentration Areas covered under PMJVK are provided in **Annexure-III**.

(d): At present, no specific proposal has been received in the Ministry for expansion of the coverage of PMJVK.

(e): The project proposals are prepared by the State/UT Governments, prioritized by the State Level Committee (SLC) and approved by the Empowered Committee (EC) in the Ministry of Minority Affairs after due consultation with the

concerned Central Ministries. Selection of projects is based on demand assessed by the State/ UTs on lines of local infrastructure gap, viability, sustainability and non-duplication with other schemes.

(f): As per the guidelines of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK), the projects are formulated and proposed by the respective State Governments/UT Administrations. The execution, operation and maintenance of the project units approved under PMJVK are the responsibility of the concerned State Government or Union Territory (UT) Administration. No project proposal received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh in respect of Saharanpur Commissionerate is pending in the Ministry as on date.

ANNEXURE-I

Year-wise and States/UTs wise details of fund released during the last five years to States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No	Name of States/ UTs	FY 2020-21 (Rs. in Lakh)	FY 2021-22 (Rs. in Lakh)	FY 2022-23 (Rs. in Lakh)	FY 2023-24 (Rs. in Lakh)	FY 2024-25 (Rs. in Lakh)
1	Assam	7148.95	15999.31	-	--	12900.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1804.58	2137.58	-	-	7300.00
3	Andhra Pradesh	5676.74	689.91	-	-	-
4	Andaman & Nicobar Island	4.80	49.49	-	875.00	-
5	Bihar	384.905	621.89	-	-	-
6	Chhattisgarh	228.57	100.80	-	-	-
7	Gujarat	1329.77	-	-	-	-
8	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	500.00
9	Haryana	-	1378.50	-	-	-
10	Jharkhand	188.82	2613.70	-	-	-
11	Karnataka	4117.02	3514.32	-	2333.75	10200.00
12	Kerala	-	4269.08	-	-	-
13	Ladakh	-	-	-	306.00	1292.00
14	Manipur	8956.45	18605.57	-	1875.00	5000.00
15	Meghalaya	-	7725.15	-	-	-
16	Mizoram	2881.18	5841.39	-	1000.00	6319.00
17	Madhya Pradesh	10749.91	154.8	-	-	-
18	Maharashtra	5926.54	3954.72	-	-	2000.00
19	Nagaland	9077.63	1442.02	-	-	5600.00
20	Odisha	500.00	2165.00	-	-	-
21	Punjab	-	-	10457.70	-	-
22	Rajasthan	4180.084	2461.31	-	-	2350.00

23	Sikkim	1042.39	19541.61	-	2625.00	12373.00
24	Telangana	-	2079.07	-	-	-
25	Tripura	506.69	649.29	-	-	1750.00
26	Tamil Nadu	856.43	18118.77	-	-	7013.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	9832.401	737.67	-	3500.00	-
28	Uttarakhand	2966.82	1575.68	-	1896.00	9900.00
29	West Bengal	20737.26	3852.80	-	-	-

ANNEXURE-II**Details of projects approved, completed and work in progress under PMJVK during the last five years, State/UT, category/sector-wise**

Name of States/ UTs	Name of sector	Name of Project	Total Cost approved (Rs. in Lakh)	Central share approved (Rs. in Lakh)	No of units approved	No of Units Completed	No of units work in progress
Arunachal Pradesh	DWS	Drinking Water	525.00	472.50	3	2	1
	Education	Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	60.00	54.00	8	8	-
		Hostel for school/ ITI/ polytechnic	750.30	675.28	7	3	4
		School Buildings	2087.53	1878.78	6	1	5
	Health	Health Projects	575.00	517.50	1	-	1
	Other Community Infrastructure	Community Infrastructure	1636.14	1472.53	6	-	2
		Community Service Centre/ Sadbhav Mandap/ Community Hall	1094.00	984.60	7	2	1
		Guest house, Staff Qtrs, Water supply	710.00	639.00	1	-	1
	Sports	Sports Projects	1259.46	1133.51	2	-	2
	WCD	AWC	15.00	13.50	2	2	-
Gujarat	Education	Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	256.37	153.82	31	8	13
		Other Infrastructure in school	63.24	37.94	10	4	6
		School Buildings	736.67	442.00	8	2	2
		SMART Classroom/ Computer Lab/ Teaching Aid in school	57.24	34.34	6	6	-
	Health	Health Projects	1567.88	940.73	16	3	1

	Other Community Infrastructure	Community Service Centre/ Sadbhav Mandap/ Community Hall	1843.13	1105.88	14	1	-
	Sanitation	Sanitation Projects	45.12	27.07	3	2	-
	Skill	Hunar Hub	735.91	441.55	1	-	-
		ITI/ Additional Infrastructure for ITI	81.53	48.92	1	-	-
	WCD	Working Women Hostel	100.00	60.00	1	-	-
Haryana	Education	Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	6.00	3.60	3	3	-
		Other Infrastructure in school	126.00	75.60	57	57	-
Himachal Pradesh	DWS	Drinking Water	605.71	545.14	1	-	-
	Education	Sports Projects	332.62	299.36	2	-	2
	Renewable Energy	Misc infrastructure	160.55	144.47	67	-	-
	Sports	Misc infrastructure	4.20	3.78	1	-	1
		Sports Projects	631.00	567.90	2	-	2
	Tourism	Tourist Centre	674.35	606.92	4	-	4
	WCD	Community Service Centre/ Sadbhav Mandap/ Community Hall	136.62	122.96	1	-	1
Karnataka	Education	Hostel for school/ ITI/ polytechnic	4294.82	2576.89	4	-	4
		Residential School	36753.30	22051.98	32	-	32
		School Buildings	533.00	319.80	1	1	-
	WCD	AWC	382.50	229.50	51	51	-
		Working Women Hostel	2690.00	1614.00	2	-	2
Kerala	Education	Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	82.09	49.26	1	1	-
		Hostel for school/ ITI/ polytechnic	997.00	598.20	1	1	-
		School Buildings	66.25	39.75	2	1	-

		SMART Classroom/ Computer Lab/ Teaching Aid in school	8.91	5.34	3	3	-
	Health	Health Projects	10771.92	6463.16	9	1	5
	Other Community Infrastructure	Community Service Centre/ Sadbhav Mandap/ Community Hall	274.90	164.94	2	-	-
	Skill	Skill Centres	792.42	475.45	1	1	-
Ladakh	Skill	Skill Centres	1450.00	1450.00	2	-	2
Maharashtra	Education	Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	1356.05	813.61	225	36	103
		Hostel for school/ ITI/ polytechnic	3560.00	2136.00	2	-	2
		Other Infrastructure in school	42.62	25.56	22	5	7
		SMART Classroom/ Computer Lab/ Teaching Aid in school	3812.44	2287.43	1485	1480	1
	Health	Health Projects	26031.74	15619.04	14	4	7
	Other Community Infrastructure	Community Service Centre/ Sadbhav Mandap/ Community Hall	280.00	168.00	2	1	1
	Others/Misc	Community Service Centre/ Sadbhav Mandap/ Community Hall	150.00	90.00	1	-	1
Manipur	Education	Colleges	3864.70	3478.23	1	-	1
		Hostel for school/ ITI/ polytechnic	3456.18	3110.56	12	7	5
		Infrastructure in college	1500.00	1350.00	1	-	1
	Health	Health Projects	4396.44	3956.98	67	52	15
Meghalaya	Health	Health Projects	15195.96	13676.36	1	-	1
Mizoram	Education	Hostel for school/ ITI/ polytechnic	1131.20	1018.08	4	2	2

	Other Community Infrastructure	Community Service Centre/ Sadbhav Mandap/ Community Hall	420.00	378.00	3	3	-
	Skill	Skill Centres	693.00	623.70	7	7	-
	Sports	Sports Projects	17307.29	15576.52	63	57	6
Nagaland	Education	Hostel for school/ ITI/ polytechnic	438.00	394.20	2	2	-
	Health	Health Projects	12393.50	11154.15	3	2	1
	Other Community Infrastructure	Community Service Centre/ Sadbhav Mandap/ Community Hall	261.00	234.90	1	-	1
	Sports	Sports Projects	17714.50	15943.50	9	-	9
	WCD	Women Entrepreneurship Facilitation Centre	3076.60	2768.94	6	-	6
Punjab	Education	Colleges	0.00	0.00	1	-	-
	Health	Health Projects	32526.00	19515.60	1	-	-
Rajasthan	Education	Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	128.82	77.30	4	4	-
		Colleges	2756.45	1653.85	7	1	3
		Hostel for school/ ITI/ polytechnic	2709.19	1625.47	11	9	1
		Other Infrastructure in school	10.91	6.55	1	1	-
		Residential School	6020.82	3612.48	3	1	2
		School Buildings	134.86	80.92	3	3	-
	Health	Health Projects	1603.00	961.80	20	17	1
	Other Community Infrastructure	Community Service Centre/ Sadbhav Mandap/ Community Hall	2430.02	1458.01	15	4	4
	Sanitation	Sanitation Projects	10.00	6.00	1	-	1
	Sports	Sports Projects	2072.09	1243.25	4	4	-
Sikkim	Education	Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	109.30	98.10	1	-	1

		Hostel for school/ ITI/ polytechnic	457.39	411.65	2	-	2
		New Hostels and Classroom (BDP)	3760.97	3385.80	8	-	8
		Other Infrastructure in school	791.58	712.43	4	2	2
		Residential School	15696.00	14126.40	3	-	3
		School Buildings	976.00	878.40	12	12	-
		SMART Classroom/ Computer Lab/ Teaching Aid in school	1398.80	1258.40	520	520	-
	Health	Health Projects	55624.19	50061.32	10	4	6
	Other Community Infrastructure	Community Service Centre/ Sadbhav Mandap/ Community Hall	1455.13	1310.05	8	5	3
	Sanitation	Non Civil works- Bicycle/ furniture/ Equipment/ Training	170.69	153.62	13	13	-
	Skill	Hostel for school/ ITI/ polytechnic	299.79	269.81	1	-	1
Tamilnadu	Education	Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	721.13	432.68	11	11	-
	Health	Health Projects	61379.56	36827.73	23	11	8
	Other Community Infrastructure	Community Service Centre/ Sadbhav Mandap/ Community Hall	420.00	252.00	3	1	2
	Skill	ITI/ Additional Infrastructure for ITI	240.00	144.00	1	1	-
		Skill Centres	360.00	216.00	1	-	-
	WCD	AWC	270.00	162.00	27	26	1
Tripura	Education	Hostel for school/ ITI/ polytechnic	1207.09	1086.37	5	5	-
	WCD	AWC	37.50	33.75	5	5	-

Uttar Pradesh	Education	Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	233.50	140.10	83	2	13
		Hostel for school/ ITI/ polytechnic	2243.93	1346.40	2	-	2
		Infrastructure in college	587.00	352.20	1	-	1
		Non Civil works- Bicycle/ furniture/ Equipment/ Training	27.30	16.38	1430	1	-
		Other Infrastructure in school	0.00	0.00	118	-	-
		School Buildings	2234.72	1340.83	6	2	3
		SMART Classroom/ Computer Lab/ Teaching Aid in school	0.00	0.00	96	-	-
	Health	Health Projects	62.11	37.30	2	1	1
	Other Community Infrastructure	Community Service Centre/ Sadbhav Mandap/ Community Hall	9410.50	5646.30	4	-	1
	Renewable Energy	Misc infrastructure	0.00	0.00	7	-	-
	Sanitation	Sanitation Projects	39.35	23.60	5	1	-
	Skill	ITI/ Additional Infrastructure for ITI	4952.83	2971.66	6	1	5
		Polytechnic/ Additional infrastructure for existing polytechnic	306.00	183.60	1	1	-
	WCD	AWC	0.00	0.00	141	-	-
		Working Women Hostel	841.45	504.87	2	-	2
Uttarakhand	Education	Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	8066.59	7259.92	15	7	8
		Colleges	1890.74	1701.67	1	-	1
		Health Projects	1286.70	1158.03	1	1	-
		Infrastructure in college	1794.84	1615.35	2	2	-

		Polytechnic/ Additional infrastructure for existing polytechnic	1363.23	1226.91	3	-	3
	Health	Health Projects	1438.79	1294.91	3	3	-
	Other Community Infrastructure	Community Service Centre/ Sadbhav Mandap/ Community Hall	1004.98	904.48	2	-	1
West Bengal	Education	Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	4856.10	2913.66	446	347	99
		Other Infrastructure in school	9504.40	5702.64	4367	4119	193
		SMART Classroom/ Computer Lab/ Teaching Aid in school	218.00	130.80	20	14	6
	Health	Health Projects	4770.85	2862.51	275	243	26
Total			445966.09	325741.06	10082	7227	678

ANNEXURE-III**Details of Minority Concentration Areas covered under PMJVK, district-wise**

Name of States/UTs	Name of District	Name of MCAs
Andaman & Nicobar	Nicobars	Car Nicobar
		Nicobars
		Various blocks
	North and middle andaman	Mayabunder
		Rangat
	South andamans	Ferrargunj
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	Guntakal town
		Hindupur
		Kadiri town
		Tadpatri
	Chittoor	Gurramkonda
		Kalikiri
		Madanpalle town
	Guntur	Chilakupeta town
		Narasaraopet town
		Phirangipuram
	Kurnool	Adhoni town
		Atmakur
		Chagalamarri
		Kurnool town
		Nandikotkur
		Nandyal town
		Sirivel
		Velgode
	Spsr nellore	Udayagiri
	Y.s.r.	Proddatur town
		Rayachoti
		Y.s.r. Kadapa town
Arunachal Pradesh	Anjaw	—
	Changlang	Bordumsa
		Bordumsa-diyun
		Changlang
		Diyun
		Khagam-miao
		Khimiyang
		Khimyang
		Manmao

		Nampong
		Nampong-manmao
		—
	East kameng	Bameng
		Bana
		East kameng
		Khenewa
		Pipu
		Seppa
		—
	East siang	—
	Kamle	Tamin raga
	Kra daadi	Chambang
		Palin
		—
	Kurung kumey	Koloriang
		Nyapin-phassang
		Parsiparlo
		Sangram
		Sarli
		—
	Leparada	Basar
		—
	Lohit	Tezu
	Longding	Kanubari
		Niausa
		Pongchau wakka
		Wakka
		—
	Lower dibang valley	Roing
		—
	Lower siang	Gensi
		Likabali
		Ramle bango
		—
	Lower subansiri	Lower subansiri
		Lower subansiri block
		Lower subhansiri
		Yachuli
		Ziro ii
		Ziro-i
		Ziro-ii

		—
	Namsai	Chongkham
		Namsai
		—
	Pakke kessang	Pakkekessang
		Seijosa
		—
	Papum pare	Balijan
		Doimukh
		Kimin
		Mengio
		Papum pare
		Sagalee
		Yupia
		—
	Shi yomi	Mechuka
		Monigong
		—
	Siang	Kaying payum
		—
	Tawang	Kitpi
		Lumla
		Mukto bongkhar
		Mukto-bongkhar
		Tawang
		Zemithang-dudunghar
		—
	Tirap	Khonsa
		Laju
		Namsang
		Tirap
		—
	Upper siang	Singa-gelling
		Tuting
		—
	Upper subansiri	—
	West kameng	Bomdila block
		Dirang
		Kalaktang
		Nafra
		Nafra-buragaon
		Singchung-bhalukpong

		Thrizino-buragaon
		West kameng
		—
	West siang	Monigong
		West siang
		Yomcha/liromoba
		—
Assam	Baksa	Baska
	Barpeta	Barpeta
		Bhawanipur
		Chakchaka
		Chenga
		Gobardhana
		Gomaphulbari
		Keotkuchi
		Mandia
		Pakabetbari
		Rupshi
		Sarukhetri
		Biswanath
	Sootea	
	Bongaigaon	Boitamari
		Bongaigaon
		Dangtol
		Manikpur
		Manikpur block
		Sidli-chirang
		Srijangram
		Tapattary
	Cachar	Banskandi
		Binnakandi
		Borkhola
		Cachar
		Kalain
		Kalain & katigorah
		Katigorah
		Lakhipur
		Narsingpur
		Palonghat
Salchapra		
Silchar		
Sonai		

		South karimganj
		Udharbond
	Chirang	Borobazar
		Chirang
		Sidli-chirang
	Darrang	Bechimari
		Dalgaon-sialmari
		Darrang
		Kalaigaon
		Pub-mangaldai
		Sipajhar
	Dhubri	Agomani
		Bilasipara
		Birshing-jarua
		Chapar salkocha
		Debitola
		Debitola block
		Dhubri
		Fekamari
		Gauripur
		Golakganj
		Jamadarhat
		Mahamaya
		Mankachar
		Nayeralga
		Rupshi
		South salmara
	Dima hasao	Dima hasao
		Harangajao
		Jatinga valley
		Jatinga valley dev
		Nc hills
		New sangbar
	Goalpara	Balijana
		Goalpara
		Jaleswar
		Kharmuza
		Krishnai
		Kuchdhowa
		Lakhimpur
		Lakhipur
		Matia

		Rongjuli
	Hailakandi	Algapur
		Hailakandi
		Katlicherra
		Lala
		South hailakandi
	Kamrup	Bezera
		Bihdia jajikona
		Bihdia -jajikona
		Bongaon
		Chamaria
		Goroimari
		Hajo
		Kamalpur
		Kamrup
		Kamrup metro
		Rampur
		Rangia
	Karbi anglong	Bokajan
		Nilip
	Karimganj	Badarpur
		Dullavcherra
		Karimganj
		Lowairpoa
		North karimganj
		Patharkandi
		Ramkrishna nagar
		South karimganj
	Kokrajhar	Dotma
		Gossaigaon
		Hatidhura
		Hatidhura block
		Kachugaon
		Kokrajhar
	Lakhimpur	Karimganj
		Karunabari
		Lakhimpur
		Nowboicha
	Marigaon	Batadrava
		Bhurbandha
		Dolongghat
		Dolonghat

		Kapili
		Laharighat
		Marigaon
		Mayang
		Mayong
	Nagaon	Moirabari
		Bajiagaon
		Batadrava
		Binnakandi
		Dhalpukhuri
		Jugijan
		Juria
		Kathiatoli
		Khagarijan
		Laokhowa
		Lumding
		Moirabari
		Moirabari part
		Nagaon
		Odali
		Odali block
		Pachim kaliabor
		Pakhimoria
		Raha
		Rupahi
	Nalbari	Barigog banbhag
		Barigog-banbhag
		Barkhetri
		Madhupur
	Sonitpur	Balipara
		Bishawnath
		Biswanath
		Borchala
		Borsola
		Dhekiajuli
		Gabhoru
		Sonitpur
		Sootea
		Sootea block
	South salmara mancachar	Fekamari
	Udalguri	Borsola

	—	Odalguri
		Rowta
		Borobazar
		Manikpur part
		Sidli-chirang
Bihar	Araria	Araria
		Forbesganj
		Jokihaat
		Jokihat
		Jokihut
		Kursakatta
		Narpatganj
		Palasi
		Raniganj
		Sikti
		—
	Banka	Dhuraiya
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur town
		Jagdishpur
		Sonhaura
		Sonhaura
	Darbhanga	Alinagar
		Darbanga sadar
		Darbhang
		Darbhang (m.corp)
		Gaura baram
		Gora bauram
		Hayaghat
		Hayaghat
		Jale
		Keoti
		Keotiranway
		Kevti
		Kiratpur
		Manigachhi
		Singhwara
		—
	Gopalganj	Manjha
		Thawe
		Uchkagaon
	Katihar	Amdabad
		Azamnagar

		Balrampur
		Barari
		Barsoi
		Falka
		Hasanganj
		Kadwa
		Katihar
		Korha
		Manihari
		Mansahi
		Pranpur
		Tajpur
		—
	Kishanganj	Bahadurganj
		Dighalbank
		Kishanganj
		Kishanganj mcb
		Kochadhamin
		Pothia
		Terhagachh
		Thakurganj
		—
	Madhubani	Bisfi
		Kaluahi
		Madhubani
		Rahika
		Rahika block
	Nalanda	Biharsharif (m)
		Nalanda town
	Nawada	Nawada
		Nawada town
	Pashchim champan	Bhitaha
		Bhitaha nagar parishad
		Lauriya
		Mainatanr
		Narkatiaganj
		Sikta
		—
	Patna	Phulwari
		Phulwari sharif
	Purbi champan	Adapur
		Banjaria

		Banjariya
		Chauradano/narkatia
		Dhaka
		Narkatia(choradano)
		Ramgarhwa
		Ramgharwa
	Purnia	Amour
		Baisa
		Baisi
		Dagarua
		Jalalgarh
		K nagar
		Kasba
		Krityanand nagar
		Purnia distt hq
		Purnia east
		Srinagar
		—
		—
	Rohtas	Sasaram
		—
	Samastipur	Tajpur
		—
	Sitamarhi	Bairgania
		Bajpatti
		Bathanaha
		Bokhara
		Nanpur
		Parihar
		Phupri
		Pupri
		—
	Siwan	Barharia
		Hasanpura
		Hussainganj
		Siwan town
	Supaul	Basantpur
		Supaul
	Vaishali	Chehra kalan
	(blank)	Dhuraiya
Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	Duldula
		Jashpur
		Kansabel

		Kansable
		Kunkuri
		Manora
Delhi	North east	North east block
		—
Gujarat	Anand	Anand (m)/mct
		Borsad (m)/mct
	Arvalli	Modasa (m)/mct
	Bharuch	Ankleshvar (m)/mct
		Anklesvar
		Bharuch (m)/mct
	Bhavnagar	Mahuva
	Dahod	Dahod (m+og)/mct
	Devbhumi dwarka	Salaya (m)/mct
	Junagadh	Mangrol (m)/mct
	Kachchh	Abdasa
		Bhuj
		Bhuj (m)/mct
		Bhuj (m) /mct
		Gandhidham
		Ghandidham
		Lakhpat
	Panch mahals	Godhra (m)/mct
Haryana	Fatehabad	Jakhal
		Ratia
		Tohana
	Kaithal	Guhla
		Siwan
	Kurukshetra	Pehowa
	Nuh	Ferozepur jhirka
		Mewat
		Nagina
		Nuh
		Punhana
		Taoru
	Palwal	Hathin
		Palwal
	Sirsa	Baraguda
		Baragudha
		Dabwali
		Ellanabad
		Ellenabad

	Yamunanagar	Odhan
		Sirsa
		Chhachhrauli
		Sadaura
		Sadaura (part)
Himachal pradesh	Chamba	—
	Kinnaur	—
	Lahul and spiti	Lahul
		Spiti
		—
	Sirmaur	—
	Solan	—
	Una	—
Jammu & kashmir	Rajouri	Nowshera
Jharkhand	Deoghar	Karon
		Madhupur
		Palojori
	Dhanbad	Dhanbad
		Gobindpur
		Jharia
	Dumka	Shikaripara
	Garhwa	Garhwa
	Giridih	Dhanwar
		Gande
		Giridih
		Rajghanwar
	Godda	Mahagama
		Pathargama
	Gumla	Basiya
		Chainpur
		Dumri
		Gumla
		Jari (albert ekka)
		Kamdara
		Raidih
	Hazaribagh	Katkamsandi
	Jamtara	Narayanpur
	Khunti	Chaho
		Khunti
		Murhu
		Raniya
		Torpa

	Latehar	Mahuadanr
	Lohardaga	Kisko
		Kuru
	Pakur	Birikitti
		Dharampur
		Hiranpur
		Jhenagadia
		Kamalghati
		Littipara
		Maheshpur
		Mohanpur hat
		Pakur
		Ramchandarpur
		Ranga
		Shikaripara
	Ranchi	Bero
		Chanho
		Kanke
		Mandar
		Ranchi
		—
	Sahibganj	Barharwa
		Barhet
		Mandro
		Pathna
		Rajmahal
		Sahibganj
		Udhwa
	Simdega	Bano
		Bolba
		Jaldega
		Joram
		Kolebira
		Kurdeg
		Simdega
		Thethaitanger
Karnataka	Bagalkote	Bagalkot
		Jamkhandi
	Ballari	Ballari
		Hosapete
		Hosapete-ballari
		—

	Belagavi	Belagavi
		—
	Bengaluru rural	—
	Bidar	Basavakalyan
		Bidar
		Homnabad
		Humnabad
		—
	Chamarajanagara	—
	Chikkaballapura	Sidlaghatta
	Chikkamagaluru	Belur road
		Chikkamagaluru
		—
	Chitradurga	Chitradurga
		—
	Dakshina kannada	Bantval
		Bantwal
		Mangalore
		Mangalore town
		Mangaluru
		Puttur
	Davangere	Davanagere
		Harihara
	Dharwad	—
	Gadag	Gadag
		—
	Hassan	Hassan
		Holenarsipur
		—
	Haveri	Haveri
		Ranebennur
		Savanur
		—
	Kalaburagi	Chitapur
		Chittapur
		Kalaburagi
	Kodagu	—
	Kolar	Kolar
		Mulbagal
		—
	Koppal	Gangavathi
		Gangavati

		Koppal
		—
	Raichur	Raichur
		Sindhanur
		Sindhur
		—
	Ramanagara	Channapatna
		Ramanagara
	Shivamogga	Shimoga
		Shivamogga
	Tumakuru	Sira
		Tumakuru
		Tumkur
	Uttara kannada	Bhatkal
		Mundgod
	Vijayanagar	—
	Vijayapura	Vijayapura
		—
	Yadgir	Yadgir
		Yadgir town
		—
	(blank)	Bijapur
Kerala	Alappuzha	Alappuzha block
		Kayamkulam
	Ernakulam	Edappally
		Paravur
	Idukki	Elemdesam
		Nedumkandom
	Kannur	Irikkur
		Iritty
		Peravoor
	Kasaragod	Kasargod
	Kollam	Anchal
		Kollam block
		Pathanapuram
		Vettikkavala
	Kottayam	Erattupetta
		Kottayam block
	Kozhikode	Kozhikode
		Vadakara
	Malappuram	Kondotty
		Kottakala

		Malappuram
		Nilambur
		Ponnani
		Tanur
		Tirur
	Thiruvananthapuram	Velland
	Wayanad	Kalpetta
		Kalpetta
		Mananthavady
		Panamaram
		Panamaram
		Sulthan bathery
		Sulthan bathery
		Wayanad
Ladakh	Kargil	Kargil
	Leh ladakh	Durbuk
		Khalsi
		Kharao
		Leh
		Nobra
		Nyoma
Madhya pradesh	Bhopal	Bhopal
	East nimar	Burhanpur town
		Burhanpur town
		Khandwa
	Indore	Mhow
	Khargone	Khargone town
	Sheopur	Sheopur
		Sheopur town
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Shrirampur
	Akola	Akola
		Akot
		Balapur
		Barshitakli
		Murtijapur
		Patur
		Telhara
		—
	Amravati	Achalpur
		Amravati
		Anjangaon s
		Bhatkuli

		Chandur bazar
		Chandur bz
		Chandur ril
		Daryapur
		Morshi
	Aurangabad	Sillod
		—
	Beed	Parali v .
		Urc beed
	Buldhana	Buldana
		Chikhali
		Chikhli
		Khamgaon
		Khemgaon
		Malkapur
		Motala
		Nandura
		Shegaon
	Chandrapur	Chandrapur
	Dhule	Dhule
	Hingoli	Basmat
		Hingoli
		Hingoli
		Sengaon
	Jalgaon	Bhusawal
		Chopda town
	Jalna	Jalna
		Jalna town
	Latur	Latur
		Udgir
		Udgir town
	Mumbai	Mumbai city
	Nagpur	Kamptee
		—
	Nanded	Ardhapur
		Nanded
		Waghala city municipal area
	Nashik	Deola
	Osmanabad	Osmanabad
	Parbhani	Jintur
		Parbhani
	Ratnagiri	Mandangad

		Ratnagiri
	Sangli	Miraj
	Washim	Karanja
		Karanja block
		Mangrulpir
		Washim
	Yavatmal	Ner
		Pusad
		Yavatmal
Manipur	Chandel	Chakpikarong
		Chandel
		Chandel district hq
		Khengjoy
		Tengnoupal
	Churachandpur	Churachandpur
		Henglep
		Lamka
		Parbung
		Saikot
		Samulamlan
		Sangaikot
		Singngat
		Thanlon
		Tuibong
	Imphal east	Imphal east
		Imphal east ii
		Jiribam c d block
		Keirao cd block
	Jiribam	Jiribam c d block
	Kamjong	Kamjong
		Kasom khullen
		Phungyar
	Kangpokpi	Kangpokpi
		Saikul
		Saitu gamphazol
	Noney	Khoupum
		Longmai
		Nungba
	Pherzawl	Thanlon
		Tipaimukh
		Vangai range
	Senapati	Kangpokpi

		Mao maram
		Paomata
		Phaibung khullen
		Purul
		Saikul
		Saitu gamphazol
		Senapati
		Tadubi
		Tadubi/maomaram
		Willong
	Tamenglong	Tamei
		Tamenglong
		Tousem
	Tengnoupal	Machi
		Moreh
		Tengnoupal
	Thoubal	Lilong cd block
		Thoubal
	Ukhrul	Chingai
		Jessami
		Lungchong meiphai
		Ukhrul
Meghalaya	West garo hills	Betasing cluster
		Dalu
		Selsella block
		Titrikilla cluster
		Tura
		Tura mct
		West garo hills
		Zikzak block
Mizoram	Aizawl	—
	Champhai	—
	Lawngtlai	Bunghmun
		Bungtlang
		Chanwngte
		Chawngte
		Chawngte (c)
		Chawngte (p)
		Lawngtlai
		Lawngtlai dist hq
		Lungsen
		—

	Lunglei	Chanwngte
		Lunglei
		Lungsen
		West bungmun
		(blank)
	Mamit	Chanwngte
		Mamit
		West phaileng
		Zawlnuam
		—
	Saiha	—
	Serchhip	—
Nagaland	Mon	—
	Chumukedima	Medziphema
	Dimapur	Niuland
		—
	Kiphire	—
	Kohima	—
	Mokokchung	—
	Phek	—
	Tuensang	—
	Wokha	Sanis
		—
	Zunheboto	—
Odisha	Bhadrak	Bhadrak
		Bhadrak municipality
	Gajapati	Bhadrak
		Gajapati
		Guma
		Kashinagar
		Mohana
		Nuagada
		R. Udaygiri
	Kandhamal	Daringbadi
		Kotagarh
	Rayagada	Chandrapur
		Gunpur
	Sundargarh	Balisankara
		Baragaon
		Gurundia
		Kuanrmunda
		Kutra

		Nauagaon
		Nuagada
		Rajgangpur
		Subdega
		Sundargarh
Punjab	Gurdaspur	Dera baba nanak
		Dhariwal
		Gurdaspur
		Kalanaur
Rajasthan	Malerkotla	Malerkotla
	Ajmer	Masooda
	Alwar	Kishangarh bas
		Laxmangarh
		Ramgarh
		Tijara
		Umren
	Banswara	Banswara
	Barmer	Chohtan
	Bharatpur	Kaman
		Nagar pahari
		Nagar/nagar (pahadi)
	Bikaner	Khajuwala
	Bundi	Bundi
		—
	Churu	Churu
		Sardarshahar
		Sujangarh
		—
	Ganganagar	Anupgarh
		Ganganagar
		Ganganagar dhq
		Gharsana
		Raisinghnagar
	Hanumangarh	Hanumangarh
	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer
		Pokaran
		Pokharan
		Sam
		Sankra
	Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu
		Nawalgarh
	Kota	—

	Nagaur	Basni belima
		Ladnu
		Makrana
		Nagaur
	Sawai madhopur	Gangapur city
		Sawai madhopur
	Sikar	Fatehpur
		Sikar
		Sikar town
	Tonk	Tonk
		Tonk town
	Udaipur	Udaipur block
Sikkim	Gangtok	Gangtok
		Martam
		—
	Gyalshing	Gyalshing
		Soreng
		—
	Mangan	Chungthang
		Mangan
		North sikkim
		—
	Namchi	Namchi
		Ravangla
		—
	Pakyong	Pakyong
		—
	Soreng	Soreng
		—
	—	Covers all nine mbc (mangan, chungthang, gangtok, pakyong, rongli,soreng, gyalshing, ravong, namchi)
Tamilnadu	Coimbatore	Karamadai
		Thiruvidaimarudur
	Dindigul	Dindigul
	Kanniyakumari	Kurunthancode
		Nagercoil
	Karur	Karur
	Nagapattinam	Nagappattinam
	Pudukkottai	Manalmelkudi
		Manamelkudi
	Ranipet	Melvisharam
	Tenkasi	Tenkasi

	The nilgiris	Gudalur
	Tirunelveli	Manur
		Valliyoore
	Tirupathur	Tiruppattur
	Tuticorin	Thoothukkudi
	Vellore	Peranambattu
		Vellore
Telangana	Adilabad	Adilabad town
		Aidilabad rural
		Kagaznagar block
		Kagaznagar town
		Narnoor
		Nirmal
	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
		Hyderabad hq
	Mahabubnagar	Mahboobnagar
		Mahbubnagar rural
	Medak	Kohir block
		Nyalkal block
		Sangareddy
		Zaheerabad block
		—
	Nirmal	Nirmal
	Nizamabad	Bodhan
		Nizamabad
		Nizamabad rural
		Nizamabad town
		Renjal
		Yedapalle
	Ranga reddy	Rajendranagar
		Talakondapalle
		Tandur town
	Sangareddy	Kohir
		Nyalkal
		Sangareddy
		Zahirabad
	Vikarabad	Tandur
Tripura	Dhalai	Chawmanu
		Chawmanu rd block
		Dumburnagar
		Gournagar
		Melaghar (mohanbhog) rd block

		Pencharthal rd block
		—
	Gomati	Baspadua cluster
		Karbook
		Karbook rd block
		Matabari
		Matabari rd block
		—
	North tripura	Dasda
		Gournagar
		Jampui hills
		Kadamtala
		North tripura
		Pencharthal rd block
	Sepahijala	Boxanagar
		Kathalia
		Kathalia rd block
		Melaghar
	South tripura	Baspadua cluster
		Harsyamukh
		Rupaichari
		Rupaichari rd block
		—
	Unakoti	Gournagar
		Pecharthal
	West tripura	Arabindanagar-gazaria-raghunathpur cluster (sepahijila))
		Arabindnagar cluster
		Boxanagar
		Kathalia rd block
		Melaghar
		Melaghar (nalchar) rd block
		Old agartala
		—
Uttar pradesh	Aligarh	Aligarh mct
	Ambedkar nagar	Na
		Tanda
	Amethi	Amethi
		Bahadurpur
		Bazar shukul
		Jagdishpur
		Na

		Null
		Singhpur
	Ayodhya	Ayodhya
		Faizabad
		Faizabad npp
		Mavai
		Na
		Rudauli
		Rudauli npp
	Azamgarh	Mirzapur
		Mohammadpur
		Mubarakpur
		Na
		Sathiyana
	Baghpat	Baghpat
		Bagpat
		Bagpat town
		Baraut
		Baraut town
		Binauli
		Chapprauli
		Na
		Null
		Pilana
	Bahraich	Bahraich
		Balaha
		Chitaura
		Fakharpur
		Huzurpur
		Jarwal
		Kaisarganj
		Na
		Nawabganj
		Null
		Phakarpur
		Risia
		Tajwapur
	Balrampur	6 mcas
		Balrampur
		Balrampur hqrs.
		Balrampur npp
		Gaindas buzurg

		Gesari
		Haraya satgharwa
		—
		—
		Pachperwa
		Rehra bazar
		Shri dutt ganj
		Tulsipur
		Utraula
	Barabanki	Banki npp
		Barabanki
		Fatehpur
		Masauli
		—
		Nawabganj
		Null
		Puredelai
		Sirauli gauspur
		Zaidpur
	Bareilly	Bahedi
		Baheri
		Baraur
		Bareilly
		Bareilly head q.
		Bhojipura
		Bithre chainpur
		Damkhoda
		Fatehganj
		Jam sawant sumali
		Meerganj
		Mirganj
		Mudijagar
		—
		Nawabganj
		—
		Riccha
		Richha
		Shergarh
		Tah pyari nawabganj
		Wali ahmedpur
	Basti	Basti npp
		—

		Ram nagar
	Bhadohi	Aorai
		Badhoi
		Badhoi npp
		Bhadoni
		Gyanpur
		Na
	Bijnor	Afjalgarh
		Afzalgarh
		Bijnaur
		Chandpur
		Dhampur (allahpur)
		Haldaur
		Haldharmau
		Jalilpur
		Kiratpur
		Kotwali
		Mirapur bangar
		Mohammedpur deomal
		Na
		Najibabad
		Nehtaur
		Noorpur
		Null
		Seohara
	Budaun	Badaun
		Badaun(npp)
		Budaun
		Dahgavan
		Kakrala(npp)
		—
		Nijampura
		Null
		Qadar chowk
		Ramjanpur
		Sahawan
		Wazirganj
	Bulandshahr	Bulandshahar
		Bulandshahar nagar
		Bulandshahar town
		Gulaothi
		—

		Sikandarabad
		Sikandrabad nagar
	Deoria	Barwamir chapper
		Pathadeva/ banzaria cov
		Patharadeva
	Etawah	Etawah
		Etawah npp
		—
	Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad
	Fatehpur	(m.b.)
		Fatehpur
	Firozabad	—
	Gautam buddha nagar	Dadri
		Jewar banger,cov
		Jewar block-02
	Ghaziabad	Bhojpur
		Dasna
		Ghaziabad
		Loni(npp)
		—
		Null
		Razapur
	Ghazipur	Bhadaura
		Ghazipur
		Municipality ghazipur
		—
	Gonda	Babhanjot
		Gonda
		Haldharmau
		Itia thok
		Mujhana
		—
	Hapur	Dhaulana
		Garh mukteswar
		Garhmukteshwar
		Hapur
		—
		Salai
		Simbhawali
	Hardoi	Sandila
		Shahabad
	Jalaun	Jalaun

		Konch
		—
	Jaunpur	Jaunpur npp
	Jyotiba phule nagar	Amroha
		Dhanaura
		Dhanura
		Gajraula
		Gajrolla
		Gajroula
		Hasanpur
		Joya
		Joya hasanpur gangeswari
		—
		—
	Kannauj	Chibramau
		Kannauj
		—
	Kanpur nagar	Kanpur (c.b)
		Kanpur cant
	Kasganj	Ganjujdwar
		—
	Kheri	Bakeganj
		Bankeyganj
		Kheri npp
		Kumbhigola
		Lakhimpur
		Lakhimpur khiri
		—
		—
		Phoolbehar
	Lucknow	Lucknow
		Malihabad
		Mohanlalganj
		—
		—
	Maharajganj	—
		Partawal
	Mahoba	Chibramau
		Mahoba
		—
	Mau	Mau
		Mau npp

		Maunath bhanjan
	Meerut	1 mcas
		Jani
		Kharkhoda
		Machra
		Mawana
		Meerat hq
		Meerut
		Meerut hq
		—
		—
		Parikshitgarh
		Rajpura
		Sardhana
		Sarurpur
		Sururpur
		Ulhdhan
	Moradabad	5 mcas
		Bhagatpur tanda
		Bhojpur
		Bilari
		Chajjlet
		Chhajlet
		Dilari
		Dingarpur
		Kundarki
		Moradabad
		Munda pandey
		—
		—
		Thakurdwara
	Muzaffarnagar	Baghara
		Bilaspur
		Budhana
		Charthawal
		Jansath
		Morna
		Muzaffarnagar
		Muzaffarnagar/sadar
		—
		—
		Purkaji

		Purkazi
		Shahpur
	Pilibhit	Amariya
		Barkhera
		Bilaspur
		—
		—
		Pilibhit
		Puranpur
	Pratapgarh	Bela pratapgarh
		Gobi mahuana cov
		Mandaata cov
		Mandhata
		—
		Pratapgarh mb
		Risia
		Sandwa chandika/tejpur cov
		Shivgadh
	Rae bareli	Raibareli
	Rampur	Bilaspur
		Chamraon
		Chamraua
		Milak
		—
		—
		Rampur
		Saidnagar
		Shahabad
		Suar
		Swar
	Saharanpur	Baliakhedi
		Deoband
		Gangoh
		Kadim
		Muzaffarabad
		—
		Nagal
		—
		Puwarka
		Sadauli qadeem
		Saharanpur
		Saroli kadeem

		Sarsawan
	Sambhal	Asmauli
		—
		Panwasa
		Sambhal
	Sant kabeer nagar	Baghauri
		—
		Semariyawan
		Sotha
	Shahjahanpur	Khutar
		—
		—
		Shahjahanpur
		Tilhar
		Town shahjahapur
		Town tilher
	Shamli	Kairana
		Kandhla
		—
		Shamli
		Thana bhawan
		Umarpur
		Un
		Un block
	Shravasti	Bhinga npp
		Hariharpur rani
		Jamunaha
		—
		—
		Shravasti
		Shrawasti
	Siddharthnagar	Sirsiya
		2 mcas
		Badheni
		Barhani
		Barni bazar
		Bhanwapur
		Birdpur
		Domariyaganj
		Itwa
		Khesraha
		Khuniyaon

		Mithwal
		—
		Naugarh
		Null
		Shoharatgarh
		Siddharthnagar
		Siddharthnagar hq
	Sitapur	Biswan
		Biswan, laharpur, mahamudabad
		Khairabad
		Laharpur
		Laharpur town
		Mahmudabad
		—
	Sultanpur	1 mca
		Dubeypur
		Kurwar
		—
	Unnao	—
		Npp unnao
		Unnao
		Unnao town
	—	—
		—
		Various blocks
		Various mcas
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Vikasnagar
		—
	Haridwar	Bahadabad
		Bhagwanpur
		Haridwar
		Laksar
		Narsan
		Roorkee
	Nainital	—
	Udham singh nagar	Bajpur
		Gadarpur
		Jaspur
		Kashipur
		Rudrapur
		Sitarganj
		Udam singh nagar

		–
West bengal	24 paraganas north	24 paraganas north
		Amdanga
		Baduria
		Baduria municipality
		Barasat-i
		Barasat-ii
		Bashirhat-i
		Bashirhat-ii
		Basirhat-i
		Basirhat-ii
		Deganga
		Habra-i
		Habra-ii
		Haroa
		Hasnabad
		Indira awas yojana (iay)
		Kamarhati municipality
		Minakhan
		North 24 parganas
		Rajarhat
		Sandeshkhali-i
		Swarupnagar
		Titagarh municipality
	24 paraganas south	Baruipur
		Basanti
		Bhangar-i
		Bhangar-ii
		Bhangore-i
		Bhangore-ii
		Bishnupur-i
		Bishnupur-ii
		Budge budge-i
		Budge-budge-i
		Budge-budge-ii
		Canning-i
		Canning-ii
		Diamond harbour-i
		Diamond harbour-ii
		Falta
		Girls hostel
		Jaynagar-i

		Jaynagar-ii
		Joynagar-i
		Joynagar-ii
		Kulpi
		Kultali
		Magra hat-i
		Magra hat-ii
		Magrahat-i
		Magrahat-ii
		Maheshtala
		Maheshtala municipality
		Mandir bazar
		Margrahat-ii
		Mathurapur-i
		South 24 parganas
		South paraganas 24
		Thakurpukur mahestola
		Thakurpukur-maheshtala
		—
	Alipurduar	Kalchini
	Balangir	Nandigram-i
		Panskura municipality
		Sutahata
	Bankura	Barjora
	Birbhum	Birbhum
		Bolpur-sriniketan
		Dubrajpur
		Illambazar
		Labpur
		Mayureshwar-i
		Mayureshwar-ii
		Mayureswar-i
		Mohammad bazar
		Murara-i
		Murara-ii
		Nalhati-i
		Nalhati-ii
		Nanoor
		Rampurhat-i
		Rampurhat-ii
		Suri-i
		Suri-ii

		Uluberia-i
		—
	Coochbehar	Cooch behar
		Cooch behar ii
		Cooch behar-i
		Coochbehar i
		Dinhata-i
		Dinhata-ii
		Haldibari
		Phcs
		Sitai
		Sitalkuchi
		Tufanganj
		—
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling mct
		Gurubathan
		Jorebunglow sukhiapokhri
		Kalimpong-i
		Kalimpong-ii
		Kurseong
		Mirik
		Phansidewa
		Pulbazar
		Rangli rangliot
	Dinajpur dakshin	Bansihari
		Dakshin dinajpur
		Gangarampur
		Harirampur
		Kumarganj
		Kushmandi
		Tapan
		—
	Godda	Chopra
		Goalpokhar-i
		Goalpokhar-ii
		Hemtabad
		Islampur
		Itahar
		Karandighi
		Raiganj
		Uttar dinajpur
	Hooghly	Chanditala-i

		Dankuni municipality
	Howrah	Amta-i
		Bagnan-i
		Bagnan-ii
		Bankra-ct
		Domjur
		Howrah
		J.b. Pur
		Jagatballavpur
		Panchla
		Sankrail
		Shyampur-ii
		Ulluberia mct
		Ulluberia-ii
		Uluberia-i
		Uluberia-ii
		—
	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri
		Kalchini
		Mal
	Kalimpong	Gurubathan
		Kalimpong-i
		Kalimpong-ii
	Kolkata	Kolkata
		N/a
		(blank)
	Maldah	Chanchal-i
		Chanchal-ii
		English bazar
		H.c.pur-ii
		Harishchandpur-i
		Harishchandrapur-i
		Harishchandrapur-ii
		Kaliachak-i
		Kaliachak-ii
		Kaliachak-iii
		Malda
		Malda hq
		Manikchak
		Old malda
		Ratua-i
		Ratua-ii

		–
	Medinipur east	Nandigram-i
		Sutahata
	Medinipur west	Garbetta-iii
		Keshpur
		Medinipur sadar
	Murshidabad	Beldanga-i
		Beldanga-ii
		Berhampore
		Bhagabangola-ii
		Bhagawangola-i
		Bhagwangola – i
		Bhagwangola – ii
		Bharatpur
		Bharatpur-i
		Bharatpur-ii
		Burwan
		Dhuliyān municipality
		Domkal
		Farakka
		Girls' hostel at berhampore girls' college, jangipur munirah high school, manigram gram panch & panchgram
		Hariharpara
		Health sub-centers
		lay houses
		Jafrabad town
		Jalangi
		Jangipur municipality
		Jiaganj
		Kandi
		Kankuria
		Khargram
		Lalgola
		Murshidabad
		Murshidabad district hqr
		Murshidabad jiaganj
		Murshidabad-jiaganj
		Nabagram
		Nowda
		Purapara town
		Raghunathganj-i
		Raghunathganj-ii

		Raninagar-i
		Raninagar-ii
		Sagardighi
		Samserganj
		Shamsherganj
		Suti-i
		Suti-ii
		—
	Nadia	Chapra
		Haringhata
		Kaliganj
		Karimpur-1
		Karimpur-i
		Karimpur-ii
		Krishnagar-i
		Krishnagar-ii
		Nabadwip
		Nadia
		Nadia district head quarter
		Nakashipara
		Tehatta-i
		Tehatta-ii
	Purba bardhaman	Bhatar
		Burdwan-i
		Galsi -i
		Galsi-i
		Galsi-ii
		Kalna-i
		Katwa-i
		Ketugram_i
		Ketugram-i
		Khandaghosh
		Mangolkote
		Manteswar
		Memari-i
		Purba burdwan
		Purbasthali-i
		Purbasthali-ii
		Raina-i
		Raina-ii
		—
	Uttar dinajpur	Chopra

		Goalpokhar ii
		Goalpokhar-i
		Goalpokhar-ii
		Hemtabad
		Islampur
		Itahar
		Karandighi
		Raiganj
		Uttar dinajpur
		—
	—	Multiple blocks
		Phansidewa

सुश्री इकरा चौधरी: माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी अनुमति से, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि ऐसे राज्य, जहाँ से कोई भी वित्तीय प्रस्ताव नहीं प्राप्त होता है, वहाँ के लिए सरकार इस योजना के तहत प्रोजेक्ट सिलेक्ट करने के लिए क्या उपाय करेगी?

राज्य द्वारा प्रोजेक्ट भेजने में देरी को दूर करने के लिए क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्यों के अल्पसंख्यक विभाग के स्थान पर, राज्यों के चीफ सेक्रेटरीज को प्रस्ताव भेजने की जिम्मेदारी, जिम्मेदार अधिकारी के तौर पर नामित करने पर विचार करेगी या नहीं?

12.00 hrs

महोदय, मैं एक और प्रश्न पूछना चाहती हूँ। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र कैराना में संबंधित महिला डिग्री कॉलेज के लंबित प्रस्ताव को स्टेट लेवल मॉनीटरिंग कमेटी से शीघ्र मंगाने के लिए मंत्री महोदय और सरकार क्या उपाय करेगी?

SHRI GEORGE KURIAN: This programme is meant to fill the infrastructure gap in minority areas. It is a demand-driven programme. When a proposal comes from the State Government, the committee at the Central Government level approves it.

The first step is that the State level committee should clear the proposal and forward it to the Central Government. It is from the State that the proposal has to reach the Centre, and the disbursement of all funds depends upon the State Governments.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**(i) Starred Question Nos. 248 to 260****ELECTRONIC MANUFACTURING CLUSTERS IN PUNE*****248. DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has formulated a specific plan under the Modified Electronics Manufacturing Cluster (EMC 2.0) Scheme or any other initiative to establish dedicated Electronics Manufacturing Clusters in Pune district;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including proposed locations, the total land identified, estimated investment and expected timelines for approval and development;
- (c) the role of the State Government of Maharashtra in providing land, infrastructure, common facility centres and plug-and-play support for units in the proposed clusters;
- (d) whether any applications from Maharashtra have been approved or are under consideration under EMC 2.0;
- (e) the details of anticipated employment generation, number of units likely to be attracted and potential contribution of the Pune cluster to domestic manufacturing and exports; and
- (f) whether additional electronics clusters are planned in other regions of Maharashtra under ongoing schemes and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (f): The Government of India's electronics policy is guided by the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of Make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat. It focuses on building the complete electronics manufacturing ecosystem and an enabling environment for industry to compete globally.

The policy strategy encompasses manufacturing of finished products, modules, components, sub-modules, tools, raw materials and machinery required for electronics production.

As a result of this comprehensive and ecosystem-driven approach, India has achieved significant growth in electronics manufacturing:

#		2024-25	Remarks
Production of electronics goods (₹)	~1.9 Lakh Cr	~11.3 Lakh Cr	Increased 6 times
Export of electronics goods (₹)	~0.38 Lakh Cr	~3.3 Lakh Cr	Increased 8 times
Production of mobile phones (₹)	~0.18 Lakh Cr	~5.5 Lakh Cr	Increased 28 times
Export of mobile phones (₹)	~0.01 Lakh Cr	~ 2 Lakh Cr	Increased 127 times

In line with this vision, the Government notified the Modified Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC 2.0) Scheme in April 2020.

The scheme supports the creation of world-class electronics manufacturing infrastructure by providing financial assistance for the development of dedicated clusters with common facilities.

These clusters offer shared infrastructure and amenities, including ready industrial plots, Ready Built Factory (RBF) sheds, and plug-and-play facilities, to enable rapid establishment of electronics manufacturing units.

Under the scheme, one electronics manufacturing cluster has been approved in the State of Maharashtra at Ranjangaon in Pune district, with the projected cost of ₹ 492.85 crore. It covers an area of 297.11 acre.

The proposal has projected investment of ₹2,000 crore and creation of 5000 jobs. Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) is acting as Project Implementing Agency (PIA) for this project.

The Financial support from Government of India for this project is ₹207.98 crore and the remaining amount will be provided by MIDC.

State government's role

- State Government through PIA, is responsible for implementation and operationalisation of the electronics manufacturing cluster
- It undertakes statutory clearances, infrastructure planning and development.
- Includes creation of common utilities, and provision of plug-and-play facilities for units in the cluster.
- Also facilitates necessary approvals for setting up electronics manufacturing units within the cluster.

Government of India has approved two Common Facility Centres (CFCs) in Maharashtra under the EMC Scheme:

Location	Total Project Cost (₹ crore)	Government of India's Financial Assistance (₹ crore)
Pimpri Industrial Area, Pune	67.00	50.00
Shendra Industrial Area, Chhatrapati Sambhajanagar	41.09	29.29

These CFCs provide shared facilities for design, prototyping, testing and measurement to support electronics industries in the region.

ELECTRIFICATION OF BROAD GAUGE RAILWAY NETWORK

***249. SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:**

SHRIMATI KAMLESH JANGDE:

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

(a) the total length of electrification of the broad-gauge network as on date, division, zone and State-wise particularly in Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh and Tamil Nadu;

(b) the names of States/UTs and Railway Zones that have achieved 100 percent electrification and those yet to achieve the same, division, zone and State/UT-wise;

(c) the pace of electrification achieved during the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25 in terms of route-kilometer electrified per year and the targets for Financial Year 2025-26, division, zone and State/UT-wise particularly for Pali Lok Sabha Constituency in Rajasthan;

(d) whether electrification works in the North-Eastern States have been completed or are still ongoing;

(e) if so, the updated progress and expected completion timelines;

(f) the details of the latest official source/official report on electrification e.g. Railway Board/Central Organization for Railway Electrification, zone-wise;

(g) whether the Government has evaluated the potential reduction in carbon emissions and diesel consumption upon full electrification of Tamil Nadu's railway network and if so, the details thereof including the estimated annual savings in fuel and emissions; and

(h) whether any steps have been taken to enhance train speed and haulage capacity in Tamil Nadu's fully electrified sections to optimise the benefits of electrification and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (h): Electrification of railway network on Indian Railways (IR) has been taken up in mission mode. So far, about 99.2% of Broad Gauge (BG) network has been electrified. The electrification in remaining network has been taken up.

Electrification carried out during 2014-25 and before 2014 is as under:

Period	Route Kilometer
Before 2014 (about 60 years)	21,801
2014-25	46,900

Indian Railways' achievement in railway electrification stand out globally. According to the latest report of International Union of Railways (UIC) of June, 2025, railway electrification in important railway systems is as under:

Country	Railway Electrification
United Kingdom	39%
France	60%
Spain	67%
Russia	52%
Japan	64%
China	82%
Switzerland	100%

Railway Electrification achieved during Financial Year 2023-24 and 2024-25 is 7,188 and 2,701 Route kilometer (RKM) respectively. Existing BG network in Pali Lok Sabha Constituency in Rajasthan, have been 100% electrified. Further, all new line/multi-tracking projects are being sanctioned and constructed with electrification.

Zone wise status of electrification is as under:

SN	ZONE	% Electrified
1	Central Railway	100%
2	East Coast Railway	100%
3	East Central Railway	100%
4	Eastern Railway	100%
5	Konkan Railway	100%
6	Kolkata Metro	100%
7	North Central Railway	100%
8	North Eastern Railway	100%
9	Northern Railway	100%
10	South Central Railway	100%
11	South East Central Railway	100%
12	South Eastern Railway	100%
13	West Central Railway	100%
14	Western Railway	100%
15	North Western Railway	98%

16	Southern Railway	98%
17	Northeast Frontier Railway	95%
18	South Western Railway	95%

State/UT wise status of electrification including Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh and Tamil Nadu is as under:

SN	STATE	% Electrified	SN	STATE	% Electrified
1	Andhra Pradesh	100%	16	Mizoram	100%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	100%	17	Nagaland	100%
3	Bihar	100%	18	Odisha	100%
4	Chandigarh	100%	19	Puducherry	100%
5	Chhattisgarh	100%	20	Punjab	100%
6	Delhi	100%	21	Telangana	100%
7	Gujarat	100%	22	Tripura	100%
8	Haryana	100%	23	Uttar Pradesh	100%
9	Himachal Pradesh	100%	24	Uttarakhand	100%
10	Jammu & Kashmir	100%	25	West Bengal	100%
11	Jharkhand	100%	26	Rajasthan	99%
12	Kerala	100%	27	Tamil Nadu	97%
13	Madhya Pradesh	100%	28	Karnataka	96%
14	Maharashtra	100%	29	Assam	92%
15	Meghalaya	100%	30	Goa	91%

Existing BG network in Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura and Mizoram states of North eastern region have been 100% electrified. Further, all new line/multi-tracking projects are being sanctioned and constructed with electrification. Assam has been 92% electrified and electrification in remaining network has been taken up.

The latest details of Railway Electrification are available on Indian Railways' website at following link: https://indianrailways.gov.in/railwayboard/uploads/directorate/ele_engg/2025/Status%20of%20Railway%C2%A0Electrification%20as%20on%C2%A030_11_2025.pdf

The completion of Electrification project(s) depends on various factors like forest clearances by officials of forest department, shifting of infringing utilities, statutory clearances from various authorities, geological and topographical conditions of area, law & order situation in the area of project(s) site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climatic conditions etc. All these factors affect the completion time of the project(s).

State wise data of fuel consumption and carbon emissions is not maintained. Indian Railways has witnessed reduction in fuel consumption for traction purpose by 136 crore ltrs. during 2023-24 as compared to 2018-19. Reduction in CO₂ emissions in transportation by railways as compared to transportation by road is as under (Ref:- NITI Aayog Report titled “Fast Tracking Freight In India, June 2021)

Mode of Transportation	CO ₂ emission for transportation of 1 tonne for 1 km
Road	101 gm
Rail	11.5 gm (about 89% less)

Indian Railways is committed to sustainable operation through near total Railway Electrification combined with use of renewable energy sources, a combination of solar, wind and other renewable sources based on strategic power procurement planning, thus contributing to carbon footprint reduction.

In order to improve efficiency of freight including average speed of freight trains and haulage capacity over IR including Tamil Nadu, following measures, among others, have been adopted:

- I. Ensuring increased availability of rakes/wagons against demand.

II. Increasing the loadability for carrying additional traffic per wagon.

Length of freight trains has also been increased to increase throughput per train.

III. For increasing network capacity – multitracking on busy sections,

RORs, bypasses are being taken up on busy junctions.

IV. Use of Information Technology in freight operations to improve

monitoring and utilization of assets.

V. Induction of higher horsepower locomotives.

VI. Induction of higher capacity and high-speed wagons.

VII. Improvement in maintenance practices of wagons and locomotives

resulting in increased availability of loco and rolling stock for traffic use.

VIII. Improvement in track and signaling to carry higher volume of traffic.

IX. Training staff and officers to adopt the new technology and

management practices.

The following measures are being taken by Indian Railways to upgrade railway tracks:

I. Modern track structure consisting of 60kg, 90 Ultimate Tensile

Strength (UTS) rails, wider and heavier Pre-stressed Concrete

Sleepers (PSC) with elastic fastening, fan-shaped layout turnout

on PSC sleepers and Steel Channel/H-beam Sleepers on girder

bridges are being used while carrying out primary track renewals.

- II. The Thick Web Switches and Weldable CMS Crossings are being used in turnout renewal works.
- III. Supply of 130m/260m long rail panels have been increased to avoid welding of joints, thereby improving safety.
- IV. Thick Web Switch Expansion Joints are being used in place of earlier Conventional/Improved SEJs.
- V. Adoption of better welding technology for rails i.e. Flash Butt Welding.
- VI. Adoption of mechanized system for track maintenance using high output plain tampers and points & crossing tampers for improved maintainability & reliability of track.
- VII. Deployment of state-of-the-art modern machines including Rail Grinding Machines to further improve asset reliability.
- VIII. Mechanization of track laying activities through use of track machines like PQRS, TRT, T-28 etc.
- IX. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates for enhancing safety at LC gates.
- X. Use of advanced Phased Array technology of testing of rail and welds.
- XI. Deployment of Integrated Track Monitoring Systems (ITMS) and Oscillation Monitoring System (OMS) for comprehensive health assessment to ascertain optimal maintenance requirements.

XII. Using web enabled Track Management System (TMS) for integration and data analytics of the track inspection records received through various sources to enable precise maintenance inputs.

रेल कौशल विकास योजना

***250. श्री इमरान मसूद:**

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा शुरू की गई रेल कौशल विकास योजना के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सहारनपुर में उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत कितने युवाओं को तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करके आत्मनिर्भर बनाया गया है; और

(ग) रेल कौशल विकास योजना के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में युवाओं के लिए अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम किन-किन स्थानों पर आयोजित किए गए हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): भारतीय रेल ने प्रशिक्षण के लिए एक व्यापक पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र विकसित किया है जो मुख्य रूप से कर्मचारियों के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है, जो उनके करियर के विभिन्न चरणों में प्रभावी कौशल विकास, पुनः कौशल विकास और कौशल संवर्धन के लिए संरचित प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। इसमें सहयोग देने के लिए भारतीय रेल ने सभी क्षेत्रीय रेलों और उत्पादन इकाइयों में प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों का एक व्यापक नेटवर्क स्थापित किया है। एक जोन के अंतर्गत भी ये प्रशिक्षण केंद्र मंडलों या कारखानों में विभिन्न स्थानों पर फैले हुए हैं।

साथ ही, युवाओं में रोजगार क्षमता बढ़ाने और उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से, रेलवे ने रेल कौशल विकास योजना शुरू की है, जो 16 तकनीकी शिल्पों को समाहित करने वाला अखिल

भारतीय प्रवेश स्तर का कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम है। यह योजना सितंबर 2021 में शुरू की गई थी, जिसका उद्देश्य प्रशिक्षित अभ्यर्थियों को वेतनभोगी रोजगार या स्वरोजगार के लिए सशक्त बनाना है। रेल कौशल विकास योजना के तहत देश भर में फैली क्षेत्रीय रेलों और उत्पादन इकाइयों के 98 प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों में प्रशिक्षुओं को निःशुल्क प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है। देश के किसी भी भाग के अभ्यर्थी इस प्रशिक्षण में भाग ले सकते हैं। इनमें से निम्नलिखित 14 प्रशिक्षण केंद्र उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित हैं:

क्र. सं.	शहर	प्रशिक्षण केंद्र का नाम
1	लखनऊ	पर्यवेक्षक प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, यांत्रिक रेलइंजन कारखाना
2	वाराणसी	तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, बनारस रेलइंजन कारखाना
3	इज्जतनगर	मंडल प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र/सवारी एवं माल डिब्बा कारखाना
4	गोरखपुर	विद्युत प्रशिक्षण केंद्र
5	झांसी	आधारभूत प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, माल डिब्बा कारखाना
6	बरेली	आधारभूत प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, यांत्रिक कारखाना
7	वाराणसी	बहु-विषयक मंडलीय प्रशिक्षण संस्थान
8	गाजियाबाद	सवारी एवं माल डिब्बा प्रशिक्षण केंद्र
9	झांसी	पर्यवेक्षक प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, झांसी
10	गोरखपुर	कारखाना प्रशिक्षण केंद्र/यांत्रिक कारखाना
11	लखनऊ	मंडल प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र/सवारी एवं माल डिब्बा कारखाना
12	लालगंज	तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, आधुनिक सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना
13	गाजियाबाद	सिगनल एवं दूरसंचार प्रशिक्षण केंद्र
14	चंदौली	विद्युत कर्षण प्रशिक्षण केंद्र

इस योजना के आरंभ से ही, देश भर के 31,839 युवाओं को रेल कौशल विकास योजना के अंतर्गत निर्दिष्ट रेल प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों में अल्पकालिक तकनीकी कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया है। इनमें से, 5,862 युवा उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं, जिनमें से 64 सहारनपुर जिले के हैं।

NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS AND PROJECTS IN THE COUNTRY

***251. SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE:**

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

- (a) the current number and details of nuclear power plants in the country along with gross capacity and the maximum dependable power generation or maximum continuous capacity;
- (b) the number and details of the nuclear power plants under construction and initiatives taken to promote research and development of Nuclear Small Modular Reactors (SMRs);
- (c) the details of private partnerships, if any, under the Nuclear Energy Mission;
- (d) the details of partnerships with foreign countries, if any, under the Nuclear Energy Mission along with the role of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) in expanding nuclear power capacity in the Country; and
- (e) the details of collaboration between NTPC and Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL)?

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): Presently, there are 24 nuclear power plants (excluding RAPS-1, which is under extended shutdown) in commercial operation in the country with a total capacity of 8,780 MW. Of these, four reactors with a total capacity of 760 MW are presently in project mode for Renovation and Modernisation

(R&M)/Refurbishment. The remaining 20 reactors with a total capacity 8020 MW are in operation. The details are given in **Statement-I**.

(b): There are eight nuclear power reactors with a total capacity of 6600 MW at various stages of construction/ commissioning and ten reactors (7000 MW) are under pre-project activities. The details are given in **Statement-II**.

Under the Nuclear Energy Mission announced in the Union Budget 2025–26, a total budgetary provision of ₹20,000 crore has been made for the research, design, development, and deployment of Small Modular Reactors (SMRs). This allocation is aimed at supporting India's objective of developing and operationalizing at least five indigenously designed SMRs by 2033. BARC has initiated design and development works on SMRs namely,

- (i) 200 MWe Bharat Small Modular Reactor (BSMR-200),
- (ii) 55 MWe Small Modular Reactor (SMR-55), and
- (iii) Up to 5 MWth High temperature gas cooled reactor meant for hydrogen generation.

(c): The Nuclear Energy Mission (NEM) envisages reaching a capacity of 100 GW by 2047 from present installed capacity of 8.78 GW (excluding RAPS-1, 100 MW). Of this, PSUs of DAE are expected to contribute about 58-60 GW and the balance is expected to be set-up by Public and Private sector companies.

(d): NPCIL is already setting up four reactors with a capacity of 4 GW in cooperation with Russian federation. As a part of its road map to reach about 54 GW by 2047, NPCIL plans setting up of another 17.6 GW capacity with foreign cooperation. NTPC is the largest power company in the country which also has

plans to set up nuclear power plants. In this context, NTPC has entered into a JV with NPCIL named, Anushakti Vidhyut Nigam Limited (ASHVINI).

(e): The Government on September 11, 2024 accorded approval to the Anushakti Vidhyut Nigam Limited (ASHVINI), a Joint Venture (JV) of NPCIL (with 51% stake) and NTPC (with 49% stake) Limited, to take up nuclear power generation and associated activities in the country. The Government has also approved implementation of Mahi Banswara 1 to 4 (4X700 MW) project by ASHVINI.

STATEMENT-I

Details of Operational Nuclear Power Plants In the Country

State	Location	Unit	Capacity (MW)
Maharashtra	Tarapur	TAPS-1 ^{\$}	160
		TAPS-2 ^{\$}	160
		TAPS-3	540
		TAPS-4	540
Rajasthan	Rawatbhata	RAPS-1*	100
		RAPS-2	200
		RAPS-3	220
		RAPS-4	220
		RAPS-5	220
		RAPS-6	220
		RAPS-7	700
Tamilnadu	Kalpakkam	MAPS-1 ^{\$}	220
		MAPS-2	220
	Kudankulam	KKNPP-1	1000
		KKNPP-2	1000
Uttar Pradesh	Narora	NAPS-1	220
		NAPS-2	220
Gujarat	Kakrapar	KAPS-1	220
		KAPS-2	220
		KAPS-3	700
		KAPS-4	700
Karnataka	Kaiga	KGS-1 ^{\$}	220
		KGS-2	220
		KGS-3	220
		KGS-4	220

* RAPS-1 (100 MW) is under extended shutdown.

^{\$} TAPS-1, TAPS-2, MAPS-1, KGS-1 in project mode for Renovation and Modernisation (R&M)/Refurbishment

STATEMENT-II

Details of under construction Nuclear Power Plants in the Country

State	Location	Project	Capacity (MW)
Projects Under Construction/Commissioning			
Rajasthan	Rawatbhata	RAPP-8	1 X 700
Tamilnadu	Kudankulam	KKNPP-3&4	2 X 1000
		KKNPP-5&6	2 X 1000
Haryana	Gorakhpur	GHAVP-1&2	2 X 700
Tamilnadu	Kalpakkam	PFBR – Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor	1 X 500
Projects Under Pre-project Activities			
Karnataka	Kaiga	Kaiga-5&6	2 X 700
Haryana	Gorakhpur	GHAVP– 3&4	2 X 700
Madhya Pradesh	Chutka	Chutka-1&2	2 X 700
Rajasthan	Mahi Banswara	Mahi Banswara-1&2*	2 X 700
		Mahi Banswara-3&4*	2 X 700

* Mahi Banswara-1&2 and Mahi Banswara-3&4 being implemented by ASHVINI, a Joint Venture of NPCIL and NTPC

EXPLORATION OF COAL BED METHANE

***252. SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:**

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

(a) whether it is true that with the fifth-largest reserves of coal globally India holds significant prospects for exploration and production of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) in over twelve States;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to harness coal bed methane in the country; and

(c) the future of the industry after the introduction of exploration and development of unconventional hydrocarbons under the 2018 framework of the Coal Bed Methane Policy, 1997?

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

(a): India, with the fifth-largest proven coal resources in the world, holds significant prospects for Coal Bed Methane (CBM) exploration and production. The country's prognosticated CBM resources are estimated at about 92 TCF (Trillion Cubic Feet), and these resources are spread across 12 states in India (West Bengal, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh). At present, fifteen (15) CBM blocks are active for the extraction of CBM across India.

(b): The Government has undertaken various initiatives to promote unconventional hydrocarbon sources, including CBM, which inter alia include:

1. Policy Reforms: The CBM Policy, 1997, was introduced to promote CBM development, under which an MoU was signed between the Ministry of Coal (MoC) and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) to work jointly. As per the policy, MoPNG became the administrative ministry, and the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) was designated as the nodal agency. In consultation with the Ministry of Coal, CBM blocks were identified and offered in coal-bearing areas.

In 2018, the Government of India notified a Policy Framework for Exploration and Exploitation of Unconventional Hydrocarbons in existing acreages under existing Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs), Coal Bed Methane (CBM) contracts, and nomination fields.

Additionally, in 2018, the Government of India notified the consolidated terms and conditions for granting exploration and exploitation rights to Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries for coal-bearing areas for which they possess a mining lease for coal.

2. CBM Bidding Rounds: The Government has conducted six competitive CBM bidding rounds to date, in which 40 blocks have been awarded. As of now, 15 CBM blocks are active under exploration, development, or production phases. Further, the Government of India launched the Special CBM Bid Round (SCBM)–2025 under the ambit of the Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) on 15 April 2025. SCBM–2025 offers three Coal Bed Methane (CBM) blocks covering an area of 520 sq. km.

3. Infrastructure Strengthening: The CBM blocks are being connected to the National Gas Grid (Urja Ganga Pipeline), which has resolved long-standing offtake issues by enabling seamless transportation of CBM gas across various sectors.

With these efforts, around 1,210 wells have been drilled in CBM blocks for CBM development, and the country is currently achieving a CBM production level of around 2.27 MMSCMD.

(c): The introduction of the 2018 “Policy Framework for Exploration and Exploitation of Unconventional Hydrocarbons” has expanded the scope of activities permissible under existing CBM contracts by allowing operators to explore and extract shale gas within their CBM leasehold areas. This policy reform is expected to strengthen the future prospects of the industry by

facilitating the development of additional unconventional hydrocarbon resources.

The Government of India (GoI) is in pursuit of establishing CBM resources in unexplored coal-bearing areas by taking up an exploration drive to further enhance the CBM acreages. Additionally, GoI is looking for alternatives by analysing the potentiality of CBM production in abandoned or de-coaled mines, which may not be suitable for coal mining.

Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries are actively looking for coal-bearing areas under their leasehold to award for CBM exploration and production. As per GoI policy 2018, wherein CIL and its subsidiaries were granted CBM rights in their leasehold areas, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), a subsidiary of CIL, has awarded one CBM block (area-24 Sq.km) in Jharia for CBM exploration and production.

KEY MINERALS IDENTIFIED BY GSI IN MEGHALAYA

***253. DR. RICKY A. J. SYNGKON:**

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

- (a) whether the Geological Survey of India (GSI) has completed mineral mapping of Meghalaya State and if so, the details thereof along with the key mineral resources identified; and
- (b) the details of the measures taken by the Government to promote sustainable and scientific mining practices in the State?

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

(a): Geological Survey of India (GSI) has completed Geological Mapping on 1:50,000 (50K) scale in the entire State of Meghalaya. Besides, GSI has also completed Geochemical Mapping and Geophysical Mapping on 1:50K of Meghalaya except a few inaccessible parts.

GSI has identified huge limestone resource potential in parts of Jaintia, Khasi and Garo-hills districts. Since MMDR Amendment Act, 2015, a total of 6626.50 million tonnes of Limestone resource have been established in the State of Meghalaya. The details are provided in **Statement**.

(b): The Ministry of Mines has instituted Sustainable Development Framework (SDF) for taking up mining activity in the country, including in the State of Meghalaya, encompassing inclusive growth, without adversely affecting the social, economic and environmental well-being, at present and also in future generations. Adequate provisions have been incorporated under Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 2017 mandating every lease holder to implement sustainable mining. Provisions have also been incorporated mandating the submission of digital aerial images (Drone/ Satellite imageries) which provide highly accurate aerial imagery and 3D mapping of lease areas.

Further, Star Rating of mines has been implemented through Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), a Subordinate office of the Ministry of Mines, which has a two-tier system providing self-evaluation templates to be filled in by the mine operator followed by validation by IBM through field inspection. A star rating from

0 to 5 is awarded every year to each lessee based on their performance during the previous year.

STATEMENT

Resource of Limestone established by GSI in the State of Meghalaya since MMDR Amendment Act 2015

Sl. No.	District	Field Season	Block	Resource (in Million Tonne)
1	Jaintia Hills	2015-16	Um-Maju Block, Litang Valley	69.43
2	Jaintia Hills	2015-16	Shyrlwang Block	247.87
3	Jaintia Hills	2015-16	Jalaphet Block	61.66
4	East Jaintia Hills	2016-17	West of Ishamati Block	71.78
5	East Jaintia Hills	2016-17	North of Larket Block	247.45
6	East Jaintia Hills	2016-17	Shongrim-Molasngi Block	182.01
7	East Jaintia Hills	2016-17	Tongseng-Shongrim Block	202.60
8	East Jaintia Hills	2016-17	Mynthing Block	97.64
9	East Jaintia Hills	2017-18	Samasi-Pala Block	363.18
10	East Jaintia Hills	2017-18	East of Laphet area	607.65
11	East Jaintia Hills	2017-18	South of Akshe Block	559.35
12	East Jaintia Hills	2017-18	Umkyrpong area	496.82
13	East Jaintia Hills	2018-19	Akshe Block	516.70
14	East Jaintia Hills	2018-19	South East of Akshe Block	706.80
15	East Jaintia Hills	2018-19	North Pala Block	522.34
16	East Jaintia Hills	2019-20	Khaidong Shnongrim Block	385.21
17	East Jaintia Hills	2019-20	Lamarsiang Block	228.36
18	East Jaintia Hills	2019-20	South-West of Mynthlu Block	170.74
19	East Jaintia Hills	2023-24	Khunti Block	888.91

IMPLEMENTATION OF PM-SGBY IN KARNATAKA

***254. SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:**

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

- (a) the progress made in the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY) in Karnataka with particular focus on urban centers like Mysuru and rural outreach in Kodagu district;
- (b) the financial and technical support provided to households, MSMEs and public institutions under the programme during the current year; and
- (c) the details of impact of these efforts on reducing electricity bills, promoting clean energy adoption and achieving energy security goals at the State level?

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

(a) to (c): The Government of India had launched PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY) in February, 2024, aiming to achieve rooftop solar (RTS) installations in one crore households in the residential sector, across the country including the urban and rural areas of Karnataka, by FY 2026-27 with an outlay of Rs 75,021 crore.

PMSG: MBY is a demand driven scheme for installation of rooftop solar (RTS) systems, wherein all residential consumers in the country having grid connected electricity connection of the local DISCOM can avail the benefits of the scheme by applying on the National Portal of the scheme. The Central Financial Assistance (CFA) available for residential sector under the scheme is as follows: -

- For individual households, the CFA is Rs. 30,000/- per kWp for the first 2 kWp and Rs. 18,000/- per kWp for the additional one kWp. The

subsidy is capped at 3 kWp rooftop solar plant capacity for individual household.

- For Group Housing Societies/ Residential Welfare Associations (GHS/RWA) the CFA is Rs. 18,000/- per kWp with rooftop solar plant capacity limit of 500 kWp.
- In case of special category states/UTs including Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Ladakh, States in the North East Region, UTs of A&N and Lakshadweep, the CFA is 10% higher.

Further, to ensure the cost-effectiveness of RTS systems for beneficiaries, apart from Central Financial Assistance collateral free loan @ interest rate of 5.75% (Repo rate plus 0.50 bps) is available for installation of RTS systems.

In addition, to promote adoption of the PMSG: MBY for rural households or the economically weaker sections, Ministry has issued guidelines for installation of RTS systems under Utility Led Aggregation (ULA)/RESCO model.

As on 11.12.2025, a total of 19,59,062 RTS systems with an aggregated 7254.44 MW RTS capacity have been installed across the country, benefitting 24,51,329 households. A total of 7,71,580 beneficiaries has been reported by DISCOMs to receive zero electricity bill after installation of RTS systems under the scheme during any month/billing period.

In the state of Karnataka, a total of 14,533 RTS systems have been installed benefitting 22,896 households in the state as on 11.12.2025. In the Mysuru district of Karnataka, a total of 1,139 RTS systems have been installed,

benefiting 1,591 households. Similarly, in the Kodagu district of Karnataka, 140 RTS systems have been installed.

While adequate Central support has been provided, the State Government of Karnataka needs to further improve and strengthen planning, coordination and implementation of PM Surya Ghar Scheme. Improved execution is essential to ensure effective last-mile delivery and timely utilisation of funds. This will enable the households in the State to fully realise the intended benefits of clean energy, additional income and reliable power supply.

WATER LOGGING DUE TO RUBS IN TIRUPATI LOK SABHA CONSTITUENCY

***255. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the existing Road Under Bridges (RUBs), especially in Tirupati Lok Sabha Constituency are leading to frequent water logging even during light to moderate rainfall, making them hazardous for pedestrians, vehicles and animals;
- (b) if so, the details of the specific locations where such engineering failures have been reported;
- (c) the immediate measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to mitigate water stagnation in these existing RUBs, including drainage redesign/pump installation;

(d) whether the Government has conducted a technical audit/review of the design flaws causing this issue and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps incorporated/being incorporated in the planning and execution of new RUBs to avoid such water logging issues in the future and whether any accountability has been fixed for flawed designs and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether coordination with local municipal bodies is ensured for integrated drainage planning in and around RUB projects and if so, the details thereof?

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

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

Nos. of ROB/ RUBs constructed on Indian Railways during the period 2004-14 vis a vis 2014-25 (Oct'25) is as under:

Period	ROBs/ RUBs constructed
2004-14	4,148 Nos.
2014-25 (Oct'25)	13,653 Nos.

As on 01.11.2025, 4689 Nos. ROB/ RUBs are sanctioned at the cost of ₹1,11,583 Cr on Indian Railways including 316 Nos. Road Over Bridge

(ROB)/Road Under Bridge (RUB) at a cost of ₹ 11,686 crore in the State of Andhra Pradesh, which are at various stages of planning and execution.

06 Nos. ROB/RUBs works are sanctioned at a cost of ₹ 208 crore in Tirupati Lok Sabha Constituency.

43 Nos. RUBs exist in Tirupati Lok Sabha Constituency. During heavy rains, problem of water logging has been reported for short duration during last monsoon season in three RUBs (RUB Nos. 85A at Km 63/100-200, 90A at km 64/300-400 and 95A at km 69/900-70/0 on Gudur Junction-Renigunta junction section), which are addressed promptly by provision of heavy duty pumping arrangement. Further, stationary watchman, warning signs and gate barriers have been provided.

Railways are working with municipal bodies and other local bodies for integrated drainage solutions at subway locations. Further, Railways have taken several remedial measures to mitigate the problem of water logging in subways as under:

- I. Adequate drainage arrangement is made as integral part of planning of new Road Under Bridge (RUB)/Subways.
- II. In existing RUBs/subways remedial measures like water flow diversion to nearby bridge and nallahs/drains, provision of cover shed on approach roads, provision of hump at entry to Road under Bridge (RUB), provision of cross drains, sealing of joints etc. are made as per feasibility, suitability and site requirements.

- III. Pumping arrangement is also been made for identified RUBs, to drain out water expeditiously in case of emergency and provision to stop road traffic in exceptional/unusual rainfall situation for safety of road users.

Based on detailed survey of RUB/Subways, as on 01.04.2025, 2670 locations were identified by zonal railways prone to water logging out of total 14,745 RUB/Subways already constructed. Railways have taken up the work of permanent remedial measures on these RUB/Subways and with consistent efforts, 1351 RUBs/Subways have been provided with necessary infrastructure to prevent water logging and maintain its functionality in future. Balance RUB/Subways have also been provided by temporary solution i.e. dewatering arrangements. Moreover round the clock manning of vulnerable RUBs where there is possibility of flooding are also being done by deputing RUB Mitra/Stationery Railway Watchman. The objective of all this exercise is to keep RUBs/Subways functional throughout the year.

ROBS /FOBS IN HASSAN DISTRICT IN KARNATAKA

***256. SHRI SHREYAS M. PATEL:**

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

(a) the number of Road Over Bridges (ROBs) and Foot Over Bridges (FOBs) currently existing in Hassan district, Karnataka, station-wise;

(b) the details of ROB and FOB sanctioned for the district during the last five years including sanctioned cost, present status and timelines for their completion;

(c) whether any new proposals for construction/upgradation of ROB/FOB in Hassan district have been received by the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised for ROB/FOB works in the district during the last five years; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve passenger and road safety through additional ROB/FOB infrastructure in the region?

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

(a) to (e): Sanctioning and execution of works of Road Over Bridges/ Road Under Bridges (ROBs/RUBs) is a continuous and ongoing process on Indian Railways. Such works are prioritized and taken up on the basis of their impact on safety and mobility in train operations and impact on road users.

Nos. of ROB/ RUBs constructed on Indian Railways during the period 2004-14 vis a vis 2014-25 (Oct'25) is as under:

Period	ROBs/ RUBs constructed
2004-14	4,148 Nos.
2014-25 (Oct'25)	13,653 Nos.

As on 01.11.2025, 4689 Nos. ROBs/ RUBs are sanctioned at the cost of ₹1,11,583 Cr on Indian Railways including 127 Nos. Road Over Bridge (ROB)/Road Under Bridge (RUB) at a cost of ₹ 3,920 crore in the State of Karnataka, which are at various stages of planning and execution.

Since 2014, 09 Nos. ROBs & 04 Nos. FOBs have been constructed in Hassan District. Details of ongoing works of ROBs & FOBs in Hassan district are as under:

SN	Name of Work	ROB/FOB	Cost (₹ in crore)	Remarks
1.	LC No. 3 (Near Hassan) on Hassan-Saklespur section.	ROB	101.790	2 lane ROB commissioned in Nov 2023. Work for the balance 2 lane work (LHS carriageway) has also been taken up.
2.	LC No.112 at Km. 133/300-400 between Koravangala - Bageshpura stations on Mysuru-Arsikere section.	ROB	24.079	Land acquisition process has been taken up under special railway project.
3.	LC No.78 at Km.87/800-900 between Hole Narsipur- Mavinkere station of Mysuru – Hassan section.	ROB	32.400	Fabrication work of superstructure in Railway portion has been completed. Foundation work in approach portion has been taken up. Simultaneously, land acquisition has also been taken up.
4.	LC No. 131 on Hassan-Arsikere Section	ROB	44.867	Land acquisition process has been taken up under special railway project.
5	LC No. 68 at Km. 74/000-100 on Mysuru - Arsikere Section	ROB	15.935	Land acquisition process has been taken up under special railway project.
6.	3m wide FOB at km 104/100 on Hassan- Arsikere section to eliminate unauthorized crossing.	FOB	1.712	Substructure work has been completed. The work for Girder Fabrication has been taken up.

7.	Provision of 12 metre wide FOB at Hassan under Amrit Bharat scheme.	FOB	6.960	Foundation work have been taken up.
8.	Provision of 12 metre wide FOB at Arsikere under Amrit Bharat scheme.	FOB	6.890	Foundation work have been taken up.

Budget allocation in the recent years has increased significantly. Budget allocation for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Karnataka is as under:

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹835 crore/year
2025-26	₹7,564 crore (more than 9 times)

As on 01.04.2025, 25 projects (15 new lines, 10 doubling) of 3,264 km length, costing ₹ 42,517 crore falling fully/partly in Karnataka are sanctioned. The summary is as under:

Category	No of sanctioned Projects	Total Length (in km)	Length Commissioned Upto Mar'25 (km)	Exp upto Mar'25 (₹ in cr.)
New Line	15	2,034	421	8,794
Doubling/ Multitracking	10	1,230	973	12,516
Total	25	3,264	1,394	21,310

Details of some of the recently completed projects falling fully/partly in Karnataka are as under:

S. No	Project	Cost (₹ in Crores)
1	Kottur-Harihar new line (65 km)	468
2	Hassan-Bangalore new line (167 km)	1,290
3	Bidar-Gulbarga new line (110 km)	1,543
4	Shivani-Hosadurga Road doubling (10 km)	50

5	Shivani-Birur doubling (29 km)	143
6	Hosadurga-Chikjajur doubling (29 km)	260
7	Ramanagram-Mysore patch doubling (94 km)	998
8	Yelahanka – Chennasadra doubling (13 km)	108
9	Yeshwantpur-Yelahanka doubling (12 km)	95
10	Netrawati-Mangalore Central doubling (2 km)	28
11	Kankanadi-Panambur doubling (19 km)	350
12	Arsikere-Tumkur doubling (96 km)	758
13	Yelahanka-Penukonda doubling (123 km)	1,104
14	Daund-Gulbarga doubling (225 km)	3,182
15	Hubli-Chikjajur doubling (190 km)	1,850

Some of the projects falling fully/partly in Karnataka which have been taken up are as under:

S No.	Project	Cost (₹ in Crores)
1	Hospet-Hubli-Londa-Vasco-de-Gama doubling (312 km)	4,153
2	Hotgi-Gadag doubling (284 km)	2,459
3	Giniger - Raichur new line (165 km)	3,401
4	Gadag - Wadi new line (257 km)	2,842
5	Bagalkot – Kudachi new line (142 km)	1,649
6	Tumkur – Rayadurga new line (207 km)	2,496
7	Tumkur – Davangere new line (182 km)	2,142
8	Kadur – Chikmagalur – Belur new line (68 km)	825
9	Baiyyapanahalli – Hosur doubling (48 km)	336
10	Yeshwanthpur – Channasandra doubling (22 km)	314
11	Ballari –Chikjajur doubling (185 km)	3,079

In last three years i.e. 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and current financial year 2025-26, 65 surveys (25 new line and 40 doubling) covering a total length of 7,239 km has been sanctioned falling fully/partly in the State of Karnataka.

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

S No.	Project	Total Land required (in ha)	Land acquired (in ha)	Balance Land to be acquired (in ha)
1	Shimoga – Rannebennur new line (96 km)	559	226	333
2	Belgaum – Dharwad new line (73 km)	581	0	581

3	Shimoga – Harihar new line (79 km)	488	0	488
4	Whitefield-Kolar new line (53 km)	337	0	337
5	Hassan-Belur new line (32 km)	206	0	206

Summary of the status of land acquisition in Karnataka is as under:

Total Land required for Projects in Karnataka	9,020 ha
Land Acquired	5,679 ha (63%)
Balance Land to be acquired	3,341 ha (37%)

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

Sanction of any railway project depend upon many parameters/factors which include the following:

- Anticipated traffic projections and remunerativeness of the proposed route
- First and last mile connectivity provided by the project
- Connection of missing links and providing additional route
- Augmentation of congested/saturated lines
- Demands raised by State Governments/Central Ministries/Public representatives
- Railway's own operational requirements
- Socio-economic considerations
- Overall availability of funds

Completion of Railway project/s depends on various factors which include the following:

- Land acquisition by State Government
- Forest clearance
- Shifting of infringing utilities
- Statutory clearances from various authorities
- Geological and topographical conditions of area
- Law and order situation in the area of project site
- Number of working months in a year for particular project site etc.

All these factors affect the completion time and cost of the project/s.

SATELLITE-BASED WEATHER & DISASTER FORECASTING SYSTEMS

***257. SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government plans to expand satellite-linked early warning systems and flood-forecasting networks for coastal districts and if so, the details thereof, district-wise particularly Kasaragod district of Kerala;
- (b) the initiatives taken by the Government to upgrade India Meteorological Department (IMD) forecasting stations and Doppler radar coverage in North Kerala; and
- (c) the timeline for commissioning new systems and the projected benefits for disaster-prone coastal communities?

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

(a): The Government has established an organized institutional mechanism based on various technologies, including satellites for observing, monitoring, forecasting, and issuing early-warning alerts for major natural events such as cyclones, heavy rainfall, and extreme weather across the country, including coastal districts. The Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) serves as the nodal Ministry responsible for coordinating these efforts. In this regard, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) works round the clock in coordination with other MoES institutions such as the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune, the National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF), Noida, and the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad.

The Government, through the India Meteorological Department (IMD), has formulated a comprehensive roadmap to expand satellite-linked early warning systems and flood-forecasting networks in collaboration with CWC (Central Water Commission). The expansion is designed to cover all coastal districts of the country through upgrading the current capabilities and addressing

the challenges associated with climate extremes and sea-level rise. In recent years, the capability of satellite-based monitoring has increased manifold. Currently, the INSAT-3DS satellite with six imager channel is providing pictures at a 30-minute interval. The infra-red, water vapour, and visible imageries at a very high resolution up to 1 km along winds (atmospheric motion vectors) and related products provided scope for improved monitoring of the weather development.

Currently, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) utilizes INSAT-3DR and the recently launched INSAT-3DS satellites. These satellites provide imaging at a temporal resolution (refresh rate) of 15 minutes and spatial resolutions ranging from 1 km to 4 km. While this supports district-level forecasting, the Government is now working on the INSAT-4th Generation satellites to achieve block-level precision. The upcoming Advanced Meteorological Imager on INSAT-4G will offer a faster refresh rate of 5–10 minutes, allowing for the real-time tracking of rapidly developing weather events (such as flash floods) within specific districts.

Satellite plays a very important role in detecting severe weather phenomenon through the seasons, such as (i) Fog, (ii) cyclones, (iii) thunderstorms, (iv) duststorms, (v) Heavy Rainfall, etc. Round-the-clock data is being received from INSAT-3DR/3DS geostationary and Oceansat-III Low-Earth orbiting satellites at Satellite Meteorology Division of IMD. Data are being sent to forecasters, Government agencies such as NCMRWF, IITM Pune, IMD

website, etc. Apart from this, the data is also being regularly sent to GTS (Global Telecommunication System) and updated on the website.

Central Water Commission (CWC) under the Ministry of Jal Shakti is mandated to issue short-range flood forecasts with a lead time of up to 24 hours to concerned State Governments at identified locations. Timely flood forecasts are being issued when a certain threshold limit is reached. Further, the CWC is providing a Seven-day advisory flood forecast on its web portal <https://aff.indiawater.gov.in/> for the same 350 stations through rainfall-based mathematical modeling. CWC takes immense steps and adopts various dissemination mechanisms to get maximum reach to the flood warnings produced, so that mitigation measures can be adopted by State Governments, State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA), National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), and the public.

The flood forecasts formulated by CWC are disseminated to all stakeholders through the Flood Forecasting Website (<https://ffs.indiawater.gov.in/>)/<https://aff.india-water.gov.in/>. FloodWatch India 2.0App/E-mail/Whatsapp/Facebook(CWCOfficial.FF)/X(Twitter-CWCOfficial_FF) , 'CWC Flood updates' (Youtube Channel), CAP Alert through NDMA Sachet portal. A total of 6274 CAP alerts were issued throughout the country and disseminated to stakeholders during Monsoon 2025.

Recent improvement in the various components of the early warning system for various extreme weather events has definitely helped in reducing the loss of lives significantly. For example, around 7000 people had lost their lives

in 1999 Odisha Super Cyclone, while it has been reduced to less than 100 over the entire region from impact of tropical cyclones during recent years. Accurate forecast of 1 cyclone saves around 1100 crore rupees in terms of expenditure towards payment of ex-gratia to kins of dead, cost towards evacuation, and savings to various sectors, e.g., Power, Marine, Aviation, Railways, etc. As a result of these new initiatives, the overall skill of forecasting these severe weather events has improved by 30-40% over the last 10 years, from 2014 to 2024, resulting in a significant reduction in lives lost over the years.

Suitable colour code is used to highlight the impact of the severe weather expected and signal disaster management about the course of action to be taken regarding an impending severe weather event. IMDs' Impact-Based Forecasting (IBF) provides localized risk assessments for vulnerable populations in advance of extreme events, such as cyclones.

IMD uses various digital platforms like Common Alert Protocol (CAP), Application Programming Interface (API), Website, Mobile Apps, social media etc. for timely sharing and dissemination of various data and warnings and bulletins across various user groups and directly to public. IMD has launched seven of its services (Current Weather, Nowcast, City Forecast, Rainfall Information, Tourism Forecast, Warnings, and Cyclone) with the 'UMANG' Mobile App for use by the public. Moreover, IMD developed a mobile App, 'MAUSAM' for weather forecasting, 'Meghdoot' for Agromet advisory dissemination, and 'Damini' for lightning alerts. A total of 9342 crore SMS have

been sent since August 2021, and during the recent cyclone "MonTha", a total of 77.64 crore SMS were sent to people.

(b) and (c): A number of steps have been undertaken by the Government to prevent or minimise the loss of life and property from major natural events such as cyclones, heavy rainfall, heatwaves, thunderstorms, etc. For improving the detection and prediction of these events at a more granular and temporal scale, there has been a quantum jump in the weather observational and modeling systems. To provide computational support for such high-resolution models and to enable them to run regularly in real-time, the computing facilities (Arunika and Arka) have also been substantially increased to integrate voluminous data and run mesoscale, regional, and global models at higher resolutions. Further, recently, a new Central Sector Scheme, "Mission Mausam", was launched by the MoES to make Bharat a "weather-ready and climate-smart" nation. Various steps have been taken to ensure effective dissemination of warnings to vulnerable populations. The recently launched Bharat Forecasting System (BharatFS) has been developed primarily to improve short- and medium-range weather predictions.

IMD consistently issues timely alerts and forecasts to the public and concerned stakeholders across the country, including North Kerala. Doppler Weather Radar (DWR) at Kochi (by IMD) and Thiruvananthapuram (by ISRO) is already operational in Kerala. The region of North Kerala is also currently under the surveillance of the Doppler Weather Radar at Mangaluru in South Karnataka.

IMD has also brought out a web-based "Climate Hazard & Vulnerability Atlas of India" prepared for the thirteen most hazardous meteorological events, which cause extensive damage and economic, human, and animal losses. The same can be accessed at <https://imdpune.gov.in/hazardatlas/abouthazard.html>. The Climate Hazard & Vulnerability Atlas of India has helped State Government authorities and disaster-management agencies identify hotspot districts and plan appropriate preventive and adaptive measures to tackle extreme weather events.

India Meteorological Department (IMD), in coordination with other centres in the MoES, has developed an end-to-end GIS-based Decision Support System (DSS), which has been working as the front end of the early warning systems for the timely detection and monitoring of all-weather hazards across the country, including the States regularly affected by cyclones and other natural disasters. It is supported with specific severe weather modules to provide timely impact-based early warnings for extreme weather events like cyclones, heavy rainfall, etc., which devastate human lives, livelihoods, and infrastructure. The system utilizes historical data, including extreme events, as well as real-time surface and upper-air meteorological observations available for the Indian region and its neighbouring areas. It also includes RADAR observations, available every 10 minutes, and satellite products every 15 minutes. It also uses numerical weather prediction products from a suite of models run in the MoES institutions. These include hyperlocal, regional, and global models.

Further, IMD plays a crucial role in safeguarding lives and property through its advanced observational network and forecasting systems, enabling timely preparedness and response in close collaboration with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). The entire system is integrated with modern telecommunication technologies to ensure the timely and effective dissemination of information. This coordinated approach ensures that accurate and timely weather information reaches authorities and the public, enhancing disaster risk reduction efforts across the country, including disaster-prone coastal communities. Currently, 47 DWRs are in operation across India, with 87% of the total area of the country coming under radar coverage, including North Kerala. In the coming years, DWRs will be installed as per the requirement to cover the remaining gap areas in the country, provide redundancy, and replacement of old radars in the DWR network under Mission Mausam of MoES. The Ministry is continuously working to strengthen observational capabilities and R&D infrastructure to achieve greater accuracy in weather forecasting. Further, the IMD has expanded its infrastructure for observations, data exchange, monitoring & analysis, forecasting, and warning services in the country, including disaster-prone coastal communities.

DEVELOPMENT OF SUPERCONDUCTING QUBIT CHIPS

***258. SHRIMATI LOVELY ANAND:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has initiated collaborative programmes with semiconductor R&D labs and quantum startups to develop superconducting qubit chips, silicon spin qubits and photonic quantum circuits in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any projects or outreach have been extended to institutions in Bihar and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether semi-cryogenic or dilution refrigeration labs have been commissioned with Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR) or Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) to test sub-50 mK operational environments and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the number of Indian patents or preprints filed in quantum error correction, Quantum Key Distribution (QKD) and post-quantum cryptography; and
- (e) whether a national quantum cloud infrastructure is being built and if any access is being provided to startups and MSMEs including those in Bihar for algorithm prototyping and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): Department of Science and Technology is implementing the National Quantum Mission (NQM) with an outlay of ₹6003.65 crore over a period of eight years. Under the Mission, four Thematic Hubs (T-Hubs) were established engaged in Technology Development, Human Resource Development, Entrepreneurship Development & Industry Collaboration, and International Collaborations. One of these T-Hubs is established in Quantum Computing at the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru. Under this Hub, the following six Technical Groups are pursuing collaborative research programmes with semiconductor R&D laboratories, academic institutions, and quantum start-ups to advance superconducting qubit chips, silicon spin qubits, and photonic quantum circuits:

S. No.	Technical Group/Lead Institution	Lead Institution	Technology Domain
1.	Design and Demonstration of a Highly Scalable Quantum Computer using Semiconducting Qubits	IIT Delhi	Semiconducting Qubits
2.	Programmable photonic quantum computing using qubits encoded in different degrees of freedom of a photon	IISc. Bengaluru	Photonic Qubits
3.	Photonics quantum processor development	IISc. Bengaluru	Integrated Photonic Quantum Processor
4.	Quantum Computing with Neutral Atoms, Trapped Ions and Related Hybrid Systems	Raman Research Institute, Bengaluru	Neutral Atom Qubits
5.	Development of a 50-qubit quantum information processor with electron spins in silicon	IIT Bombay	Spin Qubits
6.	Quantum computers with superconducting qubits	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Mumbai	Superconducting Qubits

In addition, three quantum start-ups are also being supported under the Mission in the area of Quantum Computing, including:

- I. **QpiAI India Pvt. Ltd.** – Development of a 64-qubit full-stack quantum computer using superconducting qubits.
- II. **Dimira Technologies Pvt. Ltd.** – Indigenous development of cryogenic flexible high-density I/O cables for quantum computers.
- III. **Prenishq Pvt. Ltd.** – High-precision diode laser systems for photonics-intensive quantum technologies.

Four T-Hubs comprise of 14 Technical Groups and 17 Project Teams, bringing together 152 researchers from 43 institutions across 17 States and 2 Union Territories, including Bihar. Indian Institute of Technology Patna is a Member Institute in the Technical Group on-Quantum Computing with Neutral Atoms, Trapped Ions and Related Hybrid Systems- under the Quantum Computing T- Hub at IISc Bengaluru.

One of the Technical Groups established in the area of superconducting qubits under the National Quantum Mission has initiated the establishment of dilution-refrigeration laboratories at TIFR Mumbai, IISc Bengaluru and TIFR Hyderabad. Procurement and installation activities are in progress, and these facilities are designed to support quantum-hardware testing in the 10–50 mK regime required for superconducting-qubit research. These efforts form an integral part of the Mission's strategy to strengthen national capabilities in quantum-device prototyping, validation and pilot-scale experimentation.

The Government, through the NQM, is actively supporting research and innovation in quantum error correction, quantum key distribution (QKD), and post-quantum cryptography (PQC). Two startups supported by DST—QuNu

Labs and QpiAI—have made significant advancements in quantum technologies. QuNu Labs has developed a distinctive quantum security platform named Qshield. QpiAI has developed a 25-qubit superconducting quantum computer called QpiAI Indus, which integrates advanced quantum processors and next-generation quantum–High Performance Computing (HPC) software platforms.

Patents and preprints arising from these efforts are reflected within the broader national portfolio of quantum technologies. The Mission strengthens mechanisms for documenting and showcasing such outcomes as part of India’s growing quantum ecosystem.

Under NQM, a national quantum-computing ecosystem is supported through the establishment of a Quantum Computing Fabrication Facility at IISc Bengaluru to support indigenous development of quantum-computing chips. The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology has developed an indigenous quantum simulator (QSim) and a unified quantum-computing platform (Qniverse), integrated with high-performance computing systems, which provide researchers, students, start-ups and MSMEs with access to quantum-algorithm prototyping across multiple hardware backends. These facilities are accessible nationwide, including to start-ups and MSMEs based in Bihar.

हरियाणा के खरकरम जी गांव में रेलवे का हॉल्ट

***259. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:**

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सोनीपत-जींद रेल लाइन पर खरकरम जी गांव में रेलवे हॉल्ट उपलब्ध कराने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या स्थानीय जनप्रतिनिधियों और ग्रामीणों ने इस संबंध में लिखित मांगें और सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त स्थान पर यात्रियों की संख्या, भू-तकनीकी स्थितियों और व्यवहार्यता के संबंध में कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त क्षेत्र के स्थानीय निवासियों को बेहतर परिवहन सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए उक्त प्रस्ताव को शीघ्र स्वीकृति प्रदान करने और शीघ्र ही निर्माण कार्य शुरू कराने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): खरक रामजी गांव सोनीपत-जींद रेल लाइन पर दो नज़दीकी रेलवे स्टेशनों- ललित खेड़ा हॉल्ट (एलटीकेआर) और पांडु पिंडारा हॉल्ट (पीपीडीई) द्वारा सेवित है, जहां वर्तमान में दोनों स्टेशनों पर तीन (03) जोड़ी रेलगाड़ियों का ठहराव है।

स्टेशन खोलने की प्रक्रिया यात्रियों की संख्या, लागत, आवर्ती व्यय, परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता और निकटतम स्टेशनों की दूरी आदि जैसे कई कारकों पर निर्भर करती है।

संसद सदस्यों, निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों, संगठनों/रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं आदि से रेलवे बोर्ड, क्षेत्रीय रेलों, मंडल कार्यालयों आदि सहित विभिन्न स्तरों पर, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, हॉल्ट स्टेशन खोलने के लिए औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक, दोनों प्रकार के प्रस्ताव/अनुरोध/सुझाव/अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होते हैं। चूंकि ऐसे प्रस्ताव/अनुरोध/सुझाव/अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होना एक सतत और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है, इनकी जांच की जाती है और समय-समय पर

व्यवहार्य एवं उचित पाए जाने पर कार्रवाई की जाती है तथा इन अभ्यावेदनों का कोई केंद्रीकृत सार-संग्रह नहीं रखा जाता है।

OFFSHORE WIND ENERGY POTENTIAL IN KARNATAKA

***260. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:**

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

(a) whether any feasibility surveys or wind resource assessments have been conducted along the Karnataka coast, particularly in Dakshina Kannada district since 2020 to evaluate offshore wind potential and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any projects have been sanctioned or private developers shortlisted for setting up offshore wind farms off Dakshina Kannada district and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any funds have been allocated for environment and geophysical impact studies, seabed bathymetry mapping and associated transmission infrastructure in the district and if so, the details of quantum of funds and utilization status thereof; and

(d) whether there is a strategic plan for designating Dakshina Kannada district as a regional hub for offshore wind energy generation aligned with national targets towards the year 2032 and if so, the details of roadmap thereof?

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

(a) to (d): National Institute of Wind Energy, an autonomous organisation under Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, has carried out the offshore wind power resource assessments to evaluate offshore wind potential in the country including the coast of Karnataka.

Based on meso-scale study, potential offshore wind zones off the coast of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu have been identified. As per preliminary studies, it has been estimated that about 70 Giga Watt (GW) offshore wind power potential exists off the coast of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.

The offshore wind potential estimated based on meso-scale data indicates annual mean wind speeds of around 4.0–5.3 metre /second (m/s) at 150 metre above sea level (masl) along the Karnataka coast and around 4 m/s at 150 masl along Dakshina Kannada coast, which are below commercially viable levels (i.e. 7.5 m/s at 150 masl).

The offshore wind implementation efforts are therefore concentrated on higher wind potential zones such as Tamil Nadu and Gujarat.

(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 2761 to 2990

स्मार्ट हिल टाउन

2761. श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावत:

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार इस तथ्य से अवगत है कि विकास, रोजगार के अवसरों और बुनियादी सुविधाओं के अभाव के कारण उत्तराखण्ड के पर्वतीय जिलों से लगातार पलायन हो रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने हाल ही में पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में आधुनिक सुविधाओं वाले नए शहर या “स्मार्ट हिल टाउन” विकसित करने की किसी योजना को मंजूरी दी है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके प्रमुख घटकों और प्रस्तावित स्थानों सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या पलायन को प्रभावी ढंग से रोकने के लिए इन नए शहरों में स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, सड़क, परिवहन, डिजिटल कनेक्टिविटी, पर्यटन और स्थानीय रोजगार सृजन के लिए विशेष प्रावधान किए जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) राज्य सरकार के सहयोग से इन नए शहरों के विकास के लिए वित्तीय आवंटन, कार्यान्वयन समय-सीमा और निगरानी तंत्र के संबंध में किए गए प्रावधानों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): उत्तराखण्ड सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में होने वाले तनावपूर्ण पलायन के मूल कारणों का अध्ययन करने और तदनुसार पलायन को रोकने के लिए सिफारिशें देने हेतु वर्ष 2017 में ग्राम्य विकास एवं पलायन रोकथाम आयोग की स्थापना की थी। आयोग की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर उत्तराखण्ड राज्य सरकार का ग्राम्य विकास विभाग 474 बाह्य-पलायन प्रभावित गांवों के लिए मुख्यमंत्री पलायन रोकथाम योजना कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। यह कार्यक्रम प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में पलायन को रोकने और पलायन से वापसी को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से विभिन्न आजीविका पहलों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता

है। इसके अलावा, केंद्र सरकार के स्तर पर कनेक्टिविटी, अवसंरचना और रोजगार क्षमता में सुधार लाकर ग्रामीण आबादी की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति को बेहतर बनाने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई), प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी), महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी स्कीम (एमजीएनआरईजीएस), दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना – राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम), दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई), ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार और प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरएसईटीआई), दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना – राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनयूएलएम), पीएम स्ट्रीट वेंडर्स आत्मनिर्भर निधि (पीएम स्वनिधि), स्टैंड-अप इंडिया स्कीम, स्टार्ट अप इंडिया, प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना (पीएमएमवाई) आदि जैसी कई योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं।

(ख) से (घ): नीति आयोग के तहत ऐसी कोई योजना कार्यान्वित नहीं की जा रही है और न ही विचाराधीन है।

CHALLENGES IN SIGNING PPAS FOR RENEWABLE PROJECTS

2762. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

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

(a) the details of the challenges faced in signing Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) for renewable projects along with the steps taken by the Government to address them;

(b) the manner in which direct Power Purchase Agreements between renewable developers and agencies like National Hydroelectric Power Corporation

(NHPC), National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) would help accelerate capacity addition;

(c) the target set for country's non-fossil fuel installed power capacity by the year 2030 and the manner in which these Power Purchase Agreement strategy would contribute to it;

(d) the details of Government and private stakeholders involved in implementing this procurement framework; and

(e) the manner in which this approach ensures grid reliability and promotes cleaner energy sources?

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

(a): With the declining cost of solar-plus-storage and dispatchable renewable power, there is a growing preference among distribution companies and end procurers for such solutions. This shift has been accompanied by a reduced demand for plain solar power. Solar-plus-storage configurations are also being preferred over wind-solar hybrid projects, particularly due to their ability to supply power during peak demand hours. Accordingly, the Government has sensitized Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs), namely Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited (SECI), NTPC Limited, NHPC Limited and SJVN Limited to move from plain solar tenders to tenders of Solar with Energy Storage, tenders with configuration to supply renewable power during peak hours and

tenders with configuration to supply Firm and Dispatchable Renewable Energy (FDRE).

To facilitate the further execution of Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) in respect of bids issued by REIAs, the Government has undertaken several proactive measures. These include urging States to comply with the Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) under the Energy Conservation Act, and advising REIAs to aggregate demand from Electricity Distribution companies (DISCOMs) and other consumers before designing and issuing tenders. Regional workshops have been organized with major renewable energy-procuring States to address implementation challenges and accelerate PPA signing.

(b) to (e): Generally Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs), namely Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited (SECI), NTPC Limited, NHPC Limited and SJVN Limited, issue tenders as Intermediary Procurers for long-term procurement of renewable power. Renewable Power Developers, which may be from private or public sector, participate in these tenders wherein the successful bidders are decided through transparent competitive bidding process. REIAs sign Power Sale Agreements (PSAs) with End Procurers like Electricity Distribution companies (DISCOMs) and sign back-to-back Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with the Renewable Power Developers who are the successful bidders under the aforesaid tenders issued by REIAs. Generally, REIAs do not enter into PPAs with Renewable Power Developers unless they have executed Power Sale Agreements with the End Procurers. Normally, after

the signing of PPA between REIA and renewable power developer, the renewable power developer installs and commissions the renewable power project on Build, Own & Operate (BOO) basis, in compliance to the relevant rules and regulations of the concerned Central/State Government and Government agencies like Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Central Transmission Utility of India Limited (CTUIL), Grid Controller of India Limited (Grid-India), Central/State Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC/ SERC), Regional/ State Load Dispatch Centers (RLDC/SLDC), etc. which ensures both promotion and deployment of clean energy as well as grid reliability.

Aforesaid mechanism of setting up renewable power projects through long-term renewable power procurement by REIAs acting as intermediary procurers has contributed greatly to promoting cleaner energy sources by increasing share of renewable power in installed power generation capacity and as a result India has already achieved 50% of its installed electricity capacity from non-fossil fuel sources, five years ahead of the target set under its Nationally Determined Contributions to the Paris Agreement. As of 31 October 2025, the installed capacity from non-fossil sources stands at about 259 GW, with 31.2 GW added in the current financial year up to October 2025.

INCLUSION OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

2763. SHRI DHAVAL LAXMANBHAI PATEL:

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

(a) the manner in which the inclusion of nuclear energy in country's energy mix is expected to strengthen long-term energy security; and

(b) the manner in which nuclear energy is likely to contribute to achieving India's Net Zero target by 2070?

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): Nuclear Energy has a huge potential to ensure long term energy security.

With a view to optimally utilise limited uranium reserves and large thorium reserves in the country, the Department of Atomic Energy has adopted a three stage nuclear power programme, based on a closed nuclear fuel cycle, for generation of nuclear power and for achieving long term energy security.

The three stage nuclear power programme, which is to be implemented sequentially, aims to multiply the domestically available fissile resources through the use of natural Uranium in Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (first stage), followed by use of Plutonium obtained from the spent fuel of Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors in Fast Breeder Reactors, in the second stage. Large scale use of Thorium will subsequently follow making use of Uranium-233 that will be bred in Fast Breeder Reactors, when adequate

nuclear installed capacity in the country has been built. Accordingly, the utilisation of Thorium as a practically inexhaustible energy source has been contemplated during the third stage of the Indian nuclear programme, which can be reached in future. The first stage of nuclear power programme comprising indigenous Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) is in industrial domain. A Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) under the second stage is being commissioned by Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI) at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu.

(b): Nuclear power is a clean, base load source of electricity available 24X7. The lifecycle emissions of nuclear power are comparable to those of renewables like hydro and wind. Thus, nuclear energy will contribute significantly in India's clean energy transition towards Net Zero by 2070.

राजस्थान में बेरोजगारी भत्ता

2764. श्री भजन लाल जाटव:

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

(क) राजस्थान में बेरोजगारी भत्ता प्राप्तकर्ताओं और मुख्यमंत्री रोजगार सृजन योजना के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) इस योजना के अंतर्गत करौली और धौलपुर जिलों में कितने युवा लाभान्वित हुए हैं;

(ग) इन जिलों में आवेदनों को अस्वीकृत किए जाने के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं;

(घ) क्या केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से इन जिलों में युवाओं के लिए एक सरलीकृत पंजीकरण और सत्यापन प्रक्रिया को लागू किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ड) जिन लाभार्थियों का बेरोजगारी भत्ता सूचना के अभाव में बंद कर दिया गया है, उनके लिए बेरोजगारी भत्ते को फिर से शुरू करने की प्रक्रिया का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसकी समय-सीमा क्या है; और

(च) ऐसे लोगों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है जिनके भत्ते बहाल कर दिए गए हैं?

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

(क): नीति आयोग राज्य स्तरीय योजनाओं का विवरण नहीं रखता है।

(ख) से (च): प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

MOISTURE CONTENT IN PADDY

2765. DR. T SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

KUMARI SUDHA R.:

DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P.:

SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:

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

(a) the details of the policy relating to the moisture content at the time of procurement of paddy from farmers;

(b) the details of the policy decision on the percentage of moisture content from the year 2014 till the current year along with details of the moisture content in paddy during procurement since 2014, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has issued any temporary relaxation of paddy procurement moisture norms for example permitting procurement above the standard 14 percent moisture in response to this season's extreme rains and

cyclones;

(d) if so, the exact revised moisture threshold(s), the period of validity and the States/districts where the relaxation applies;

(e) the measures being taken by the Government to safeguard grain quality, provide storage/transport assistance and prevent distress sales by affected farmers;

(f) whether the Government proposes any compensation, incentive or market-support package for farmers whose produce is adversely affected by excess moisture and the timelines for implementation;

(g) whether the Government had constituted and dispatched three teams and visited the rain-affected districts inspecting the harvested crops and collecting paddy samples from DPCs and farmlands in Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government in this regard; and
(h) whether it is true that the Union Government has deputed a team of senior officials to Cuddalore district, Tamil Nadu to physically measure moisture levels and assess damage 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) and (b): The department of Food and Public Distribution issues Uniform Specifications for procurement of foodgrains meant for central pool before commencement of every KMS/RMS including maximum limits for moisture

content *i.e.* 17 % in case of paddy. These norms are uniformly applicable throughout the country.

(c): No relaxation has been granted to any State in moisture content of Paddy during KMS 2025-26.

(d): The question does not arise in view to the (c) above.

(e): The Department has formulated and issued a Quality Control Manual, in order to maintain the quality standards of foodgrains from procurement to its distribution to the eligible beneficiaries through various social security programmes of Government of India. The procured foodgrain are stored in godown/silos which are scientifically designed. Further, based on the request received from the state governments, the department assess and accord relaxations in various limits of Uniform Specifications in order to avoid distress sale by farmers.

(f): Currently no such proposal under consideration in the Department of Food and Public Distribution.

(g) and (h): Based on the request received from the State Government of Tamil Nadu regarding relaxation in Uniform Specifications of Paddy for KMS 2025-26, the Ministry deputed, 03 joint teams to assess the extent of loss in affected districts of Tamil Nadu. The joint teams visited 12 affected districts *viz.* Madurai, Theni, Thiruchirapally, Pudukottai, Thanjavur, Mayiladuthurai, Thiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Thiruvallur, Cuddalore, Kancheepuram & Chengalpattu. Based on the report submitted, the relaxation in Damaged/dicoloured/sprouted and

weevilled grain was granted in the entire state of Tamil Nadu *vide* letter dated 18.11.2025.

DIGITAL CONNECTIVITY IN TRIBAL AND HILLY AREAS

2766. SHRI RICHARD VANLALHMANGAIHA:

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

- (a) the total number of villages connected under BharatNet Phase-II in Mizoram;
- (b) whether the Government has plans to improve 4G/5G coverage in border and hilly areas and if so, the details of new telecom towers sanctioned; and
- (c) the details of the funds allocated for digital connectivity projects in Mizoram?

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

- (a): A total of 499 villages has been connected under BharatNet Phase-II in Mizoram.
- (b): Government is providing access to 4G mobile services in uncovered villages through 4G Saturation project funded by Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) under which 52 telecom towers have been planned (50 new towers and upgradation of 2 existing towers) in Mizoram.
- (c): As on 30.11.2025, Rs.117.05 crores have been disbursed under various major ongoing projects of DBN for providing telecom services in rural and remote areas of Mizoram.

नवाचार, अनुसंधान और तकनीकी विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राष्ट्रीय मिशन

2767. श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह:

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

(क) क्या सरकार युवाओं में नवाचार, अनुसंधान और तकनीकी विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक समर्पित राष्ट्रीय मिशन संचालित कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या अटल नवाचार मिशन, स्टार्टअप इंडिया या अन्य योजनाओं के माध्यम से विद्यालयों, महाविद्यालयों और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नवाचार प्रयोगशालाएँ स्थापित की जा रही हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या इन प्रयासों का लाभ देश के सुदूर क्षेत्रों तक प्रभावी रूप से पहुँच रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने युवा शोधकर्ताओं को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए कोई विशेष अनुदान या अध्येतावृत्ति योजना शुरू की है और यदि हाँ, 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): सरकार ने देश में युवाओं, युवा शोधकर्ताओं, वैज्ञानिकों और शिक्षाविदों के बीच नवाचार, शोध, उद्यमिता और तकनीकी विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न मिशन कार्यान्वित किए हैं।

भारत सरकार ने अत्याधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी, डीप-टेक परियोजनाओं और स्टार्टअप्स को सहायता देने के लिए अनुसंधान, विकास और नवाचार (आरडीआई) **योजना** शुरू की है। आरडीआई योजना के मुख्य उद्देश्य निजी क्षेत्र को अनुसंधान, विकास और नवाचार को बड़े पैमाने पर बढ़ाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना, परिवर्तनकारी परियोजनाओं का वित्तपोषण करना तथा ऐसी तकनीकों के अधिग्रहण में सहायता करना जो महत्वपूर्ण हैं या जिनका कार्यनीतिक महत्व अधिक है तथा 'डीप-टेक फंड ऑफ फंड्स' की स्थापना की सुविधा प्रदान करना है। इस योजना का नेतृत्व विज्ञान और

प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीएसटी) द्वारा नोडल विभाग के रूप में किया जा रहा है। अगले 6 वर्षों के लिए 1 लाख करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ, अनुसंधान विकास और नवाचार (आरडीआई) योजना कई उभरते क्षेत्रों को लक्षित करती है, जिनमें ऊर्जा सुरक्षा और परिवर्तन, और जलवायु कार्रवाई; क्वांटम कंप्यूटिंग, रोबोटिक्स और अंतरिक्ष सहित गहन प्रौद्योगिकी; आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस और कृषि, स्वास्थ्य एवं शिक्षा में इसके अनुप्रयोग; जैव प्रौद्योगिकी (बायो-टेक्नोलॉजी), बायो-मैनुफैक्चरिंग, सिंथेटिक बायोलॉजी, फार्मा, चिकित्सा उपकरण; और डिजिटल कृषि सहित डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था शामिल हैं।

डीएसटी आठ वर्षों की अवधि के लिए ₹6003.65 करोड़ के परिव्यय के साथ राष्ट्रीय क्वांटम मिशन (एनक्यूएम) को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। इस मिशन के अंतर्गत, चार थीमैटिक हब (टी-हब) स्थापित किए गए हैं जो भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान (आईआईएससी) बेंगलुरु (क्वांटम कंप्यूटिंग) एवं सी-डॉट (क्वांटम संचार) के सहयोग से आईआईटी मद्रास, आईआईटी बॉम्बे (क्वांटम सेंसिंग और मेट्रोलॉजी) और आईआईटी दिल्ली (क्वांटम सामग्री और उपकरण) में स्थित हैं। टी-हब 14 तकनीकी समूहों और 17 परियोजना टीमों के माध्यम से प्रौद्योगिकी विकास, मानव संसाधन विकास, उद्यमिता, उद्योग सहयोग और अंतरराष्ट्रीय सहयोग हेतु सहायता प्रदान करते हैं। उद्यमिता और उद्योग जुड़ाव राष्ट्रीय क्वांटम मिशन के अभिन्न अंग हैं। डीएसटी ने वित्तपोषण, सुविधाओं तक पहुंच और मार्गदर्शन के माध्यम से क्वांटम स्टार्टअप्स को सहायता हेतु समर्पित दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए हैं। क्वांटम पारितंत्र को और मजबूत करने के लिए प्रस्तावों के लिए सतत आमंत्रण के साथ अब तक सात स्टार्टअप्स को सहायता प्रदान की जा चुकी है।

डीएसटी 'राष्ट्रीय मिशन ऑन इंटरडिसिप्लिनरी साइबर फिजिकल सिस्टम्स' (एनएम-आईसीपीएस) को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसे केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा 3,660 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ मंजूरी दी गई थी। इस मिशन के अंतर्गत, देश भर के प्रतिष्ठित शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में 25 प्रौद्योगिकी नवाचार हब (टीआईएच) स्थापित किए गए हैं। प्रत्येक प्रौद्योगिकी नवाचार हब (टीआईएच) आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) और मशीन लर्निंग (एमएल), रोबोटिक्स, इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स

(आईओटी), साइबर सुरक्षा, क्वांटम टेक्नोलॉजी और फिनटेक जैसे उन्नत तकनीकी क्षेत्रों में विशेषज्ञता रखता है। इस मिशन के अंतर्गत अब तक 800 से अधिक स्टार्टअप लाभान्वित हो चुके हैं।

डीएसटी ने 'निधि' (राष्ट्रीय नवाचार विकास और दोहन पहल) कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से स्टार्टअप्स के विचार से लेकर व्यावसायीकरण तक विकसित करने के लिए पूर्ण स्टार्टअप सहायता प्रदान की है। इसमें स्टार्टअप्स के लिए विभिन्न कार्यक्रम घटक शामिल हैं जैसे 'प्रयास' (युवा और महत्वाकांक्षी प्रौद्योगिकी उद्यमियों को बढ़ावा देना और गति प्रदान करना)- जो शुरुआती चरण के अभिनव विचारों के लिए प्रोटोटाइप अनुदान, टेक्नोलॉजी बिजनेस इनक्यूबेटर्स के माध्यम से स्टार्टअप्स को मार्गदर्शन और सहायता, तथा स्टार्टअप व्यवसायों के तेजी से विस्तार के लिए सीड फंडिंग और एक्सेलेरेशन सहायता।

डीएसटी के अंतर्गत अनुसंधान राष्ट्रीय शोध प्रतिष्ठान (एएनआरएफ) अपने विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से उद्योग और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों के बीच संबंधों को मजबूत करने में सफल रहा है। शैक्षणिक अनुसंधान और बाजार के अनुकूल उत्पादों के बीच के अंतर को कम करने के लिए अपनाए गए प्रमुख तंत्रों में से एक 'प्रौद्योगिकी तत्परता स्तरों' (टीआरएल) के आधार पर प्रदान की जाने वाली व्यवस्थित और संरचित सहायता है। नई रूपरेखा के अंतर्गत, अनुसंधान राष्ट्रीय शोध प्रतिष्ठान (एएनआरएफ) मौलिक और शुरुआती चरण के विकास, यानी टीआरएल-4 (टेक्नोलॉजी रेडीनेस लेवल) तक के शोध को सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है, जबकि **आरडीआई योजना** को प्रोटोटाइप को आगे बढ़ाने, पायलट प्रदर्शनों और विस्तार गतिविधियों के लिए टीआरएल -4 और उससे ऊपर की परियोजनाओं की सहायता करने के लिए बनाई गई है। यह समन्वित दृष्टिकोण प्रयोगशाला अनुसंधान से वाणिज्यिक रूप से परिनियोजित की जा सकने वाली प्रौद्योगिकियों तक एक सुचारु परिवर्तन सुनिश्चित करता है।

अटल इनोवेशन मिशन (एआईएम) देश में नवाचार और उद्यमिता की संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 2016 में स्थापित एक प्रमुख पहल है। **एआईएम** ने स्कूलों में समस्याओं को सुलझाने

वाली नवीन सोच विकसित करने और विश्वविद्यालयों, अनुसंधान संस्थानों, निजी क्षेत्र और एमएसएमई क्षेत्र में उद्यमिता का एक मजबूत पारितंत्र तैयार करने के लिए एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है।

इसके अलावा, सरकार ने हाल ही में इंडिया एआई मिशन और एआई में उत्कृष्टता केंद्र जैसे प्रमुख राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमों को भी मंजूरी दी है, जो डीएसटी के मिशनों के साथ-साथ नवाचार और उभरते प्रौद्योगिकी पारितंत्र को और अधिक मजबूती प्रदान करते हैं।

(ख) से (ग): अटल इनोवेशन मिशन ने **अटल टिकरिंग लैब (एटीएल)** कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है। एटीएल स्कूलों में स्थापित एक अत्याधुनिक स्थान है, जिसका लक्ष्य इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स, 3डी प्रिंटिंग, रैपिड प्रोटोटाइपिंग टूल्स, रोबोटिक्स, लघुकृत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, डू-इट-योरसेल्फ किट और ऐसे ही कई अन्य उन्नत औजारों और तकनीकों के माध्यम से देश भर के कक्षा 6वीं से 12वीं तक के छात्रों के मन में जिज्ञासा और नवाचार को बढ़ावा देना है। इसका उद्देश्य एटीएल वाले स्कूलों और आसपास के समुदायों के बच्चों के भीतर समस्याओं को सुलझाने वाली एक नवीन सोच विकसित करना है। अबतक, एआईएम ने देश भर के स्कूलों में 10,000 अटल टिकरिंग लैब स्थापित कर ली हैं।

एआईएम द्वारा देश के युवा नवप्रवर्तकों के बीच नवाचार और उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विश्वविद्यालयों, संस्थानों और कॉर्पोरेट्स में **अटल इनक्यूबेशन केंद्र (एआईसी)- बिजनेस इनक्यूबेटर्स** स्थापित किए गए हैं। इन अटल इनक्यूबेशन केंद्रों का लक्ष्य विश्व स्तरीय नवाचार को बढ़ावा देना और उन गतिशील उद्यमियों की सहायता करना है, जो मापनीय और सतत उद्यमों का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं। एआईएम ने पूरे भारत में 72 अटल इनक्यूबेशन केंद्रों (एआईसी) को सफलतापूर्वक कार्यान्वित किया है। ये एआईसी स्टार्टअप्स को तकनीकी सुविधाएं, संसाधन-आधारित सहायता, मार्गदर्शन, वित्तीय सहायता, साझेदारी एवं नेटवर्किंग, सह-कार्य स्थल और लैब सुविधाएं प्रदान कर उन्हें सक्षम बनाते हैं।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लगभग 56% अटल टिकरिंग लैबस् स्थित हैं, और 1,175 से अधिक एटीएल 'आकांक्षी जिलों' में स्थापित किए गए हैं, जो यह सुनिश्चित करते हैं कि नवाचार की पहुंच अल्पसेवित और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों तक भी हो। देश भर में लाखों छात्र एटीएल-आधारित नवाचार गतिविधियों से जुड़े हैं, जो स्पष्ट रूप से शहरी और ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों में इन सुविधाओं के उच्चतम उपयोग और प्रभाव को प्रदर्शित करते हैं।

निधि प्रौद्योगिकी बिजनेस इनक्यूबेटर (निधि टीबीआई) कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, शुरुआती चरण के स्टार्टअप्स को इनक्यूबेशन सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु प्रमुख शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में टीबीआई स्थापित किए गए हैं। इन स्टार्टअप्स को तकनीकी और व्यापारिक मार्गदर्शन, बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकार, कानूनी, विनियामक और वित्तपोषण आदि के रूप में सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। निधि समावेशी प्रौद्योगिकी व्यवसाय इनक्यूबेटर (निधि आईटीबीआई) कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, देश भर में उद्यमिता पारितंत्र की समावेशिता को बढ़ाने हेतु श्रेणी-2 और श्रेणी-3 शहरों के शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में आईटीबीआई स्थापित किए गए हैं। इस पहल की शुरुआत से लेकर अब तक 85 निधि टीबीआई/आईटीबीआई स्थापित किए जा चुके हैं।

(घ): भारत सरकार ने देश भर के युवा शोधकर्ताओं को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए कई योजनाएं शुरू की हैं। डीएसटी के इंस्पायर (अभिप्रेरित अनुसंधान के लिए विज्ञान खोज में नवाचार) कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में प्रतिभाशाली युवाओं को आकर्षित करने, उन्हें बनाए रखने और राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान एवं विकास आधार को मजबूत करने के लिए कई स्तरों पर सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

इंस्पायर अध्येतावृत्ति उन छात्रों को प्रदान की जाती है जो मौलिक और व्यावहारिक विज्ञान, अभियांत्रिकी, चिकित्सा, कृषि और पशु चिकित्सा विज्ञान में विश्वविद्यालय-स्तरीय परीक्षाओं में **प्रथम रैंक** प्राप्त करते हैं। साथ ही, यह उन **इंस्पायर अध्येताओं** को भी दी जाती है जो एम.एससी. स्तर पर कम से कम **70% अंक** प्राप्त करते हैं और किसी मान्यता प्राप्त पीएचडी कार्यक्रम में प्रवेश लेते हैं। यह अध्येतावृत्ति अधिकतम पाँच वर्षों (दो वर्ष जूनियर रिसर्च फेलोशिप के रूप में और तीन वर्ष

सीनियर रिसर्च फेलोशिप के रूप में) तक मान्य होती है। इंस्पायर अध्येता को जेआरएफ के दौरान प्रति माह ₹37,000/- के साथ नियमानुसार स्वीकार्य एचआरए (मकान किराया भत्ता) और ₹20,000/- का वार्षिक आकस्मिक अनुदान मिलता है, तथा एसआरएफ के दौरान प्रति माह ₹42,000/- के साथ नियमानुसार स्वीकार्य एचआरए और ₹20,000/- का वार्षिक आकस्मिक अनुदान प्राप्त होता है।

इंस्पायर संकाय अध्येतावृत्ति 27-32 वर्ष की आयु वर्ग के पोस्ट-डॉक्टरल शोधकर्ताओं (जिसमें अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति/महिला और बेंचमार्क विकलांगता श्रेणियों के लिए आयु सीमा में छूट दी गई है) को अवसर प्रदान करती है। प्रत्येक संकाय अध्येता को ₹1,25,000/- प्रति माह की राशि प्राप्त होती है, जिसमें ₹2,000/- की वार्षिक वृद्धि शामिल है। इसके अतिरिक्त, उन्हें एक स्वतंत्र शोध कार्यक्रम स्थापित करने के लिए पांच वर्षों की अवधि में ₹35 लाख का अनुसंधान अनुदान भी प्रदान किया जाता है।

इस योजना के अंतर्गत 2022-23 से 2025-26 की अवधि के दौरान (नवंबर 2025 तक), कुल 11,726 इंस्पायर अध्येता और 1,172 इंस्पायर संकाय अध्येता लाभान्वित हुए हैं। इसके लिए ₹730.76 करोड़ से अधिक का व्यय किया गया है, जो भारत के युवा वैज्ञानिक कार्यबल के निर्माण में सरकार के निरंतर निवेश को दर्शाता है।

अनुसंधान राष्ट्रीय शोध प्रतिष्ठान प्रतिस्पर्धी अनुदान, पोस्ट-डॉक्टरल फंडिंग, शोध करियर दीक्षा अनुदान और विश्वविद्यालयों एवं संस्थानों में अनुसंधान पारितंत्र को मजबूत करने के उद्देश्य से चलाए जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से भी युवा शोधकर्ताओं को सहायता प्रदान करता है। प्रधानमंत्री अर्ली करियर रिसर्च ग्रांट **(पीएम-ईसीआरजी)** शुरुआती करियर वाले शोधकर्ताओं को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए तीन साल की अवधि हेतु **₹60 लाख** तक की साव्यय शोध निधि प्रदान करता है। वहीं, **एनआरएफ नेशनल पोस्ट-डॉक्टरल फेलोशिप (एन-पीडीएफ)** के अंतर्गत प्रति माह **₹80,000/-** (उन अभ्यर्थियों के लिए प्रति माह **₹50,000**, जिन्होंने अपनी पी.एच.डी. थीसिस जमा कर दी है और डिग्री की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं) दिए जाते हैं। इसके साथ ही, अधिकतम दो वर्ष के

कार्यकाल के लिए अनुसंधान आकस्मिकता और लागू एचआरए भी प्रदान किया जाता है। एएनआरएफ अग्रणी क्षेत्रों में शोध करने के लिए अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों से संबंधित शोधकर्ताओं को समर्पित वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए समावेशिता अनुसंधान अनुदान (आईआरजी) को भी कार्यान्वित करता है।

EXPENDITURES OF RAILWAYS

2768. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

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

(a) the details of the Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate and Actual Expenditure of Indian Railways during the last three financial years including current financial year, zone-wise;

(b) whether funds earmarked for safety works and track renewal have been fully utilised during the current financial year and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for underutilisation;

(c) the total railway land identified for monetisation and the revenue generated through land monetisation during the last three financial years, zone-wise;

(d) whether any land monetisation projects are pending due to issues related to State Government permissions or local body approvals and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the measures taken to enhance non-fare revenue and reduce dependence on budgetary support for capital projects aligning with financial sustainability goals?

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

(a) and (b): Details of Earnings and Expenditure of Indian Railways since 2022-23 is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Total Revenue	2,40,177	2,56,094	2,65,678
Total Expenditure	2,37,660	2,52,834	2,63,018
Surplus (Net Revenue)	2,517	3,260	2,660
Total Capex (Budgetary Sources)	1,62,658	2,45,592	2,54,312

Railway wise details of Total Earnings and Total Expenditure are available in Annual Statistical Statement of Indian Railways which is available on website of Indian Railways (<https://indianrailways.gov.in>).

During 2025-26, Rs. 1,16,514 cr. have been allocated for Safety Related activities which includes activities for Track Renewal and Track maintenance. Utilisation upto Nov'25 is about 70%.

(c) and (d): Vacant Railway land not required by Railway for its immediate operational needs is entrusted to Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA) for commercial development. Approximately, 1308 hectares of land has been entrusted to RLDA for commercial monetization. The revenue generated by the

Indian Railways from the use of land and spaces for commercial purposes during last three years has been Rs 8,209 cr.

Execution of land monetisation projects depends on many factors such as availability of proper land documents, change in land use, approval of plans and litigation etc., affecting the completion time.

(e): Several steps have been taken by Indian Railways to increase Non fare Revenue through advertisement and other innovative Ideas like:

- Advertisement through Rail Display Network (RDN) at stations.
- Advertisement through Out of Home (OOH)
- Advertisement on Mobile Assets like coaches and inside train.
- Innovative solutions to enhance passengers satisfactions like Provision for sleeping pods, Single Brand Premium Outlet, Kiosk for providing facility for booking auto & Taxis, Providing E-Wheel chair facility on payment basis, Health Kiosk, Medical store to sell Generic medicines.
- Licence fee from Parking contracts
- Land Monetisation
- Receipts from Catering contracts

To increase overall revenue, following measures have been taken by Indian Railways:

- To increase the network capacity, rail network expansion has been taken up in a big way by construction of new lines, multi tracking of existing lines and gauge conversion of existing lines. The details of new tracks laid during the 11 years

are as under:

Period	New Tracks Commissioned
2009-14	7,599 km
2014-25	34,428 km

Further as on 01.04.25, there are 431 (154 New Line, 33 Gauge Conversion and 244 Doubling) projects are sanctioned. The summary of which is as under:

Category	No. of Projects	Total Length (Km)	Length Completed till Mar'25 (Km)	Balance length (Km)	Cost (Cr.)
New lines	154	16,142	3,036	13,105	3,77,389
Gauge conversion	33	4,180	2,997	1,183	43,820
Doubling/ Multi tracking	244	15,644	6,736	8,909	2,53,711
Total	431	35,966	12,769	23,197	6,74,920

- Removing bottlenecks in operations by yard remodelling, construction of bypass/chord lines, rail flyovers etc.
- The construction of Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) from Ludhiana to Sonnagar (1337 Km) and Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC) from Jawaharlal Nehru Port Terminal (JNPT) to Dadri (1506 Km) has been taken up. Out of total 2843 kms, 2741 route kms (96.4%) has been commissioned and operational.
- Indian Railways has taken up electrification of Railway lines in a mission mode. So far, about 99.1% of Broad Gauge (BG) network has been electrified. A comparison of electrification before and after 2014 is as follows:

Period	Route Kilometre
Before 2014	21,801
2014-25	46,900

- Procurement of Wagons and Locomotives: To increase freight carrying capacity, large numbers of IR wagons have been procured and locomotives have been manufactured. During 2014 to 2025, about 2 lakh wagons have been procured and more than 10,000 locomotives have been added for increasing freight loading and mobility.
- Industry participation in investment in General Purpose Wagons, Special Purpose/High-Capacity wagons and Automobile carrier wagons for cement, oil, steel, fly-ash, automobile etc. So far, around 240 rakes of special purpose wagons, 374 rakes of general-purpose wagons and 48 rakes of automobile wagons have been inducted.
- Under the 'Gati Shakti Multi-Modal Cargo Terminal (GCT)' policy so far, 118 new GCTs have been commissioned, with an estimated traffic capacity of 192 million tonnes per annum (MTPA). In addition, for improvement of freight and parcel terminals from the financial year 2023-24 onwards, an amount of ₹14,500 crore has been allocated.
- A "Bulk Cement Terminal Policy" for setting up terminals on Railway land has been launched recently as part of Railway reforms for facilitating Bulk Cement transportation.
- Ensuring increased availability of rakes/wagons against demand.
- Use of Information Technology in freight operations to improve monitoring

and utilization of assets.

- Induction of higher horsepower locomotives.
- Improvement in maintenance practices of wagons and locomotives resulting in increased availability of loco and rolling stock for traffic use.
- Improvement in track and signalling standards to carry higher volume of traffic.
- Training of staff and officers to adopt the new technology and management practices.

WITHDRAWAL OF REFUND DEPOSITED IN IRCTC E-WALLET

2769. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the funds/amount deposited to Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) e-wallet by consumer for quick booking of rail tickets through UPI and other mode of payments cannot transfer the money back to their account even after cancellation of ticket due to which their money gets stuck for a long time and use only when they book ticket and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to provide withdrawal facility of funds deposited in IRCTC e-wallet to their account or original source through which it credited so that the customer's money does not get stuck for a long time and they can use this fund elsewhere and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to provide interest benefits to consumer on idle amount lying in their e-wallet and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) E-Wallet account is a pre-payment under closed system PPI (Prepaid Payment instruments) category account.

As per extant RBI Guidelines, Closed system PPI account issued by any entity facilitates the purchase of Goods and Services from that entity only. Also, cash withdrawals are not permitted from such accounts. The amount deposited in this account can be used only for purchase of Train tickets.

It has been decided by IRCTC that for existing and new E-Wallet users, IRCTC shall transfer back the E-Wallet balance proceeds to the user's bank account at the time of closure of the E-Wallet account.

CANCER TREATMENT FACILITIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2770. SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:

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

(a) whether the Government has received or approved proposals for establishment of new Tata Memorial Centre (TMC) or other cancer treatment facilities in States/UTs including Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the status of proposals as approved or rejected and funds allocated, released and utilised, year, State and district-wise including Kakinada;
- (c) the details and the present status of under-construction TMCs with funds allocated, released and utilized since approval, year and centre-wise;
- (d) the details of capacity and the number of patients treated at functional TMCs along with the funds allocated, released and utilized during the last five years, year and centre-wise;
- (e) the number of National Cancer Grid (NCG) member institutions functioning in the country along with the number of patients handled during the last five years, State and district-wise particularly for Andhra Pradesh including Kakinada; and
- (f) whether any new proposals are pending for empanelment under NCG and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): The following requests have been received to establish Tata Memorial Centre (TMC) units in the past 3 years:

- (i) Establishment of Cancer detection centre in Balia, Uttar Pradesh
 - (ii) To propose better ideas for better cancer care at Government Medical College, Kota, and contributions for the upcoming cancer hospital at Kota, Rajasthan
 - (iii) Establishment of 100 bedded comprehensive cancer care centre at Goa Medical College, Panaji, Goa
 - (iv) To incorporate the Acharya Tulsi Regional Cancer Treatment & Research Institute, Bikaner, Rajasthan under the TMC umbrella.
- (b): Details of the above proposals are as under:
- (i) Establishment of Cancer detection centre in Balia, Uttar Pradesh – technical assistance is being offered by TMC.
 - (ii) Government Medical College, Kota, Rajasthan – TMC offered its technical assistance including training and medical and other staff members, technical specifications for procurement of equipment, common treatment protocols and guidelines.
 - (iii) 100 bedded cancer care centre at Goa Medical College, Panaji – TMC offered to provide technical assistance and expert domain knowledge to the Government of Goa for setting up a State Cancer Institute in the Government Medical College, Goa.
 - (iv) Acharya Tulsi Regional Cancer Treatment & Research Institute, Bikaner, Rajasthan- TMC offered to provide technical assistance in all domains to update the Institute to a state-of-the-art cancer centre.

(v) As far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, TMC has established a hospital namely 'Homi Bhabha Cancer Hospital & Research Centre' which is already functional as a state-of -art facility to provide comprehensive cancer care.

(c): Department of Atomic Energy sanctioned funds of Rs.556.78 crore for the establishment of a cancer hospital at Visakhapatnam. However, the actual utilised grant was Rs.511.80 Cr and the project has already been inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 11.05.2023. This hospital is fully functional.

(d): Homi Bhabha Cancer Hospital and Research Centre (HBCHRC) in Visakhapatnam, located in the state of Andhra Pradesh, was initiated as a unit of Tata Memorial Centre (Mumbai) under the aegis of the Department of Atomic Energy in 2014 with a vision to provide comprehensive multi-disciplinary, evidence based, affordable cancer care in Southern and Eastern regions of India. Since its inception in June 2014 as an operational outpatient unit providing medical, gynaecological and preventive oncology services, palliative care has been a part of multi-modality care.

The centre serves patients from the coastal and central regions of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Orissa, West Bengal, and Jharkhand. In the year 2024, there were a total of new patients 8,952 registrations with 4,945 admissions and 1,730 major surgeries. The utilization of other services included 1,31,073 laboratory services and 19,885 diagnostic services (radiology and nuclear medicine). External beam radiotherapy was administered to 1,408 patients, and

brachytherapy was performed in 162 patients. Significant increase in registrations (22.2%) has been observed compared to previous years' census.

The centre currently offers services for patients under various government schemes, including the Dr NTR Vaidya Seva Trust Scheme (formerly Dr YSR Aarogyasri) and Employee Health Scheme (EHS) for the state of Andhra Pradesh, the Biju Swasthya Kalyan Yojana (BSKY) for the state of Odisha. Moreover, services also provided to beneficiaries of BARC, Visakhapatnam Port Trust (VPT), and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL, Vizag Steel Plant), Ex-servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS), Indian naval Hospital Ship (INHS), Kalyani Health Services and East-coast Railways. There is an ongoing process to establish an MoU with South-Central Railways, Bharat Heavy Electronics Limited (BHEL), Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) and these agreements are currently under process.

The census details till date across various services indicate a steady increase in workload and footfall at HBCH&RC, Visakhapatnam, as compared to the census of the three preceding years:

Sl. No.	Parameters	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 till 30.11.2025
1)	<u>Patient registered</u>							
	a) Patient chart files	5050	4013	3320	3786	4592	5251	5662
	b) Referrals for diagnostic/ investigations/ supportive services/ consultations	2351	1922	819	1185	1361	1454	1221
	c) Preventive Oncology	636	878	1492	951	1375	2247	1813
	Total Patient Registrations	8037	6813	5631	5922	7328	8952	10322
2)	<u>Inpatient admissions</u>							
	Total Beds	18	63	136	136	202	202	202
	No. of Admissions	852	1803	3274	3152	4175	4945	5609
3)	<u>Radiotherapy</u>							

	a) External Beam Therapy (no. of patients)	201	919	1161	1164	1249	1408	1527
	b) Brachytherapy (no. of patients)	not available	48	161	137	156	162	255
	c) Treatment Planning/ Beam Modification (no. of patients)	201	919	1322	762	1715	2114	1663
4)	<u>Major/Minor Surgeries</u>							
	a) Major surgeries	721	701	799	909	1721	1730	2298
	b) Minor surgeries/ OT procedures	85	202	950	577	1965	3160	793
5)	<u>Day Care Patients</u>							
	a) General patients	6776	7131	7097	9530	13673	16,349	17407
	b) Private patients	not available	172	1063	1328	1593	2083	2360

Funds allocated and released by DAE

Particulars	Vizag (In Cr.)
2020-2021	-
2021-2022	-
2022-2023	7.26
2023-2024	37.38
2024-2025	45.74

Funds Utilised/ Revenue Expenditure

Particulars	Vizag (In Cr.)
2020-2021	-
2021-2022	-
2022-2023	8.39
2023-2024	60.33
2024-2025	76.53

(e): The number of Member institution registered under National Cancer Grid (NCG) is available at <https://www.ncgindia.org/hospitals-and-institutions/members> which is updated periodically. However, the list of Andhra Pradesh including Kakinada is provided below;

Sr. No.	Name of the Institute	District
1.	Homi Bhabha Cancer Hospital & Research Centre (Secretariat)	Visakhapatnam, AP
2.	Andhra Medical College	Visakhapatnam, AP
3.	Government Medical College	Guntur, AP
4.	Rangaraya Medical College	Kakinada, AP
5.	AC Subba Reddy Government Medical College	Nellore, AP
6.	Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical sciences (SVIMS)	Tirupati, AP
7.	SVMC/SVRRGGH	Tirupati, AP
8.	Government Medical College	Kurnool, AP
9.	Siddhartha Medical College	Vijayawada, AP
10.	Government Medical College	Kadapa, AP
11.	Government Medical College	Ananthapurmu, AP
12.	Good Samaritan Cancer & General Hospital	Eluru, AP
13.	Indian Red Cross Society Cancer Hospital	Nellore, AP
14.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences	Mangalagiri
15.	Government Medical College	Rajamahendravaram, AP
16.	AlluriSitarama Raju Academy of Medical Science	Eluru, AP
17.	Golden jubilee hospital, Visakhapatnam port authority	Visakhapatnam, AP
18.	Sri Venkateswara Institute of Cancer Care and Advanced Research	Tirupati, AP
19.	Apollo Cancer Center	Visakhapatnam, AP

(f): There is no 'empanelment' process in NCG. Any organization or hospital can join after filling out a form.

DIGITIZATION INITIATIVES IN PDS

2771. SHRI ATUL GARG:

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

DR. LATA WANKHEDE:

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has implemented any new reforms or digitisation initiatives in the Public Distribution System (PDS) this year and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the technologies or measures that have been adopted by the Government to improve transparency and reduce leakages in PDS;

(c) the number of beneficiaries which have been provided ration cards under these new processes, State-wise;

(d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to ensure adequate foodgrain supply and distribution during recent shortages or crises; and

(e) the manner in which the Government monitors and evaluates the efficiency and effectiveness of the PDS post these reforms?

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

(a) and (b): Present Status of modernization efforts of PDS by Department are as follows –

- Ration cards/beneficiary's database have been completely digitized (100%) in all States/UTs.
- Aadhaar seeding of 99.9% ration cards have been completed in the country.

- All States/UTs have been regularly urged to complete the eKYC so that the benefits of the scheme reaches the entitled beneficiaries. The eKYC has been completed for 85.6 % beneficiaries.
- Nearly 5.50 Lakh (99.8%) out of total 5.51 Lakh Fair Price Shops (FPSs) in the country have been automated by installing ePoS devices for the distribution of foodgrains through Aadhaar biometric authentication of beneficiaries.
- Introduction of Anna Sahayata, an advanced AI-enabled WhatsApp and IVRS-based grievance redressal system, allowing beneficiaries to lodge complaints in their own language using these platforms.
- Mera Ration Mobile App, which enables beneficiaries to check their entitlements, member and demographic details, last month's distribution status, nearby FPS location, and to lodge grievances directly through the app
- Anna Mitra mobile app enables the field level functionaries as well FPS dealers to run day to day PDS operations.
- For effective and efficient implementation of the distribution process, the department has urged the States to integrate the ePOS devices in FPS with weighing scales.
- The Depot Darpan Portal has been launched for real-time monitoring, self-assessment, and grading of food grain storage depots, enhancing transparency, efficiency, and security through IoT sensors, CCTV,

geotagged data, and AI for evaluating infrastructure (safety, environment) and operations (profitability, stock loss). Launched by the Department of Food & Public Distribution (DFPD), it provides performance ratings and drives continuous improvement in India's food security system.

- Anna Chakra – PDS supply chain optimization tool developed in collaboration with IIT Delhi and WFP has been successfully deployed in all 36 States/UTs. Tool has led to reduction in transportation costs and improved efficiency

(c): A table showing number of ration cards and beneficiaries under NFSA (as on 01.12.2025) is at **Statement**.

(d): Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) under National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/ Union Territory (UT) Governments. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India (FCI). As far as the operational responsibility is concerned, which includes allocation within State/UT, identification of eligible families, issue of Ration Cards, Aadhaar Seeding in Ration Cards, distribution of foodgrains to eligible beneficiaries and supervision of the functioning of Fair Price Shops etc., rests with the concerned State/UT Governments.

The total stock of foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) in the Central Pool as on 31.10.2025 is 643.18 Lakh MT as against the Foodgrains Stocking Norms of

307.70 lakh MT, which is sufficient to meet the requirement under TPDS and OWS.

(e): In order to strengthen the monitoring of NFSA implementation and to provide a more in-depth, incisive and comprehensive empirical evidence on regular basis, the Department Food and Public Distribution has engaged an agency for conducting the concurrent evaluation of the implementation of NFSA, 2013 during 2025-26, 2026-27 and 2027-28.

STATEMENT

**A statement showing number of ration card and beneficiaries under
NFSA (as on 01.12.2025)**

State/UT	Total Ration Card in Central System	Total Beneficiaries in Central System
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	17,984	61,310
Andhra Pradesh	88,37,945	2,68,23,000
Arunachal Pradesh	1,86,406	8,71,000
Assam	70,77,343	2,48,95,011
Bihar	2,08,78,704	8,48,62,734
Chandigarh	86,876	3,56,478
Chhattisgarh	56,28,790	1,98,99,521
Dadar & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	57,786	3,56,000
Delhi	17,46,316	72,77,810
Goa	1,30,328	4,75,890
Gujarat	75,97,713	3,52,49,766
Haryana	40,68,958	1,26,49,000
Himachal Pradesh	7,42,720	28,42,496
Jammu And Kashmir	16,58,981	67,48,483
Jharkhand	59,48,538	2,55,21,540
Karnataka	1,09,55,833	4,01,93,000
Kerala	42,68,528	1,48,35,883
Ladakh	28,959	1,14,928
Lakshadweep	5,434	22,000
Madhya Pradesh	1,31,86,413	5,35,29,642
Maharashtra	1,67,56,600	6,79,85,242
Manipur	5,80,530	21,10,862

Meghalaya	4,16,731	21,16,133
Mizoram	1,79,506	7,06,000
Nagaland	3,28,595	11,56,202
Odisha	97,00,719	3,26,21,000
Puducherry	2,08,585	6,34,000
Punjab	40,92,904	1,41,51,000
Rajasthan	1,08,43,916	4,40,09,551
Sikkim	96,787	3,77,540
Tamil Nadu	1,17,15,736	3,64,69,345
Telangana	56,59,826	1,91,39,226
Tripura	6,01,364	23,38,214
Uttarakhand	13,88,294	60,44,951
Uttar Pradesh	3,62,44,425	14,70,69,003
West Bengal	1,37,44,745	6,00,09,791
National Summary	20,56,69,818	79,45,23,552

OBJECTIVES OF RISING NORTH EAST INVESTERS SUMMIT, 2025

2772. DR. SAMBIT PATRA:

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

- (a) the main objectives and major outcomes of the Rising North East Investors Summit, 2025 related to investment;
- (b) the details of the name of the sectors targeted during the said summit; and
- (c) the details of the renewable energy projects launched recently or under development stage in the North East region?

**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 Development of North Eastern Region (MDoNER) organized Rising Northeast Investors Summit 2025 to catalyze trade and investment in the North Eastern Region. The focus sectors of the summit identified for attracting investment in the North Eastern Region were Tourism and Hospitality; Agro-Food Processing & allied sectors; Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts; Healthcare; Education and Skill Development; IT/ITeS; Entertainment & Sports; Infrastructure and Logistics; and Energy. Collectively, the Summit and its pre-event roadshows garnered investment interests of ₹ 4.48 lakh crore through Memoranda of Understanding (MoU), letters of intent, and qualified leads from private investors, public sector undertakings, and major industrial conglomerates.

(c): The details of renewable energy projects in North Eastern Region are as follows:

Sr. No.	Scheme	Sanctioned /Applications
1.	PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana as on 30.11.2025	464223 nos. of rooftop solar applications
2.	PM KUSUM: Component A (as on 30.11.2025)	7 MW sanctioned
3.	PM KUSUM: Component B (as on 30.11.2025)	20964 nos. of solar pumps sanctioned
4.	PM KUSUM: Component C: IPS(as on 30.11.2025)	3600 nos. of grid connected Solar Pumps sanctioned
5.	Solar Park (as on 30.11.2025)	20 MW sanctioned
6.	PM JANMAN (as on 30.11.2025)	1703 households sanctioned for off grid electrification

7.	DA-JGUA (as on 30.11.2025)	4099 nos. of Households
8.	Bio gas Programme (as on 30.11.2025)	5300 nos. of bio gas plants

शाकाहारी सात्विक व्यंजनों और खाद्य पदार्थों के लिए ट्रेडमार्क

2773. श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी:

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

(क) क्या हलाल की तरह शाकाहारी भोजन की शुद्धता की गारंटी प्रदान करने के लिए शाकाहारी सात्विक व्यंजनों और खाद्य पदार्थों के लिए 'ओम' को ट्रेडमार्क के रूप में उपयोग किया जा सकता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और इसकी भविष्य की योजना क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह जानने के लिए कोई तंत्र है कि क्या "ओम", जो सदियों से उपयोग में लाया जाने वाला एक धार्मिक प्रतीक और शब्द है, को पहले से ही खाद्य उत्पादों या संबंधित श्रेणियों (जैसे खाद्य तेल, मसाले और रेस्तरां सेवाओं) में किसी अन्य संस्था द्वारा ट्रेडमार्क के रूप में पंजीकृत या उपयोग किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया 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): ट्रेडमार्क अधिनियम, 1999 में "ओम" या अन्य धार्मिक प्रतीकों जैसे शब्दों के उपयोग को नियंत्रित करने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट प्रावधान नहीं है। हालाँकि, ट्रेडमार्क अधिनियम, 1999 की धारा 9(2)(ख) स्पष्ट रूप से किसी भी ऐसे ट्रेडमार्क के पंजीकरण को निषेध करती है जिसमें ऐसा

कोई तत्व शामिल हो या हो सकता है जो भारत के किसी वर्ग या समुदाय की धार्मिक संवेदनाओं को आहत करने की संभावना रखता हो।

(ग) और (घ): उद्योग और आंतरिक व्यापार संवर्धन विभाग के पास “ओम” ट्रेडमार्क के वाणिज्यिक उपयोग का कोई रिकॉर्ड नहीं है।

TELECOM INFRASTRUCTURE AND QUALITY-OF-SERVICE

2774. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Government is monitoring telecom infrastructure and Quality-of-Service (QoS) in districts of Panna, Katni and especially in Chandla–Khajuraho region under TRAI guidelines and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether 4G/5G towers, fibre backhaul and USOF-supported rural-connectivity works have been completed and if so, the details thereof and the details of the locations still lacking adequate signal strength or uninterrupted service;

(c) whether call-drops, low data throughput and outages reported by residents have been verified through TRAI drive-tests or operator audits and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the reasons such as insufficient tower density, pending RoW clearances, fibre constraints or operator non-compliance if connectivity gaps remain and the remedial measures taken; and

(e) the probable timeline by which robust telecom coverage, QoS compliance and uninterrupted mobile internet will be ensured in these areas?

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

(a): Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) regularly monitors License Service Area (LSA) wise performance of telecom service providers (TSPs) in the country including Panna, Katni and Chandla-Khajuraho region under TRAI guidelines.

(b): At present 5,613 4G and 883 5G Base Transceiver Station (BTS) are installed by TSPs in the districts of Panna, Katni & Chhatarpur which includes Chandla-Khajuraho region. Further, 94 towers have been planned for providing 4G Mobile services at 111 villages and out of which 91 towers have been made on-air covering 108 villages under Digital Bharat Nidhi schemes.

(c): TRAI conducts Independent Drive Tests and Operator Assisted Drive Tests based on the issues observed in the Performance Monitoring Report submitted by TSPs to TRAI. The finding of Drive Tests are shared with the respective TSPs to take necessary remedial action to remove the deficiencies observed in the drive tests. The details are available on TRAI website.

(d) and (e): Government has taken following steps to facilitate TSPs to expand their network coverage to meet out connectivity gaps and hence improving quality of service:

- i. Uncovered villages are being provided coverage under various Digital Bharat Nidhi schemes.
- ii. Assignment of sufficient spectrum for mobile services through auction.

- iii. Spectrum sharing, trading and surrender has been permitted for efficient use of spectrum.
- iv. Simplification of Procedure for SACFA (Standing Advisory Committee on Radio Frequency Allocations) clearance.
- v. Notification of Telecommunications Right of Way (RoW) Rules and launch of PM GatiShakti Sanchar portal has resulted in streamlining of RoW permissions and expeditious clearance for installation of telecom infrastructure.

TIME FRAME FOR PREPARATION OF ESTIMATES AND TENDER UNDER MPLADS

2775. SHRI VARUN CHAUDHRY:

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

- (a) whether any time frame has been fixed under Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) guidelines for preparation of estimates and calling of tenders as in case of acceptance/rejection of recommended works and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (b) the details of the reasons for delay in preparing estimates of recommended works under MPLADS falling under the area of urban local bodies in Ambala Lok Sabha Constituency of Haryana along with the time frame by which estimates is likely to be prepared and executed the work?

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

(a): As per MPLADS Guidelines 2023, the sanction/rejection in respect of all recommendations made by the Member of Parliament shall be issued by the Implementing District Authority (IDA) within 45 days from the date of receipt of the recommendations to the IDA, after completing the feasibility (including technical feasibility and financial estimation).

Further, as per MPLADS Guidelines the completion of sanctioned work generally should not exceed one year. In exceptional cases (for example difficult/hilly terrain) where completion may exceed one year, specific justification must be included in the sanction order [Para 3.2.12 of the MPLADS Guidelines].

(b): The Nodal District Authority, Ambala has reported that in respect of six works in Ambala Sadar area, the delay in preparation of estimates occurred due to non-finalization of site locations. The sites have since been finalized and estimates are under preparation. In the urban area of Municipal Corporation, Ambala City, site locations for two works are yet to be identified. No Objection Certificate (NOC) has been denied by the concerned department (NHAI) for one work; while for three works, the Implementing Agency is required to be changed, and estimates are under preparation for one work.

As regards works under Municipal Corporation, Panchkula and Municipal Council, Kalka, delays have been reported mainly due to non-finalization of site locations.

डेटा गोपनीयता के विषय में चिंता

2776. श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल:

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

(क) क्या नए डिजिटल व्यक्तिगत डेटा संरक्षण के लागू होने के बाद डेटा गोपनीयता की चिंताएँ बढ़ी हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में क्या सुरक्षा उपाय किए गए हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने सार्वजनिक एजेंसियों द्वारा डेटा संग्रहण में पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित की है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): डिजिटल वैयक्तिक डेटा संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2023 ("अधिनियम") डिजिटल वैयक्तिक डेटा के प्रसंस्करण के लिए प्रावधान करता है, जो इस तरह से किया जाता है कि यह व्यक्तियों के अपने वैयक्तिक डेटा की रक्षा के अधिकारों को मान्यता देता है और साथ ही ऐसे वैयक्तिक डेटा को वैध उद्देश्यों के लिए संसाधित करने की आवश्यकता को भी स्वीकार करता है।

अधिनियम की मुख्य विशेषताएं

अधिनियम में वैयक्तिक डेटा के वैध प्रसंस्करण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी डेटा फिड्यूशरी की आवश्यकता होती है। यह पारदर्शिता, उद्देश्य सीमा, डेटा न्यूनीकरण, सटीकता, सुरक्षा सुरक्षा उपायों और डेटा प्रिंसिपल के अधिकारों के सम्मान से संबंधित स्पष्ट दायित्वों को निर्धारित करता है।

अधिनियम और नियमों की अधिसूचना

अधिनियम और डिजिटल वैयक्तिक डेटा संरक्षण नियम, 2025 (“नियम”), जो 13 नवंबर, 2025 को अधिसूचित किए गए थे, अपने प्रावधानों के चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वयन के लिए अठारह महीने की संक्रमण अवधि में समय-सीमा प्रदान करते हैं, जिसमें डेटा संरक्षण बोर्ड की स्थापना भी शामिल है। नियम निम्नलिखित कार्यान्वयन समय-सीमा निर्दिष्ट करते हैं:

- चरण 1: भारतीय डेटा संरक्षण बोर्ड की स्थापना और संचालन
- चरण 2 (एक वर्ष के भीतर): सहमति प्रबंधकों का पंजीकरण और कार्य
- चरण 3 (अठारह महीनों के भीतर): डेटा फिड्यूसरी के लिए अनुपालन दायित्व, जिसमें डेटा प्रिंसिपल अधिकार, सुरक्षा सुरक्षा उपाय और उल्लंघन अधिसूचना शामिल हैं।

यह डेटा फिड्यूसियरीज़ से यह अपेक्षा करता है कि वे मजबूत सुरक्षा उपाय लागू करें, सहमति वापस लेने पर व्यक्तिगत डेटा को मिटाएं (जब तक कि कानूनी रूप से उसे बनाए रखना आवश्यक न हो), और संक्रमण अवधि के भीतर नियमों का पालन करें।

नियमों में डेटा फिड्यूसियरीज़ को व्यक्तिगत डेटा की सुरक्षा और उल्लंघनों को रोकने के लिए एन्क्रिप्शन या मारकिंग जैसे उचित तकनीकी और संगठनात्मक सुरक्षा उपायों को अपनाने की आवश्यकता होती है।

अधिनियम में अधिनियम के उल्लंघनों को दूर करने के लिए डेटा संरक्षण बोर्ड की परिकल्पना की गई है। यह उल्लंघनों की जांच कर सकता है, सुधारात्मक निर्देश जारी कर सकता है और दंड लगा सकता है। दंड का निर्धारण उल्लंघन की प्रकृति, होने वाले नुकसान, सुरक्षा उपायों, गंभीरता और पुनरावृत्ति जैसे कारकों के आधार पर किया जाना है।

वैयक्तिक डेटा उल्लंघन की स्थिति में, डेटा फिड्यूसियरीज़ को प्रभावित डेटा प्रिंसिपल और डेटा प्रोटेक्शन बोर्ड ऑफ इंडिया को तुरंत सूचित करना आवश्यक है। उल्लंघन की सूचना प्राप्त होने पर, डेटा संरक्षण बोर्ड जांच कर सकता है और अधिनियम के अनुसार मौद्रिक दंड लगा सकता है।

बोर्ड को उल्लंघनों की जांच करने, सुधारात्मक निर्देश जारी करने और उल्लंघन की प्रकृति, नुकसान पहुंचाने, सुरक्षा उपायों, गंभीरता और पुनरावृत्ति जैसे कारकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए 250 करोड़ रुपये तक का जुर्माना लगाने का अधिकार है।

सरकार नागरिकों को उनके अधिकारों और जिम्मेदारियों के बारे में शिक्षित करके डीपीडीपी अधिनियम के बारे में व्यापक जागरूकता और उसको अपनाना सुनिश्चित कर रही है। कार्यशालाओं, सम्मेलनों, विशेषज्ञ सत्रों और डिजिटल आउटरीच अभियानों सहित क्षमता निर्माण पहल भी की जा रही है।

सौर ऊर्जा क्षमता

2777 श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

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

(क) देश के विभिन्न भागों में सौर ऊर्जा की संस्थापित क्षमता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सौर ऊर्जा से उत्पादित बिजली से संबंधित नवीनतम आंकड़े क्या हैं;

(ग) नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा की कुल संस्थापित क्षमता कितनी है; और

(घ) नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा उत्पादन में प्राप्त किए गए लक्ष्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): दिनांक 30.11.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश में स्थापित सौर ऊर्जा क्षमता ~132.85 गीगावाट है। इसका विवरण विवरण में दिया गया है।

देश में वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए (अक्टूबर, 2025 तक) कुल सौर ऊर्जा उत्पादन 94399.47 मिलियन यूनिट है।

(ग) और (घ): दिनांक 30.11.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार देश में कुल नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्थापित क्षमता ~ 253.96 गीगावाट है।

देश में वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए (अक्टूबर, 2025 तक) कुल नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा उत्पादन 311954.42 मिलियन यूनिट है।

दिनांक 30.11.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार राज्य-वार स्थापित सौर ऊर्जा क्षमता

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	सौर ऊर्जा क्षमता (मेगावाट)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	6092.21
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	15.44
3	असम	375.91
4	बिहार	435.34
5	छत्तीसगढ़	1689.50
6	गोवा	70.24
7	गुजरात	24794.00
8	हरियाणा	2507.31
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	310.29
10	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	79.48
11	झारखंड	235.77
12	कर्नाटक	10642.70
13	केरल	2031.80
14	लद्दाख	11.40
15	मध्य प्रदेश	5781.99
16	महाराष्ट्र	17168.05
17	मणिपुर	17.52
18	मेघालय	4.28
19	मिजोरम	31.69
20	नगालैंड	3.34
21	ओडिशा	761.32
22	पंजाब	1546.71

23	राजस्थान	35910.95
24	सिक्किम	7.56
25	तमिलनाडु	11516.39
26	तेलंगाना	5051.70
27	त्रिपुरा	34.85
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	3811.63
29	उत्तराखंड	837.89
30	पश्चिम बंगाल	320.62
31	अंडमान और निकोबार	31.72
32	चंडीगढ़	78.85
33	दमण एवं दीव तथा दादर नगर हवेली	129.40
34	दिल्ली	384.40
35	लक्षद्वीप	6.57
36	पुदुचेरी	74.41
37	अन्य- नाबार्ड	45.01
कुल (मेगावाट)		132848.26

EXTRA GRAIN RICE TO KERALA

2778. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government has not provided even a single extra grain of rice to the State of Kerala during the Onam festival despite the State Government's demand for extra allocation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also true that the Union Government had denied additional allocation of foodgrains during Covid-19 pandemic and devastating flood in the State of Kerala;

(d) whether it is a fact that by denying extra or additional allocation of foodgrains the Union Government was trying to weaken the Public Distribution System (PDS) in the State; and

(e) whether the Union Government was not interested in alleviating the public hardships in the Kerala State?

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

(a) and (b): Government of Kerala had requested an additional allocation of 5 kg of rice at Tide Over rates for Non-NFSA (National Food Security Act) cardholders for September 2025, for Onam festival. The State was informed that additional quantities of rice may be availed through the Open Market Sales Scheme (Domestic) (OMSS-D) or under the extant policy guidelines governing additional allocations of food grains on account of festivals, natural calamities, and law & order situations.

(c): To ameliorate the hardships faced by the poor due to economic disruption caused by COVID-19 Pandemic, Government of India in March 2020 had announced the additional free-of-cost foodgrains to NFSA beneficiaries at the scale of 5 Kg per person per month under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna

Yojana (PMGKAY) for all States/UTs including Kerala. The State of Kerala had sought additional quantities of rice for Non-NFSA families free of cost during the COVID-19 period over & above PMGKAY. It was clarified that no provision, policy, or rule exists for allocating foodgrains free of cost or at NFSA rates to Non-NFSA beneficiaries. However, considering the hardship during the pandemic, the State was advised to lift the required quantity under OMSS (D).

Subsequently, Kerala had also requested an additional 50,000 MT of foodgrains at NFSA rates in view of floods in 2021. The State was apprised to lift food grains as per extant guidelines governing additional allocation of food grains on account of festivals, natural calamities and law & order situations, to which no further communication was received from Kerala.

Govt. of Kerala has lifted 35365 MT Wheat & 145795 MT Rice under OMSS(D) from 2020-21 to 2025-26 (till date), as per following details:

(in MTs)

Year	Wheat	Rice
2020-21	35365	51280
2021-22	0	80000
2022-23	0	0
2023-24	0	1995
2024-25	0	4394
2025-26(till 11.12.2025)	0	8126
Total	35365	145795

(d) and (e): No Sir. The Union Government has not denied the request of the Government of Kerala for additional allocation of foodgrains as stated above.

The Union Government remains fully committed to ensuring food security, extending necessary support to all States/UTs including Kerala, and addressing

public hardships in accordance with the established guidelines and available resources.

रेल नेटवर्क में स्वदेशी कवच प्रणाली

2779. श्री मितेश पटेल (बकाभाई):

श्री हंसमुखभाई सोमाभाई पटेल:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश के प्रमुख रेल नेटवर्कों में स्वदेशी रूप से विकसित कवच (स्वचालित ट्रेन सुरक्षा प्रणाली)

के 100 प्रतिशत कार्यान्वयन की लक्षित तिथि क्या है;

(ख) सिग्नल विफलताओं और दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या को कम करने के लिए सरकार कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता और पूर्वानुमानित अनुरक्षण साधनों का किस तरह उपयोग कर रही है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने सभी नए यात्री डिब्बों में अग्निरोधी सामग्रियों के उपयोग को अनिवार्य करने वाली कोई नई नीति अपनाई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) घनी आबादी वाले मार्गों पर चौकीदार रहित समपारों को शीघ्र समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क): भारतीय रेल में संरक्षा को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में किए गए विभिन्न संरक्षा उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप, दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या में भारी गिरावट आई है।

परिणामी रेलगाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या कम हो गई है जैसा कि नीचे तालिका में दर्शाया गया है:

वर्ष	परिणामी दुर्घटनाएं
2014-15	135
2025-26 (अब तक)	11 (90% की कमी)

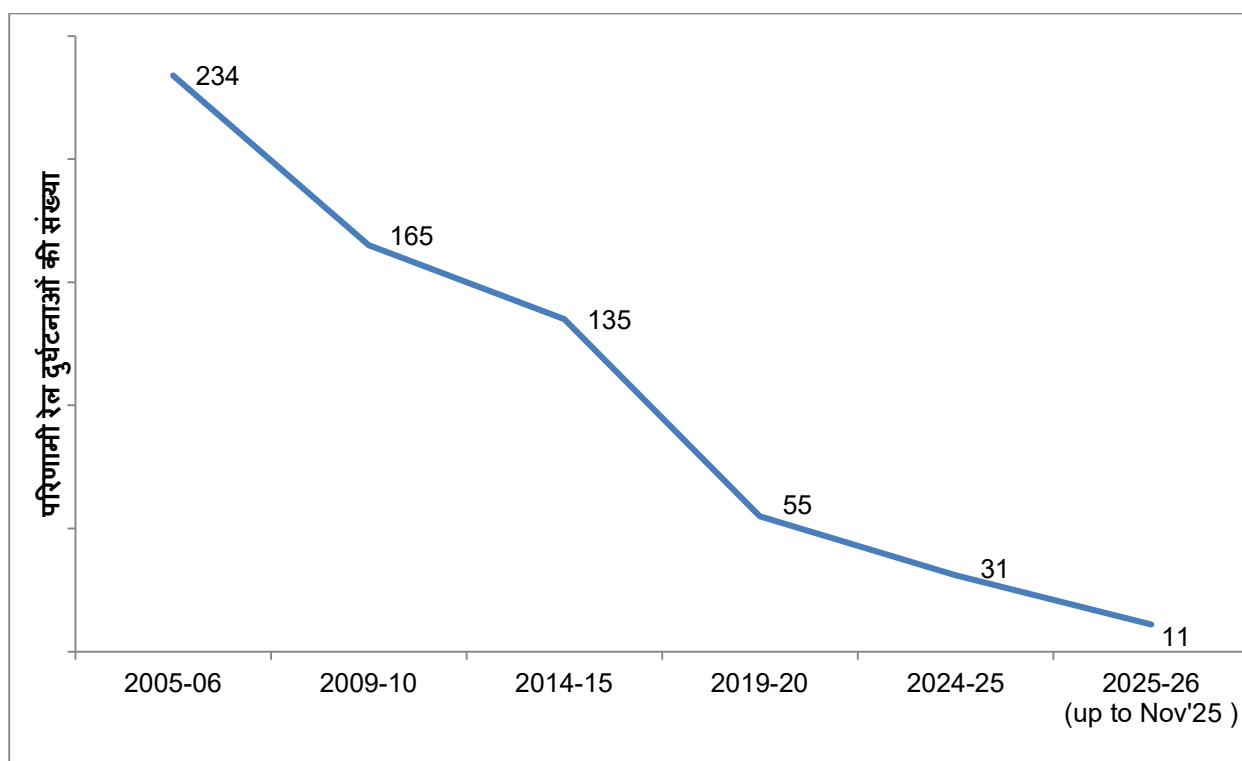
रेलगाड़ी परिचालन में संरक्षा में सुधार दर्शाने वाला एक अन्य महत्वपूर्ण सूचकांक परिणामी दुर्घटना सूचकांक है, जिसका ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

परिणामी दुर्घटना सूचकांक:-

वर्ष	दुर्घटना सूचकांक
2014-15	0.11
2024-25	0.03 (73% की कमी)

यह सूचकांक सभी रेलगाड़ियों के कुल चालन किलोमीटर के अनुपात के रूप में परिणामी दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या को मापता है।

$$\text{सूचकांक} = \frac{\text{परिणामी दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या}}{\text{रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या x मिलियन किलोमीटर चालन}}$$



गाड़ी परिचालन में संरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए किए गए विभिन्न संरक्षा संबंधी उपाय निम्नानुसार हैं:

1. पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारतीय रेल में संरक्षा संबंधी गतिविधियों पर व्यय में वृद्धि हुई है, जो निम्नानुसार है:

संरक्षा संबंधी गतिविधियों पर व्यय/बजट (करोड़ रु. में)				
2013-14 (वास्तविक)	2022-23 (वास्तविक)	2023-24 (वास्तविक)	2024-25	2025-26
39,463	87,327	1,01,651	1,14,022	1,16,470

2. मानवीय चूक के कारण होने वाली दुर्घटनाएं दूर करने के लिए 30.11.2025 तक 6,657 स्टेशनों पर प्वाइंटों और सिगनलों के केंद्रीकृत परिचालन वाली इलेक्ट्रिकल/इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंटरलॉकिंग प्रणाली की व्यवस्था की गई है।
3. समपार फाटकों पर संरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए 30.11.2025 तक 10,100 समपार फाटकों पर इंटरलॉकिंग की व्यवस्था की गई है।
4. संरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए 30.11.2025 तक 6,663 स्टेशनों पर विद्युत साधनों द्वारा रेलपथ अभियोग के सत्यापन द्वारा स्टेशनों के पूर्ण रेलपथ परिपथन की व्यवस्था की गई है।
5. कवच अत्यधिक प्रौद्योगिकी प्रधान प्रणाली है, जिसके लिए सर्वोच्च स्तर के संरक्षा प्रमाणन की आवश्यकता होती है। कवच को जुलाई, 2020 में राष्ट्रीय स्वचालित रेलगाड़ी संरक्षा (एटीपी) प्रणाली के रूप में अपनाया गया था। कवच को चरणबद्ध रूप से उत्तरोत्तर रूप से उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है शुरुआत में, कवच संस्करण 3.2 को दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे के 1465 मार्ग किलोमीटर और उत्तर मध्य रेलवे के 80 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर लगाया गया था। कवच संस्करण 4.0 विशिष्ट को अ.अ.मा.सं ने दिनांक 16.07.2024 को मंजूरी दी थी। बड़े और व्यापक और विस्तृत परीक्षणों के बाद, कवच संस्करण 4.0 को दिल्ली-मुंबई मार्ग पर पलवल-मथुरा-कोटा-नागदा खंड (633 मार्ग किलोमीटर) और दिल्ली-हावड़ा मार्ग पर हावड़ा-बर्धमान खंड (105 मार्ग किलोमीटर) पर सफलतापूर्वक कमीशन कर दिया गया है।

कवच को दिल्ली-मुंबई और दिल्ली-हावड़ा मार्ग के शेष खंडों में भी कार्यान्वित किया जाना शुरू हो गया है। इसके अलावा, कवच को भारतीय रेल के सभी जीक्यू, जीडी, एचडीएन और चिह्नित खंड को कवर करते हुए 15,512 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

6. अनिवार्य साम्यता जांच, परिवर्तन कार्य संबंधी प्रोटोकॉल, पूर्ण हो चुके कार्यों के आरेख तैयार करने आदि जैसे सिगनल प्रणाली की संरक्षा से संबंधित मामलों पर विस्तृत दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं।

7. प्रोटोकॉल के अनुसार सिगनल एवं दूरसंचार उपस्करों के लिए डिस्कनेक्शन और रिकनेक्शन प्रणाली पर पुनः बल दिया गया है।

8. लोको पायलटों की सतर्कता में सुधार लाने के लिए सभी रेल इंजनों में सतर्कता नियंत्रण उपकरण (वीसीडी) लगाए गए हैं।

9. मास्ट पर रेट्रो-रिफ्लेक्टिव सिग्मा बोर्ड लगाए जाने की व्यवस्था है, जो विद्युतीकृत क्षेत्रों में सिगनलों से दो ओएचई मास्ट पहले स्थित होता है ताकि कोहरे के मौसम के कारण दृश्यता कम होने पर क्रू को आगे के संकेत के बारे में चेतावनी मिल सके।

10. कोहरे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में लोको पायलटों के लिए जीपीएस आधारित फॉग सेफ्टी डिवाइस (एफएसडी) की व्यवस्था की जाती है जिससे लोको पायलट को आने वाले मुख्य स्थलों यथा सिगनल, समपार फाटकों आदि की दूरी का पता लग जाता है।

11. प्राथमिक रेलपथ नवीकरण करते समय 60 किग्रा की आधुनिक रेलपथ संरचना, 90 अल्टीमेट टेन्सिल स्ट्रेंथ (यूटीएस) पटरियां, प्रीस्ट्रेस्ड कंक्रीट स्लीपर (पीएससी) लोचदार बंधन वाले सामान्य/चौड़े स्लीपर, पीएससी स्लीपर्स पर फैनशेप्ड लेआउट टर्नआउट, गर्डर पुलों पर स्टील चैनल/एच-बीम स्लीपर्स का उपयोग किया जाता है।

12. मानवीय त्रुटियों को कम करने के लिए पीक्यूआरएस, टीआरटी, टी-28 आदि जैसी रेलपथ मशीनों के उपयोग के माध्यम से रेलपथ बिछाने की गतिविधियों का यांत्रिकीकरण।

13. संरक्षा बेहतर करने के लिए रेलपथ नवीकरण की प्रगति बढ़ाने और ज्वाइंटों की वेल्डिंग से बचने के लिए 130 मीटर/260 मीटर लंबे पटरी पैनलों की आपूर्ति को अधिकतम करना।
14. पटरियों में दोष का पता लगाने और दोषपूर्ण पटरियों को समय पर हटाने के लिए पटरियों का अल्ट्रासोनिक फ्लॉ डिटेक्शन परीक्षण (यूएसएफडी)।
15. लंबी पटरियां बिछाना, एल्यूमिनो थर्मिक वेल्डिंग के उपयोग को कम करना और पटरियों के लिए बेहतर वेल्डिंग तकनीक अर्थात फ्लैश बट वेल्डिंग अपनाना।
16. ओएमएस (दोलन निगरानी प्रणाली) और टीआरसी (रेलपथ रिकॉर्डिंग यानों) द्वारा रेलपथ भूमिति की निगरानी।
17. वेल्ड/पटरियों की टूट-फूट का पता लगाने के लिए रेल पटरियों पर गश्त लगाना।
18. टर्नआउट नवीनीकरण कार्यों में थिक वेब स्विच और वेल्ड करने योग्य सीएमएस क्रॉसिंग का उपयोग।
19. संरक्षा पद्धतियों के अनुपालन हेतु कर्मचारियों को निगरानी और जागरूक करने के लिए नियमित अंतराल पर निरीक्षण।
20. युक्तिसंगत अनुरक्षण संबंधी आवश्यकता और इनपुट के इष्टतमीकरण से संबंधित निर्णय लेने के लिए ट्रैक डाटाबेस और डिजीजन सपोर्ट सिस्टम जैसी रेलपथ परिसंपत्तियों की वेब आधारित ऑनलाइन निगरानी प्रणाली को अपनाया गया है।
21. रेलपथ की संरक्षा संबंधी मुद्दों अर्थात् एकीकृत ब्लॉक, कॉरिडोर ब्लॉक, कार्य स्थल पर संरक्षा, मानसून संबंधी सावधानियों आदि पर विस्तृत अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं।
22. गाड़ियों का सुरक्षित परिचालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए रेल परिसंपत्तियों (सवारी डिब्बों एवं मालडिब्बों) का निवारक अनुरक्षण।
23. पारंपरिक आईसीएफ डिजाइन के रेल डिब्बों के स्थान पर एलएचबी डिजाइन के रेल डिब्बे लगाए जा रहे हैं।

24. जनवरी 2019 तक बड़ी लाइन मार्ग पर चौकीदार रहित सभी समपारों (यूएमएलसी) को समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

25. पुलों का नियमित निरीक्षण करके रेल पुलों की संरक्षा सुनिश्चित की जाती है। इन निरीक्षणों के दौरान स्थितियों के आकलन के आधार पर पुलों की मरम्मत/पुनर्स्थापन कार्य किया जाता है।

26. भारतीय रेल ने सभी सवारी डिब्बों में यात्रियों की व्यापक सूचना के लिए सांविधिक “आग संबंधी सूचनाएं” लगाई हैं। सभी डिब्बों में आग संबंधी पोस्टर लगाए गए हैं ताकि यात्रियों को आग से बचने के लिए ‘क्या करें’ और ‘क्या न करें’ के बारे में सूचित और सतर्क किया जा सके। इसमें सवारी डिब्बों के भीतर ज्वलनशील वस्तुएँ, विस्फोटकों को साथ न ले जाने, धूम्रपान न करने, जुर्माना आदि से संबंधित सूचनाएं शामिल हैं।

27. उत्पादन इकाइयां नवनिर्मित पावर कारों और पैन्ट्री कारों में आग संसूचक एवं अवरोधन प्रणाली तथा नवनिर्मित सवारी डिब्बों में आग एवं धुआं संसूचक प्रणाली की व्यवस्था कर रही हैं। क्षेत्रीय रेलों द्वारा मौजूद सवारी डिब्बों में चरणबद्ध तरीके से प्रोग्रेसिव फिट्मेन्ट का कार्य भी चल रहा है।

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

29. दिनांक 30.11.2023 की राजपत्र अधिसूचना के तहत भारतीय रेल (चालित लाइन) सामान्य नियम में रोलिंग ब्लॉक अवधारणा की शुरुआत की गई है, जिसमें परिसंपत्तियों के एकीकृत अनुरक्षण/मरम्मत/प्रतिस्थापन के कार्य को रोलिंग आधार पर 52 सप्ताह पूर्व ही योजनाबद्ध किया जाता है और योजना के अनुसार निष्पादित किया जाता है।

रेलवे द्वारा किए गए बेहतर अनुरक्षण पद्धतियों, प्रौद्योगिकीय सुधारों, बेहतर अवसंरचना और चल स्टॉक आदि संबंधी संरक्षा कार्यों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार सारणीबद्ध है:-

क्र.सं.	मद	2004-05 से 2013-14	2014-15 से 2024-25	2004-14 की तुलना में 2014-25
प्रौद्योगिकीय सुधार				

1	उच्च-गुणवत्ता वाली पटरियों का उपयोग (60 कि.ग्रा.) (कि.मी.)	57,450 कि.मी.	1.43 लाख कि.मी.	2 गुना से अधिक
2	लंबी रेल पटरियां (260 मीटर) (कि.मी.)	9,917 कि.मी.	77,522 कि.मी.	लगभग 8 गुना
3	इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंटरलॉकिंग (स्टेशन)	837 स्टेशन	3,691 स्टेशन	4 गुना से अधिक
4	फॉग पास सेफ्टी उपकरण (अदद)	31.03.14 तक 90 अदद	31.03.25 तक 25,939	288 गुना
5	थिक वेब स्विच (अदद)	शून्य	28,301 अदद	
बेहतर अनुरक्षण पद्धतियां				
1	प्राथमिक रेल नवीकरण (रेलपथ कि.मी.)	32,260 कि.मी.	49,941 कि.मी.	1.5 गुना
2	यूएसएफडी (अल्ट्रा सोनिक फ्लॉ डिटेक्शन) वेल्डिंग परीक्षण (अदद)	79.43 लाख	2 करोड़	2 गुना से अधिक
3	वेल्ड संबंधी खराबियां (अदद)	2013-14 में: 3699 अदद	2024-25 में: 370 अदद	90% कमी
4	पटरियों में दरारें (अदद)	2013-14 में: 2548 अदद	2024-25 में: 289 अदद	88% से ज्यादा कमी
बेहतर अवसंरचना एवं चल स्टॉक				
1	जोड़े गए नए रेलपथ कि.मी. (रेलपथ कि.मी.)	14,985 कि.मी.	34,428 कि.मी.	2 गुना से अधिक
2	फ्लाईओवर (आरओबी)/ अंडरपास (आरयूबी) (अदद)	4,148 अदद	13,808 अदद	3 गुना से अधिक
3	बड़ी लाइन पर चौकीदार रहित समपार (अदद)	31.03.14 तक: 8948	31.03.24 तक: शून्य (31.01.19 तक सभी बंद कर दिए गए)	हटा दिए गए
4	एलएचबी सवारी डिब्बों का विनिर्माण (अदद)	2,337 अदद	42,677	18 गुना से अधिक

कवच का कार्यान्वयन

1. कवच एक स्वदेश विकसित स्वचालित रेलगाड़ी संरक्षा प्रणाली (एटीपी) है। कवच अत्यधिक प्रौद्योगिकी प्रधान प्रणाली है, जिसके लिए सर्वोच्च स्तर के संरक्षा प्रमाणन (एसआईएल-4) की आवश्यकता होती है।
2. यदि लोको पायलट ब्रेक लगाने में विफल रहता है तो कवच स्वचालित ब्रेक लगाकर लोको पायलट को निर्दिष्ट गति सीमा के भीतर रेलगाड़ी चलाने में सहायता करता है और यह खराब मौसम के दौरान रेलगाड़ी को संरक्षित ढंग से चलाने में भी सहायता करता है।
3. यात्री गाड़ियों पर पहला फील्ड परीक्षण फरवरी 2016 में शुरू किया गया था। इस प्रकार प्राप्त अनुभव और तीसरे पक्ष (निष्पक्ष संरक्षा मूल्यांकनकर्ता: आईएसए) द्वारा प्रणाली के

निष्पक्ष संरक्षा मूल्यांकन के आधार पर, कवच संस्करण 3.2 की आपूर्ति के लिए 2018-19 में तीन फर्मों को अनुमोदित किया गया था।

4. कवच को जुलाई 2020 में राष्ट्रीय एटीपी प्रणाली के रूप में अपनाया गया।

5. कवच प्रणाली के कार्यान्वयन में निम्नलिखित कार्यकलाप शामिल हैं:

- I. प्रत्येक स्टेशन, ब्लॉक खण्ड पर स्टेशन कवच का संस्थापन।
- II. पूरे रेलपथ की लंबाई में आरएफआईडी टैग का संस्थापन।
- III. समग्र खंड में दूरसंचार टावरों का संस्थापन।
- IV. रेलपथ के बगल में ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल बिछाना।
- V. भारतीय रेल पर चल रहे प्रत्येक रेल इंजन पर लोको कवच का प्रावधान।

6. दक्षिण मध्य रेल के 1465 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर कवच संस्करण 3.2 को संस्थापन और प्राप्त अनुभव के आधार पर आगे और सुधार किए गए। अंततः आरडीएसओ द्वारा दिनांक 16.07.2024 को कवच विशिष्ट संस्करण 4.0 को अनुमोदित किया गया।

7. कवच 4.0 संस्करण में विविध रेलवे नेटवर्क के लिए आवश्यक सभी प्रमुख विशेषताएं शामिल हैं। यह भारतीय रेल की संरक्षा में एक महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि है। अल्प अवधि के भीतर, भारतीय रेल ने स्वचालित रेलगाड़ी संरक्षण प्रणाली विकसित की गई, परीक्षण किया गया और उसे संस्थापित करना शुरू कर दिया है।

8. कवच संस्करण 4.0 में किए गए प्रमुख सुधारों में अवस्थिति सटीकता में वृद्धि, बड़े यादों में सिगनल संबंधी पहलुओं की बेहतर जानकारी, ओएफसी पर स्टेशन-से-स्टेशन कवच इंटरफ़ेस और मौजूदा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंटरलॉकिंग प्रणाली से सीधा इंटरफ़ेस शामिल है। इन सुधारों के साथ, कवच संस्करण 4.0 को भारतीय रेल में बड़े पैमाने पर लागू करने की योजना है।

9. विस्तृत एवं व्यापक परीक्षणों के उपरांत, कवच के 4.0 संस्करण को दिल्ली-मुंबई मार्ग पर पलवल-मथुरा-नगदा रेलखंड (633 मार्ग किलोमीटर) तथा दिल्ली-हावड़ा मार्ग पर

हावड़ा-बर्दवान रेलखंड (105 मार्ग किलोमीटर) सहित कुल 738 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर सफलतापूर्वक कमीशन कर दिया गया है। दिल्ली-मुंबई एवं दिल्ली-हावड़ा गलियारों के शेष रेलखंडों पर कवच के कार्यान्वयन का कार्य प्रगति पर है।

10. दिल्ली-मुंबई और दिल्ली-हावड़ा गलियारों समेत उच्च घनत्व वाले मार्गों पर कवच के प्रमुख मदों की प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	मदें	प्रगति
i	ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल बिछाना	7129 कि.मी.
ii	दूरसंचार टावरों का संस्थापन	860 अदद
iii	स्टेशन डेटा सेंटर	767 स्टेशन
iv	रेलपथ साइड उपकरणों का संस्थापन	5672 मार्ग कि.मी.
v	रेलइंजनों में कवच का प्रावधान	4,154

11. इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल के सभी जीक्यू, जीडी, एचडीएन और चिह्नित रेलखंडों को कवर करते हुए 15,512 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर कवच के रेलपथ साइड कार्यों का कार्यान्वयन प्रारंभ किया गया है।

12. अन्य 9,069 रेल इंजनों को कवच के 4.0 संस्करण से सुसज्जित करने हेतु बोलियां आमंत्रित की गई हैं। रेल इंजनों में निरंतर चरणबद्ध तरीके से कवच की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

13. सभी संबंधित अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए भारतीय रेल के केंद्रीकृत प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में कवच पर विशेष प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं। अब तक 40,000 से अधिक तकनीशियनों, ऑपरेटरों और इंजीनियरों को कवच प्रौद्योगिकी के विषय पर प्रशिक्षित किया जा चुका है। इसमें 33,000 लोको पायलट एवं सहायक लोको पायलट सम्मिलित हैं। पाठ्यक्रमों का निर्माण आईआरआईएसईटी के सहयोग से किया गया है। यह पाठ्यक्रम इरिसेट के सहयोग से तैयार किया गया है।

14. अक्टूबर 2025 तक 'कवच' प्रणाली से संबंधित कार्यों पर कुल 2,354.36 करोड़ रुपए व्यय किए गए हैं। वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान कुल ₹1673.19 करोड़ राशि का आवंटन हुआ है। कार्यों की प्रगति के अनुरूप अपेक्षित पूंजी उपलब्ध कराई जाती है।

(ख): भारतीय रेल में प्रौद्योगिकीय उन्नयन एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। कृत्रिम मेधा आधारित प्रीडिक्टिव मेंटेनेंस एप्लिकेशन निम्नानुसार है।

- I. इसकी दक्षता के मूल्यांकन के लिए भारतीय रेल के कुछ स्टेशनों पर सिगनल प्रणाली के कृत्रिम मेधा आधारित प्रीडिक्टिव मेंटेनेंस वाली पायलट पहल शुरू की जा रही है। इन स्टेशनों पर प्राप्त परीक्षण परिणामों में मानक विफलता और प्रीडिक्शन लॉजिक तथा अलर्ट तंत्र शामिल है।
- II. पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के 141 मार्ग किलोमीटर खंड में रेल की पटरियों पर हाथियों की मौजूदगी का पता लगाने के लिए वितरित ध्वनिक प्रणाली (डीएस) का उपयोग करते हुए कृत्रिम मेधा (एआई) सक्षम घुसपैठ पहचान प्रणाली (आईडीएस) लागू की गई है और भारतीय रेल के 981 मार्ग किलोमीटर निविदाएं प्रदान कर दी गई है। यह प्रणाली लोको पायलटों, स्टेशन मास्टरों और नियंत्रण कक्ष को रेल की पटरियों के आसपास हाथियों की आवाजाही के बारे में अलर्ट भेजने के लिए डिज़ाइन की गई है, ताकि समय पर निवारक कार्रवाई की जा सके।
- III.
 - 1) भारतीय रेल ने चल स्टॉक के पूर्वानुमानित रखरखाव के लिए चल स्टॉक प्रणाली की ऑनलाइन निगरानी (ओएमआरएस), व्हील इम्पैक्ट लोड डिटेक्टर (डब्ल्यूआईएलडी) जैसी उन्नत/बेहतर प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाया है।
 - 2) जुलाई, 2025 में 4 अदद वेसाइड मशीन विज़न आधारित निरीक्षण प्रणाली (एमवीआईएस) को शामिल करने के लिए भारतीय रेल और डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (डीएफसीसीआईएल) के बीच एक समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं। यह चलती गाड़ियों में लटके हुए पुर्जों या गायब उपकरणों का पता लगाने के लिए एक आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस/मशीन लर्निंग संचालित प्रणाली है।

3) भारतीय रेल और दिल्ली मेट्रो रेल कॉर्पोरेशन के बीच स्वचालित व्हील प्रोफाइल मापन प्रणाली (एडब्ल्यूपीएमएस) को लागू करने के लिए समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं। स्वचालित व्हील प्रोफाइल मापन प्रणाली रेलगाड़ी के पहियों का प्रोफाइल का स्वचालित गैर-संपर्क मापा जाना करने में सक्षम है, जिससे पहियों का आकार और घिसाव का वास्तविक समय पर मापा जाना सुनिश्चित होता है।

(ग): चल स्टॉक का मूलभूत डिज़ाइन विभिन्न संरक्षा प्रावधानों को ध्यान में रखते हुए बनाया जाता है। भारतीय रेल पर अग्नि संरक्षा सहित संरक्षा और सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए सवारी डिब्बों में अधिक आशोधन और उन्नयन करना सतत और निरंतर प्रक्रिया है। सवारी डिब्बों में अग्नि संरक्षा सहित संरक्षा के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं:

- I. भारतीय रेल के सभी सवारी डिब्बों में कम से कम दो अग्निशामक यंत्रों का प्रावधान।
- II. पावर कारों और पैंट्री कारों के आग लगने वाले संभावित क्षेत्रों में अग्नि संसूचन प्रणाली प्रदान की गई है।
- III. मौजूदा दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार, सवारी डिब्बों में अग्नि और धुआं संसूचन प्रणाली प्रदान की गई है।
- IV. पैंट्री कारों और पावर कारों में चरणबद्ध तरीके से वॉटर मिस्ट प्रकार की अग्निशमन प्रणाली प्रदान की जा रही है।
- V. सवारी डिब्बों में आग लगने की स्थिति में निकासी के लिए आपातकालीन खिड़कियों का प्रावधान।
- VI. बेहतर अग्नि संरक्षा के लिए सवारी डिब्बों में सीटों/बर्थ, पैनलों, फर्श, इन्सुलेशन, शौचालय आदि के लिए वैश्विक अग्निरोधी मानदंडों के अनुसार अग्निरोधी सामग्री का उपयोग।
- VII. सवारी डिब्बों में अग्निरोधी ई-बीम केबल का उपयोग।

- VIII. विद्युत सर्किटों में विद्युतीय खामियों/सर्ज से होने वाले नुकसान को रोकने के लिए फ़्यूज, मिनिएचर सर्किट ब्रेकर और मोटर सुरक्षा सर्किट ब्रेकर के रूप में सुरक्षा के विभिन्न स्तरों पर उपयोग।
- IX. विद्युतीय कैबिनेट में एरोसोल आधारित अग्नि शमन प्रणाली का प्रावधान।
- X. इसके अलावा, अमृत भारत और वंदे भारत स्लीपर रेलगाड़ियों में नई जनरेशन की सामग्री संस्थापित करने के साथ वैश्विक मानकों के अनुरूप सामग्री का उन्नयन नियमित रूप से किया जा रहा है।
- XI. आग से बचाव के लिए “क्या करें” और “क्या न करें” संबंधी विभिन्न दिशानिर्देशों के बारे में यात्रियों को सूचित और सतर्क करने के लिए सभी सवारी डिब्बों में व्यापक जानकारी के लिए “अग्नि सूचना” प्रदर्शित करना। इनमें कोई भी ज्वलनशील पदार्थ, विस्फोटक न ले जाने, रेलगाड़ी के अंदर धूम्रपान पर प्रतिबंध और दंड आदि के बारे में संदेश शामिल होते हैं।
- XII. सवारी डिब्बों में आग जलाकर खाना पकाने पर प्रतिबंध।

डिपो/शेड में समुचित रखरखाव सुनिश्चित करने हेतु नामित पदाधिकारियों द्वारा निर्धारित आवधिकता के अनुसार विभिन्न अग्नि संरक्षा उपकरणों/उपस्करणों का नियमित अनुरक्षण किया जाता है।

(घ): 2019 तक उच्च घनत्व वाले रेलखंडों समेत, भारतीय रेल के बड़ी आमान नेटवर्क की चालू लाइनों पर अवस्थित सभी मानवरहित समपारों को समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

मानवीकृत समपारों को समाप्त करना भारतीय रेल की एक सतत और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है। ऐसे कार्यों को इसके रेलगाड़ी परिचालन में संरक्षा पर प्रभाव, गाड़ियों की गतिशीलता, सड़क उपयोगकर्ताओं पर प्रभाव और व्यवहार्यता आदि के आधार पर शुरू किया जाता है।

चौकीदार वाले समपारों के स्थान पर ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों को प्रावधान करके, या सीधे बंद करके अथवा साइट की स्थिति के अनुसार (कम यातायात वाले समपार के लिए) निकट के ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल/समपार पर सड़क यातायात को अंतरित कर समाप्त किया जाता है।

भारतीय रेल पर वर्ष 2004-14 की तुलना में 2014-25 (अक्टूबर 25) की अवधि के दौरान निर्मित ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	निर्मित ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल
2004-14	4,148 अदद
2014-25 (अक्टूबर, 25)	13,653 अदद

MANUFACTURING OF MOBILE HANDSETS

2780. PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL:

SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

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

(a) whether a majority of mobile handsets used in the country including those sold in Maharashtra are now manufactured domestically and if so, the details of domestic production levels and Maharashtra's specific share in manufacturing and assembly;

(b) whether the Government has examined recent studies including those based on Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) 2025 data, highlighting that while mobile phone assembly has expanded rapidly, the level of real domestic value addition particularly in Maharashtra's electronics clusters remains relatively limited and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of reports that only a small proportion of high-end devices such as Apple iPhones are manufactured in the

country including in Maharashtra-based facilities, despite higher localisation expectations under Make in India and the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government proposes new or revised policy interventions to promote deeper component manufacturing, supply-chain development and value addition in Maharashtra's mobile handset industry and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The policies of Government of India are driven by Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of Make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat. It aims at building a complete ecosystem for the electronics sector.

We started our electronics journey with the initial focus on manufacturing finished products in the country and then developing modules. The focus is now on developing the sub-modules/components and further raw materials, tools and machineries that go into manufacturing it.

As part of this approach, Government of India has taken several strategic initiatives to increase the electronics production in the country.

The mobile phone production and export in India has also expanded significantly in the last 11 years. This growth is visible in the following statistics:

#	2014-15	2024-25	Remarks
Mobile manufacturing units in India	2 units	300 units	Increased 150 times
Production of mobile phones	Rs. 0.18 Lakh Cr	Rs. 5.5 Lakh Cr	Increased 28 times
Export of mobile phones	Rs. 0.01 Lakh Cr	Rs. 2 Lakh Cr	Increased 127 times
Mobile phones imported (% of total units)	75% of the demand	0.02% of the demand	

This transformation has happened through the Government's electronics manufacturing strategy.

Many initiatives have been undertaken in the last 11 years. These include:

- Production linked incentives (PLI) for large scale electronics manufacturing.
- Production linked incentives (PLI) for IT hardware.
- Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECS)
- Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order 2017 to prioritize domestically manufactured products in public procurement
- Reforms in taxation including rationalization of tariff structure, exemption on basic custom duty on capital goods, etc.
- Allowing 100% FDI in electronics manufacturing, subject to applicable laws/regulations

India has emerged as a 2nd largest manufacturer of mobile handsets in the world and has reached self-reliance in mobile manufacturing.

At this stage, ~99.2% of mobile handsets being sold in India are 'Made in India' from FY 2014-15 when around 74% of mobile phones sold in India were imported.

Electronics Manufacturing Clusters Scheme

Government of India launched Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) scheme to provide world class infrastructure for electronics manufacturing. The scheme aims to provide land, power, common facilities and amenities, including Ready Built Factory (RBF) sheds/Plug and Play facilities.

Under EMC 2.0, one greenfield EMC has been approved at Ranjangaon, Pune with project cost of Rs 492.85 Cr covering an area of 297 acres. Projected investment in the EMC is about Rs. 2 thousand Cr.

Currently, in this cluster two anchor units are manufacturing consumer appliances and its associated components.

Electronics Components Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS)

To further deepen value addition in electronics manufacturing, Government of India launched Electronics Components Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS).

It aims to support manufacturing of components such as Printed Circuit Boards, passive components, electro-mechanical components, sub-assemblies, camera module, optical transceivers, and capital goods needed to manufacture electronics goods.

The scheme envisages to develop the component supply chain ecosystem and generate employment of 91,600 persons during its tenure.

The scheme has received unprecedented response from the industry. Against the target investment of Rs. 59,350 crores, industry has submitted applications for projects having investment value of Rs. 1.15 lakh crores. Government has approved 24 applications so far under this scheme with projected investment of INR 12,704 Crore and direct employment generation of 17,003 persons.

Out of these 24 approved applications, three (3) applications have been approved for state of Maharashtra with projected investment of INR 1,122 crores and direct employment generation of 1,583 persons. The details of the same are placed at **Statement**.

Government had invited applications from industry for participating in the ECMS scheme which is pan India in nature.

Location of the manufacturing units is decided by the industry, keeping in view the supporting policy and other ease of doing business measures implemented by the State Government.

As a result of these efforts, the Domestic Value Addition in mobile phone manufacturing has also increased gradually in India.

Various parts of mobile phones such as enclosures, battery, chargers, display modules, camera modules etc. are gradually getting localised in India in the supply chains of various mobile companies.

STATEMENT

List of applications approved for state of Maharashtra

S.No.	Applicant Name	Product
1	Syrma Mobility Private Limited	Camera Module Sub-Assembly
2	Uno Minda Limited	Camera Module Sub-Assembly
3	TE Connectivity India Private Limited	Connectors

PENALTIES ON OTT PLATFORMS

2781. SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

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

(a) the penalties prescribed for failure to provide mandatory features such as same-language captions or audio descriptions for the hearing and visually-impaired on Over-The-Top (OTT) platforms;

(b) the implementation schedule for mandatory closed captions and audio descriptions on OTT platforms;

(c) the manner in which the Government is likely to monitor and enforce the progressive accessibility targets for content libraries on these platforms; and

(d) whether the Government plans to extend mandatory accessibility standards to all content broadcast by Prasar Bharati and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The Government of India issued the draft Guidelines for Accessibility of Content on Platforms of Publishers of Online Curated Content (OTT

Platforms) for Persons with Hearing and Visual Impairment for public consultation on 7.10.2025.

The draft guidelines have been published keeping in view the Constitutional guarantees enshrined under Article 14, the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act (RPwD), 2016 and Code of Ethics under the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media, Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 on 25.02.2021 under IT Act, 2000.

The draft guidelines aim to enable audio-visual content on OTT platforms more accessible to persons with hearing and visual impairment. It also provides for a two-phase implementation schedule.

Accessibility Standards for Persons with Disabilities in Television Programmes for the Hearing Impaired have already been issued on 11.09.2019. Part 12 of the said Accessibility Standards prescribes that the implementation of access service should be in a phased manner, first implemented by the public broadcaster (i.e. Prasar Bharati), and followed by private broadcasters and private news broadcasters.

EXPANSION OF DOORDARSHAN AND ALL INDIA RADIO

2782. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S.:

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

(a) the details of steps taken by the Government during the last three years to expand Doordarshan and All India Radio (AIR) services across the country, particularly in Tamil Nadu;

- (b) whether the Government has identified coverage gaps in radio and television broadcasting in rural, hilly, coastal and border areas and the action taken by the Government to bridge these gaps;
- (c) the status of installation of new transmitters, towers, digital studios and FM channels under Prasar Bharati in Tamil Nadu;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to expand regional language broadcasting including more Tamil content on DD and AIR; and
- (e) the measures taken by the Government to ensure inclusive access to public broadcasting for educational, agricultural, cultural and emergency communication needs?

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 undertaken various measures for the expansion and modernization of Akashvani and Doordarshan Kendras (DDK) across all states.

The Kendras are being upgraded under the Central Sector Scheme Broadcasting Infrastructure and Network Development (BIND), approved with an outlay of ₹2,539.61 crore for 2021–26.

The Scheme focuses on digitalisation/modernisation of studios and transmitters, replacement of obsolete equipment, expansion of coverage and adoption of new broadcasting technologies.

Under BIND, transmitter upgrades, FM expansion and digitalisation projects are being undertaken to bridge coverage gaps in rural, coastal, hilly and border areas and to improve signal reach, reliability and quality.

During the last three years, some of the major projects taken up in Tamil Nadu under BIND Scheme are:

- Commissioning of 20kW FM transmitter at Rameshwaram.
- Installation of 5 kW FM transmitter at Salem, Vellore and 10kW FM transmitter at Kumbakonam has been approved.
- Installation of Virtual Radio System at Chennai has been approved.
- Installation of Uplink Antenna System and UPS at Earth Station Chennai.
- Automation and modernization of Programme Production Facilities to High Definition (HD), Augmentation of New Production equipment, installation of active LED video walls in DDK Chennai

Government of India launched the revamped DD Tamil channel on 19th January 2024. It is a 24x7 dedicated television channel being broadcast through satellite and terrestrial networks.

DD Tamil broadcasts programmes in Tamil language covering art, culture, literature, history, heritage, traditions, eminent personalities, and people-centric content. It also broadcasts news and current affairs related to the state of Tamil Nadu.

It is available in HD through DD Tamil HD, and both channels are carried on DD Free Dish, Prasar Bharati's free-to-air DTH platform.

Prasar Bharati also has a Memorandum of Understanding with Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Applications and Geoinformatics (BISAG) for more than 300 co-branded educational channels to be made available via DD Free Dish DTH platform.

To further strengthen regional outreach, the DD Free Dish auction policy has been revamped, encouraging greater participation from regional channels. As a result, 28 regional language channels, including Tamil, have been onboarded on DD Free Dish from 1st April, 2025.

Government of India has also established 17 Akashvani channels in Tamil Nadu. Live streaming of Akashvani channels in Tamil Nadu is also available through the “NewsOnAIR” mobile app.

Akashvani stations across Tamil Nadu promote Tamil programming through their respective social media handles. DD Tamil promos are also broadcast as cross channel publicity on the FM network across the state.

Prasar Bharati’s OTT platform “WAVES” also hosts Tamil language content, including news, current affairs, cultural and entertainment programmes.

NUCLEAR MISSION

2783. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched a national “Nuclear Mission” to meet country’s growing energy demands through clean and environment-friendly sources and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) the target set for achieving 100 GW of nuclear energy capacity by 2047 and the roadmap to achieve the said goal;
- (c) whether Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) are being developed to ensure decentralized and scalable nuclear power solutions across the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the role of private sector participation and indigenous R&D in supporting the Nuclear Mission and enhancing technological innovation; and
- (e) the manner in which this Mission reinforces country's long-term clean energy and net-zero commitments?

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

(a): Yes. The Nuclear Energy Mission launched by the Government envisages reaching a nuclear power capacity of about 100 GW by 2047 through deployment of existing and emerging advanced nuclear technologies, both indigenous & with foreign cooperation.

(b): The Government has drawn up a roadmap to reach a capacity of 100 GW by 2047, of which NPCIL will contributing 54 GW by 2047 by setting up new

nuclear power plants based on indigenous Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors and Light Water Reactors with foreign cooperation.

(c): Yes. BARC has initiated design and development works on SMRs namely,

(i) 200 MWe Bharat Small Modular Reactor (BSMR-200), and

(ii) 55 MWe Small Modular Reactor (SMR-55)

BSMR-200 and SMR-55 can be deployed as captive plant for energy intensive industries such as aluminum, steel, etc., repurposing of retiring fossil fuel-based power plants and for providing energy for remote as well as off-grid locations. Thus, these SMRs are positioned as key contributors to ensure decentralised, scalable and cleaner nuclear power solutions across the country. Additionally, a high temperature gas cooled reactor with capacity up to 5 MW_{th} is also being developed for hydrogen production.

(d): Necessary technology for deployment of the large reactors such as 700 MWe indigenous PHWRs and Small reactors such as BSMR-200 and SMR-55, is available in the country and majority of equipment are within manufacturing capability of Indian industries with technological handholding by DAE. Post FY 2024-25 budget announcement of private players' participation in deploying Bharat Small Reactors (BSR) as captive plants for industries, NPCIL has floated 'Request for Proposal' to deploy 220-MW PHWR technology-based BSR reactors by Indian Industries, under the existing legal framework. The mission is further supported by R&D with objective to develop indigenous advanced reactors comprising safety features, its fuel cycles and technology for hydrogen

production for coupling with reactors for decarbonising transport sector & process industry.

(e): Nuclear power is a clean, base load source of electricity available 24X7. The lifecycle emissions of nuclear power are comparable to those of renewables like hydro and wind. Thus, nuclear energy will contribute significantly in India's clean energy transition towards Net Zero by 2070.

हमसफर एक्सप्रेस (चेन्नई-अहमदाबाद) का हिसार तक विस्तार

2784. श्री जय प्रकाश:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या जनता की लंबे समय से मांग रही है कि ट्रेन संख्या 22919/20 हमसफर एक्सप्रेस (चेन्नई-अहमदाबाद) को हिसार तक बढ़ाया जाए ताकि हरियाणा के यात्रियों को दक्षिण भारत के लिए सीधी रेल सुविधा मिल सके और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का उक्त रेलगाड़ी को अजमेर, रींगस/जयपुर, रेवाड़ी, चरखी दादरी और भिवानी होते हुए हिसार तक विस्तारित करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार उचाना रेलवे स्टेशन पर विभिन्न रेलगाड़ियों-15743/44, 12481/82, 22479/80, 15909/10, 20409/10, 14027/28, 14035/36 और 12137/38 के ठहराव की अनुमति देने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार की हिसार लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में सातरोड कलां रेलवे क्रॉसिंग पर क्षेत्र के लोगों की आवाजाही को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए अंडरपास या ओवरब्रिज का निर्माण करने की योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): हिसार, वर्तमान में, 70 रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित है जिसकी सूची नीचे दी गई है, जिसमें निम्नानुसार 48 मेल/एक्सप्रेस सेवाएँ और 22 पैसेंजर रेलगाड़ी सेवाएँ शामिल हैं, जो हिसार को श्रीमाता वैष्णो देवी कटरा, जम्मू तवी, अमृतसर, लुधियाना, दिल्ली, बीकानेर, जोधपुर, कोटा, अहमदाबाद, मुंबई, अगरतला, तिरुपति, हैदराबाद, कोयंबटूर आदि सहित महत्वपूर्ण गंतव्यों से सीधे जोड़ती हैं।

1. 12239 मुंबई सेंट्रल - हिसार दुरंतो एक्सप्रेस
2. 12240 हिसार - मुंबई सेंट्रल दुरंतो एक्सप्रेस
3. 12555 गोरखपुर -बठिण्डा एक्सप्रेस
4. 12556 बठिण्डा - गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
5. 14029 श्रीगंगानगर - दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
6. 14030 मेरठ कैंट श्रीगंगानगर एक्सप्रेस
7. 14085 तिलक ब्रिज - सिरसा एक्सप्रेस
8. 14086 सिरसा - तिलक ब्रिज एक्सप्रेस
9. 14619 अगरतला - फिरोजपुर एक्सप्रेस
10. 14620 फिरोजपुर - अगरतला एक्सप्रेस
11. 14653 हिसार - अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस
12. 14654 अमृतसर - हिसार एक्सप्रेस
13. 14715 हिसार - जयपुर एक्सप्रेस
14. 14716 जयपुर - हिसार एक्सप्रेस
15. 14717 बीकानेर - हरिद्वार एक्सप्रेस
16. 14718 हरिद्वार - बीकानेर एक्सप्रेस
17. 14729 रेवाड़ी - फाजिल्का एक्सप्रेस
18. 14730 फाजिल्का - रेवाड़ी एक्सप्रेस

19. 14731 दिल्ली - बठिण्डा एक्सप्रेस
20. 14732 बठिण्डा - दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
21. 14733 बठिण्डा - जयपुर एक्सप्रेस
22. 14734 जयपुर - बठिण्डा एक्सप्रेस
23. 14891 जोधपुर - हिसार एक्सप्रेस
24. 14892 हिसार - जोधपुर एक्सप्रेस
25. 14897 बीकानेर - हिसार एक्सप्रेस
26. 14898 हिसार - बीकानेर एक्सप्रेस
27. 17019 हिसार - हैदराबाद एक्सप्रेस
28. 17020 हैदराबाद - हिसार एक्सप्रेस
29. 19027 बांद्रा टर्मिनस - जम्मू तवी एक्सप्रेस
30. 19028 जम्मू तवी - बांद्रा टर्मिनस एक्सप्रेस
31. 19271 भावनगर टर्मिनस - हरिद्वार एक्सप्रेस
32. 19272 हरिद्वार - भावनगर एक्सप्रेस
33. 19415 साबरमती - श्रीमाता वैष्णो देवी कटरा एक्सप्रेस
34. 19416 श्रीमाता वैष्णो देवी कटरा - साबरमती एक्सप्रेस
35. 19611 अजमेर - अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस
36. 19612 अमृतसर - अजमेर एक्सप्रेस
37. 19613 अजमेर - अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस
38. 19614 अमृतसर - अजमेर एक्सप्रेस
39. 19807 कोटा - सिरसा एक्सप्रेस
40. 19808 सिरसा - कोटा एक्सप्रेस
41. 19813 कोटा - सिरसा एक्सप्रेस

42. 19814 सिरसा - कोटा एक्सप्रेस
43. 22475 हिसार - कोयंबटूर एक्सप्रेस
44. 22476 कोयंबटूर - हिसार एक्सप्रेस
45. 22737 सिकंदराबाद - हिसार एक्सप्रेस
46. 22738 हिसार - सिकंदराबाद एक्सप्रेस
47. 22915 बांद्रा टर्मिनस - हिसार एक्सप्रेस
48. 22916 हिसार - बांद्रा टर्मिनस एक्सप्रेस
49. 54043 जींद - हिसार पैसेंजर
50. 54044 हिसार - जींद पैसेंजर
51. 54309 दिल्ली - हिसार पैसेंजर
52. 54310 हिसार - दिल्ली पैसेंजर
53. 54315 रेवाड़ी - हिसार पैसेंजर
54. 54316 हिसार - रेवाड़ी पैसेंजर
55. 54423 नई दिल्ली - हिसार पैसेंजर
56. 54424 हिसार - नई दिल्ली पैसेंजर
57. 54603 हिसार - लुधियाना पैसेंजर
58. 54604 लुधियाना - चूरू पैसेंजर
59. 54605 चूरू - लुधियाना पैसेंजर
60. 54606 लुधियाना - हिसार पैसेंजर
61. 54631 भिवानी - धुरी पैसेंजर
62. 54632 धुरी - सिरसा पैसेंजर
63. 54633 सिरसा - लुधियाना पैसेंजर
64. 54634 लुधियाना - भिवानी पैसेंजर

- 65. 54635 हिसार - लुधियाना पैसेंजर
- 66. 54636 लुधियाना - हिसार पैसेंजर
- 67. 54781 बठिण्डा - रेवाड़ी पैसेंजर
- 68. 54782 रेवाड़ी - बठिण्डा पैसेंजर
- 69. 59631 हिसार - रेवाड़ी पैसेंजर
- 70. 59632 रेवाड़ी - हिसार पैसेंजर

इसके अलावा, हिसार सीधे जयपुर से 09 जोड़ी रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं और अजमेर तथा अहमदाबाद से प्रत्येक 05 जोड़ी रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित है। इसके अलावा, नई रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं की शुरुआत/सेवाओं का विस्तार भारतीय रेल में एक सतत प्रक्रिया है जो विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करती है जिनमें शामिल हैं :-

- उस खंड की क्षमता
- मार्ग की उपलब्धता
- अपेक्षित चल स्टॉक की उपलब्धता
- चल स्टॉक के लिए संबंधित अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता
- रेलपथ और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों के रखरखाव की आवश्यकता

जींद-जाखल खंड पर स्थित उचाना स्टेशन वर्तमान में 12 मेल/एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं और 12 पैसेंजर रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं सहित 24 रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं, जो कि निम्नानुसार उल्लिखित हैं, द्वारा सेवित है, जो श्रीमाता वैष्णो देवी कटरा, फिरोजपुर, दिल्ली, अहमदाबाद, मालदा टाउन, चेन्नई, कन्याकुमारी आदि से संपर्कता मुहैया कराती हैं।

- 1. 14023 दिल्ली - कुरुक्षेत्र एक्सप्रेस
- 2. 14024 कुरुक्षेत्र - दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
- 3. 15733 बालुरघाट - बठिण्डा एक्सप्रेस
- 4. 15734 बठिण्डा - बालुरघाट एक्सप्रेस

5. 16031 चेन्नई सेंट्रल - श्रीमाता वैष्णो देवी कटरा एक्सप्रेस
6. 16032 श्रीमाता वैष्णो देवी कटरा - चेन्नई सेंट्रल एक्सप्रेस
7. 16318 श्रीमाता वैष्णो देवी कटरा - कन्याकुमारी एक्सप्रेस
8. 16788 श्रीमाता वैष्णो देवी कटरा - तिरुनेलवेली एक्सप्रेस
9. 19411 गांधीनगर सिटी - दौलतपुर चौक एक्सप्रेस
10. 19412 दौलतपुर चौक - गांधीनगर सिटी एक्सप्रेस
11. 20423 सिवनी - फिरोजपुर कैंट एक्सप्रेस
12. 20424 फिरोजपुर कैंट - सिवनी एक्सप्रेस
13. 54010 नरवाना - जींद पैसेंजर
14. 54033 दिल्ली - नरवाना पैसेंजर
15. 54035 दिल्ली - जाखल पैसेंजर
16. 54036 जाखल - दिल्ली पैसेंजर
17. 54037 कुरुक्षेत्र - जींद पैसेंजर
18. 54038 जींद - कुरुक्षेत्र पैसेंजर
19. 54040 जींद - कुरुक्षेत्र पैसेंजर
20. 54041 कुरुक्षेत्र - जींद पैसेंजर
21. 54043 जींद - हिसार पैसेंजर
22. 54044 हिसार - जींद पैसेंजर
23. 54047 कुरुक्षेत्र - जींद पैसेंजर
24. 54048 जींद - कुरुक्षेत्र पैसेंजर

15743/15744 बालुरघाट-बठिण्डा फरक्का एक्सप्रेस, 12481/12482 दिल्ली-श्रीगंगानगर एक्सप्रेस, 22479/22480 नई दिल्ली-लोहियां खास एक्सप्रेस, 15909/15910 डिब्रूगढ़-लालगढ़ एक्सप्रेस, 20409/20410 दिल्ली कैंट-बठिण्डा एक्सप्रेस, 14027/28 जींद-

फिरोजपुर कैंट एक्सप्रेस, 14035/36 दिल्ली सराय रोहिल्ला-पठानकोट एक्सप्रेस और 12137/38 छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज टर्मिनस-फिरोजपुर कैंट. एक्सप्रेस की उचाना के निकट जींद और नरवाना में निर्धारित ठहराव है।

इसके अलावा, रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं के ठहराव का प्रावधान यातायात का औचित्य, परिचालन व्यवहार्यता सहित खंड पर अतिरिक्त समय की उपलब्धता और प्लेटफॉर्म की लंबाई आदि जैसे समान अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है।

हिसार-बठिण्डा खंड में कि.मी. 132/6-7 पर समपार संख्या 86 (सत्रोद कलां रेलवे क्रॉसिंग) के स्थान पर रोड ऊपरि/निचले सड़क पुल के निर्माण के लिए विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

विकास संचार और सूचना प्रसार (डीसीआईडी) योजना का मूल्यांकन

2785. श्री लुम्बाराम चौधरी:

श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:

श्री प्रदीप कुमार सिंह:

श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:

श्री कोटा श्रीनिवास पूजारी:

श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी देवी:

श्रीमती स्मिता उदय वाघ:

श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा:

श्री मनीष जायसवाल:

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

श्री मुकेशकुमार चंद्रकांत दलाल:

श्री योगेन्द्र चांदोलिया:

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो:

श्री बलभद्र माझी:

श्री अनिल फिरोजिया:

श्री जनार्दन मिश्रा:

श्री जुगल किशोर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने हाल ही में महाराष्ट्र, विशेषकर जलगांव लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र और जम्मू और कश्मीर सहित देश के नागरिकों के बीच सरकारी कार्यक्रमों के बारे में जागरूकता संबंधी प्रभाव का आकलन करने के उद्देश्य से विकास संचार और सूचना प्रसार (डीसीआईडी) योजना का कोई मूल्यांकन किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो महाराष्ट्र और जम्मू और कश्मीर सहित देश के ग्रामीण, जनजातीय और शहरी क्षेत्रों में अभियान की पहुंच, लाभार्थियों की भागीदारी और संदेश के प्रसार में सुधार के संबंध में मुख्य निष्कर्ष क्या हैं;

(ग) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान डीसीआईडी के अंतर्गत शुरू किए गए मल्टीमीडिया प्रचार अभियानों, उन पर किए गए व्यय और प्राप्त किए गए स्पष्ट परिणामों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) सरकार द्वारा वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान डिजिटल आउटरीच, सोशल मीडिया, सामुदायिक रेडियो और उभरते हुए संचार प्लेटफार्मों के माध्यम से इस योजना की प्रभावकारिता को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का जलगांव लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित कम जागरूकता वाले जिलों में लक्षित संचार को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कोई नई पहल करने का विचार है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. एल. मुरुगन):

(क) से (ङ): विकास संचार और सूचना प्रसार (डीसीआईडी) सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीम है। यह स्कीम सरकारी कार्यक्रमों/स्कीमों/पहलों के लिए सूचना प्रसार और नागरिकों तक पहुंच के लिए सहायता प्रदान करती है।

इस स्कीम का मुख्य बल महाराष्ट्र और जम्मू एवं कश्मीर सहित देश भर में ग्रामीण, जनजातीय, दूरदराज और शहरी आबादी तक पहुंचना है।

यह स्कीम सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय द्वारा इसकी तीन मीडिया यूनिटों- केंद्रीय संचार ब्यूरो (सीबीसी), पत्र सूचना कार्यालय (पीआईबी), और न्यू मीडिया विंग (एनएमडब्ल्यू) के माध्यम से लागू की जाती है।

सीबीसी स्वच्छ भारत मिशन, प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना- ग्रामीण और शहरी, जल जीवन मिशन, प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि जैसी सरकार की विभिन्न स्कीमों के बारे में सूचना के प्रसार के लिए कई सार्वजनिक मल्टीमीडिया अभियान चलाता है।

डीसीआईडी स्कीम के तहत व्यय का कार्यकलाप-वार विवरण सीबीसी की वेबसाइट अर्थात् www.davp.nic.in पर उपलब्ध है।

सरकार ने चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान डिजिटल और स्थानीय पहुंच पर केंद्रित एक आधुनिक, बहु-मंच संचार कार्यनीति को अपनाकर स्कीम की प्रभावशीलता को काफी बढ़ाया है।

डिजिटल मीडिया क्षेत्र में युवाओं एवं लक्षित वर्ग तक पहुँच बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से विभिन्न डिजिटल आउटरीच प्लेटफॉर्मों पर लक्षित संचार अभियान संचालित किए जाते हैं। ये भारत सरकार की डिजिटल विज्ञापन नीति, 2023 के अनुरूप किए जाते हैं।

केंद्रीय संचार ब्यूरो (सीबीसी) जलगांव जैसे क्षेत्रों में आयोजित अभियानों सहित सभी मीडिया अभियानों की योजना बनाता है, जिसमें ग्राहक मंत्रालयों की आवश्यकताओं और संबंधित कार्यक्रमों के विशिष्ट लक्षित वर्ग के अनुरूप कार्यनीति तैयार की जाती है।

रिकॉर्ड का डिजिटलीकरण

2786. श्री उमेशभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:

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

(क) केंद्र शासित प्रदेश दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव प्रशासन के कितने विभागों में गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान डिजिटल इंडिया प्लेटफॉर्म (डीआईपी) के अंतर्गत अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण सुनिश्चित किया गया है;

(ख) क्या वर्तमान में संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन की सभी सरकारी सेवाएं जनता के लिए डिजिटल रूप से सुलभ हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसी सेवाओं की सूची और इसके लिंक कहां उपलब्ध है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा सरकार द्वारा उनकी उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं;

(ङ) क्या संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन ने दमन नगर परिषद और जिला पंचायत की सेवाओं के लिए कोई सॉफ्टवेयर विकसित किया है;

(च) यदि हां, तो ऐसे सॉफ्टवेयर को किस तिथि को विकसित किया गया था तथा तत्संबंधी तिथि-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(छ) क्या यह सॉफ्टवेयर पिछले एक वर्ष से क्रियाशील है और यदि हाँ, तो पिछले एक वर्ष में कितने लोगों ने ऑनलाइन सेवाओं का लाभ उठाया 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 (छ): दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र) के प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि नगर परिषद, डीएनएच और डीडी द्वारा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत कुल 15 विभागों का डिजिटलीकरण किया गया है।

इन विभागों द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली सेवाओं में प्रमाण पत्र जारी करना (जन्म, मृत्यु, जाति, आय, अधिवास), लाइसेंस, परमिट, पंजीकरण, उपयोगिता भुगतान, शिकायत-निवारण तंत्र और ई-राजपत्र का प्रकाशन आदि शामिल हैं।

सेवाओं की विस्तृत सूची विवरण में दी गई है।

विभागीय सेवाओं के लिए उपयोग किए जा रहे संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन के पोर्टल निम्नानुसार हैं:

1. दमन: <https://ddd.gov.in>

2. दादरा और नगर हवेली: <https://dnh.gov.in>
3. दीव: <https://diu.gov.in>
4. औद्योगिक मंजूरी के लिए सिंगल विंडो पोर्टल: <https://swp.dddgov.in>, राजस्व प्रमाण पत्र के लिए <https://sugam.dddgov.in> और <https://www.nsws.gov.in/portal/ddd>
5. पुलिस: <https://police.ddd.gov.in>
6. अग्निशमन और आपातकालीन सेवाएं: <https://fes.ddd.sio.in>

जनवरी 2022 में, यूटी प्रशासन ने दमन नगर परिषद की सेवाओं के लिए एक वेब-आधारित सॉफ्टवेयर प्लेटफॉर्म (<https://dmcdaman.in>) विकसित किया, और यह अभी से ही प्रचालनरत है। पिछले एक वर्ष में, कुल 170 व्यक्तियों ने ऑनलाइन सेवाओं का लाभ उठाया है।

विवरण

विभाग-वार सेवा विवरण		
क्रमांक	विभाग का नाम	सेवा का नाम
1	श्रम और रोजगार	प्रधान नियोक्ता के प्रतिष्ठान का पंजीकरण/नवीनीकरण (सीएलआरए अधिनियम, 1970)
2		बीओसीडब्ल्यू अधिनियम, 1996 के तहत पंजीकरण/नवीनीकरण
3		दुकान और स्थापना अधिनियम के तहत पंजीकरण
4		पंजीकरण प्रमाणपत्र (आईएसएमडब्ल्यू आरईएंडसीएस अधिनियम, 1979)
5		एकल वार्षिक रिटर्न फॉर्म
6		दुकान और स्थापना अधिनियम के तहत नवीनीकरण
7		ठेकेदारों के लिए लाइसेंस (सीएलआरए अधिनियम, 1970)
8		नवीनीकरण प्रमाणपत्र (आईएसएमडब्ल्यू आरईएंडसीएस अधिनियम, 1979)
9		ठेकेदारों के लिए नवीनीकरण लाइसेंस (सीएलआरए अधिनियम, 1970)
10		व्यवसाय शुरू करने की सूचना
11	जिला उद्योग केंद्र	एमएसएमई के लिए निवेश संवर्धन योजना – वर्ष 2015 के तहत प्रोत्साहन
12		वस्त्र क्षेत्र के लिए निवेश संवर्धन योजना - वर्ष 2015 के तहत प्रोत्साहन
13		पट्टे की एनओसी

14		पट्टे की बिक्री/हस्तांतरण
15		उप-पट्टे पर देना
16		उप-पट्टेदार
17		पट्टे का विक्रेता
18		औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में भूमि का आवंटन
19		निवेश प्रोत्साहन योजना: वर्ष 2022 से 2027
20		चिकनाई वाले तेल या ग्रीस का लाइसेंस
21	कारखाने और बॉयलर	कारखाना अधिनियम, 1948 के तहत लाइसेंस का पंजीकरण
22		कारखाना अधिनियम, 1948 के तहत कारखाने के भवन के निर्माण/विस्तार/उपयोग की योजना और अनुमति
23		बॉयलर अधिनियम, 1923 के तहत बॉयलरों का पंजीकरण
24		बॉयलर अधिनियम, 1923 के तहत बॉयलर निर्माताओं का पंजीकरण/नवीनीकरण
25		कारखाना अधिनियम, 1948 के तहत लाइसेंस का नवीनीकरण
26		बॉयलर अधिनियम, 1923 के तहत बॉयलरों का नवीनीकरण
27	नगर परिषद	मोबाइल टावर अनुमोदन
28		व्यापार लाइसेंस
29	कलेक्ट्रेट	राज्य सिनेमा विनियमों के लिए आवेदन
30		फिल्म की शूटिंग के लिए अनुमति (कलेक्टर और एकीकृत एजेंसियों के माध्यम से)
31		भूमि उपयोग में परिवर्तन (एन.ए.)
32		सोसायटी पंजीकरण
33	विद्युत विभाग	नए बिजली कनेक्शन का मुद्दा - अस्थायी कनेक्शन
34		नए बिजली कनेक्शन का मुद्दा - एलटी कनेक्शन
35		नए बिजली कनेक्शन का मुद्दा - एचटी कनेक्शन
36		डीजी सेट स्थापना के लिए अनुमोदन (पंजीकरण और नवीनीकरण)
37	पीडब्ल्यूडी-दमन और दीव	नया पानी कनेक्शन या पानी की अनुपलब्धता का प्रमाण पत्र
38	पर्यटन विभाग	होटल और होम स्टे/बेड एंड ब्रेकफास्ट पंजीकरण फॉर्म
39		ट्रैवल एजेंसी पंजीकरण फॉर्म
40		होटल और होम स्टे/बेड एंड ब्रेकफास्ट पंजीकरण नवीनीकरण फॉर्म
41		ट्रैवल एजेंसी फॉर्म - नवीनीकरण
42		पर्यटन कार्यक्रम- प्रदर्शन
43		साझेदारी फर्म पंजीकरण
44		भार के लिए शून्य प्रमाणपत्र

45	सिविल रजिस्ट्रार सह सब रजिस्ट्रार (सीआरएसआर)	संपत्ति पंजीकरण
46	योजना एवं विकास प्राधिकरण	निर्माण अनुमति (निर्माण सामग्री के भंडारण सहित)
47		प्लिंथ स्तर पर निरीक्षण के लिए आवेदन
48		ऑक्यूपेंसी सर्टिफिकेट/पार्ट ऑक्यूपेंसी सर्टिफिकेट
49		साइट ऊंचाई
50		क्षेत्र की जानकारी
51	वन विभाग	पेड़ काटने की अनुमति
52	औषधि नियंत्रण विभाग	खुदरा दवा लाइसेंस (फार्मसी) (पंजीकरण और नवीनीकरण)
53		थोक दवा लाइसेंस (पंजीकरण और नवीनीकरण)
54		दवा निर्माण लाइसेंस (पंजीकरण और नवीनीकरण)
55	विधिक माप-विज्ञान (बाट और माप) - विधिक माप- विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 के तहत पंजीकरण/लाइसेंस	"बाट और माप" के तहत पंजीकरण
56		"मरम्मत करने वाले के लिए लाइसेंस" के तहत पंजीकरण
57		"डीलर के लिए लाइसेंस" के तहत पंजीकरण
58		"निर्माता के लिए लाइसेंस" के तहत पंजीकरण
59		"मरम्मत करने वाले के लिए लाइसेंस" के तहत नवीनीकरण
60		"डीलर के लिए लाइसेंस" के तहत नवीनीकरण
61		"निर्माता के लिए लाइसेंस" के तहत नवीनीकरण
62		बाट और माप के सत्यापन/पुनः सत्यापन/मुहर के लिए आवेदन
63		विधिक माप विज्ञान कार्यालय को रिपोर्टिंग/सूचना/जानकारी देना
64		ऑनलाइन रजिस्टर/आवधिक रिटर्न फॉर्म
65	राजस्व विभाग	अधिवास प्रमाणपत्र
66		आय प्रमाण पत्र
67		जहाज उत्तराधिकारी प्रमाणपत्र
68		जाति प्रमाण पत्र
69		ओबीसी प्रमाणपत्र
70		एनसीएल (ओबीसी नवीनीकरण) प्रमाण पत्र
71		ईडब्ल्यूएस प्रमाणपत्र
72		फॉर्म नंबर 1 और XIV (आरओआर)
73		फॉर्म नंबर 3/उन्मूलन रिकॉर्ड
74		फॉर्म नंबर 5
75		फॉर्म नंबर 9
76		प्रमाणित प्रति
77		साइट योजना (शहरी क्षेत्र)
78		साइट योजना (ग्रामीण क्षेत्र)
79		संपत्ति कार्ड

80		दस्तावेज पंजीकरण
81	परिवहन विभाग	परिवहन सेवाएं

SIMPLIFICATION OF BIS CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES FOR MSMEs

2787. SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

SHRI SHASHANK MANI:

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

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

- (a) whether the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) provides any concessions, exemptions, or simplified procedures to support MSMEs and start-ups in obtaining certification;
- (b) if so, the details of the reforms or changes introduced to ease their participation in the BIS certification process;
- (c) whether BIS offers any financial or technical assistance for product testing, standard compliance or certification for MSMEs and if so, the details thereof, State-wise and particularly those in Pali Lok Sabha Constituency and Andhra Pradesh, especially in Palnadu district; and
- (d) the number of MSMEs granted BIS licences during the last three years, State-wise, including the figures for Rajasthan, particularly Pali Lok Sabha Constituency and Andhra Pradesh specifically for Palnadu district?

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): Financial incentives are provided by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) to MSMEs in annual minimum marking fee with concession of 80% (for Micro scale/Start-up units), 50% (Small scale units) and 20% (Medium scale units). An additional concession of 10% is provided to units which are either located in north-east areas or women entrepreneur led MSME units.

Fees structure of Laboratory Recognition Scheme (LRS) has been revised and initial application fee has been reduced from Rs. 40,000/- to Rs. 10,000/- for Micro and Small scale Labs/Women owned Labs & Rs. 20,000/- for Medium scale laboratories.

The recognition fees/renewal recognition fees has been also reduced from Rs.1,00,000/- to Rs. 60,000/- for MSMEs and Women Entrepreneur.

Further, inclusion application and processing fees has been done away with in order to encourage laboratories to get more Indian Standards/products included in the scope of recognition.

(c) and (d): BIS has implemented the following financial and technical relaxations to MSME sector which are applicable on Pan-India basis;

The requirement of maintaining in-house laboratory has been made optional for MSME units. MSME units are allowed to utilize the services of

outside BIS recognized laboratories, NABL accredited labs or even sharing of resources like cluster based labs or laboratories of other manufacturing units.

Further, the 'Levels of Control' prescribed with the Scheme of Inspection and Testing (SIT) are made recommendatory in nature. The manufacturer has the choice to define their own control unit/batch/lot and their own Levels of Control and inform BIS.

For domestic manufacturers, Operations of product certification activities and processes involved across all the Branch Offices (BOs) in the country have been digitized through an Online platform "Manak online". The renewal of certifications for domestic manufacturers has also been made automatic without any human intervention. The manufacturer can simply submit the renewal application at his convenience and after the online submission, the renewal endorsement gets generated extending the validity of certification.

Further, targeted awareness and training programmes for the industry at localised level with sector specific focus are conducted by BIS focusing on Standards, measures to implement them and obtain BIS certification.

Manak Samvaad dialogue with certified manufacturers is conducted by BIS to impart orientation and integrate them into the quality ecosystem.

BIS has strengthened its engagement with stakeholders at the grass root level including local manufacturers, especially MSMEs to bridge the gap between standards development and their practical implementation. Besides creating avenues for feedback at the draft stage of Standards development, BIS

through 'Manak Manthan' also engages at the stage of formulation of new standards and revision of existing standards.

Further product specific training courses known as 'capsule courses' are conducted by BIS across the country. These are short term courses of 1-2 days customised to cater to the specific product of interest to the Industry focusing on the requirements of the concerned Indian Standard. These courses are offered free of charge to the MSMEs.

The total number of MSMEs granted BIS licenses in the last 3 years is 18,784 with 1016 & 10 licenses granted to MSMEs for State of Rajasthan particularly Pali Lok Sabha constituency and 359 & 02 licenses granted to MSMEs for the State of Andhra Pradesh particularly for Palnadu District. State-wise list, including Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan is given at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

The number of BIS licences granted to MSMEs during the last three years, State-wise is given below:-

State/FY				
	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	5	0	0	5
FY 2022-2023	1	0	0	1
FY 2023-2024	1	0	0	1
FY 2024-2025	3	0	0	3
ANDHRA PRADESH	237	69	53	359
FY 2022-2023	57	29	13	99
FY 2023-2024	76	14	12	102
FY 2024-2025	104	26	28	158
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	12	1	0	13
FY 2022-2023	2	1	0	3
FY 2023-2024	3	0	0	3
FY 2024-2025	7	0	0	7
ASSAM	159	52	29	240
FY 2022-2023	43	18	11	72

FY 2023-2024	54	21	8	83
FY 2024-2025	62	13	10	85
BIHAR	146	37	24	207
FY 2022-2023	38	11	9	58
FY 2023-2024	45	11	6	62
FY 2024-2025	63	15	9	87
CHANDIGARH	7	0	0	7
FY 2022-2023	2	0	0	2
FY 2023-2024	5	0	0	5
FY 2024-2025	0	0	0	0
CHHATTISGARH	201	146	116	463
FY 2022-2023	48	43	24	115
FY 2023-2024	65	47	29	141
FY 2024-2025	88	56	63	207
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	23	31	35	89
FY 2022-2023	4	10	8	22
FY 2023-2024	10	7	10	27
FY 2024-2025	9	14	17	40
DAMAN & DIU	13	20	29	62
FY 2022-2023	3	5	6	14
FY 2023-2024	6	4	4	14
FY 2024-2025	4	11	19	34
DELHI	817	254	50	1121
FY 2022-2023	251	46	17	314
FY 2023-2024	280	91	13	384
FY 2024-2025	286	117	20	423
GOA	10	11	8	29
FY 2022-2023	1	2	3	6
FY 2023-2024	4	3	4	11
FY 2024-2025	5	6	1	12
GUJARAT	1153	554	415	2122
FY 2022-2023	301	163	118	582
FY 2023-2024	354	132	107	593
FY 2024-2025	498	259	190	947
HARYANA	1313	633	406	2352
FY 2022-2023	277	73	61	411
FY 2023-2024	417	244	151	812
FY 2024-2025	619	316	194	1129
HIMACHAL PRADESH	183	62	71	316
FY 2022-2023	55	13	15	83
FY 2023-2024	71	20	24	115
FY 2024-2025	57	29	32	118

JAMMU AND KASHMIR	68	16	7	91
FY 2022-2023	13	4	5	22
FY 2023-2024	24	3	0	27
FY 2024-2025	31	9	2	42
JHARKHAND	143	35	35	213
FY 2022-2023	36	7	8	51
FY 2023-2024	53	7	4	64
FY 2024-2025	54	21	23	98
KARNATAKA	491	204	109	804
FY 2022-2023	129	48	28	205
FY 2023-2024	175	68	29	272
FY 2024-2025	187	88	52	327
KERALA	224	122	52	398
FY 2022-2023	53	39	16	108
FY 2023-2024	81	42	13	136
FY 2024-2025	90	41	23	154
MADHYA PRADESH	348	126	84	558
FY 2022-2023	93	49	33	175
FY 2023-2024	95	28	14	137
FY 2024-2025	160	49	37	246
MAHARASHTRA	1168	536	334	2038
FY 2022-2023	345	136	74	555
FY 2023-2024	441	180	93	714
FY 2024-2025	382	220	167	769
MANIPUR	29	2	2	33
FY 2022-2023	8	1	0	9
FY 2023-2024	8	0	0	8
FY 2024-2025	13	1	2	16
MEGHALAYA	7	12	3	22
FY 2022-2023	0	4	1	5
FY 2023-2024	1	2	0	3
FY 2024-2025	6	6	2	14
MIZORAM	8	2	0	10
FY 2022-2023	0	1	0	1
FY 2023-2024	3	0	0	3
FY 2024-2025	5	1	0	6
NAGALAND	1	0	0	1
FY 2022-2023	0	0	0	0
FY 2023-2024	0	0	0	0
FY 2024-2025	1	0	0	1
ODISHA	183	47	29	259
FY 2022-2023	53	11	10	74

FY 2023-2024	73	13	7	93
FY 2024-2025	57	23	12	92
PUDUCHERRY	7	5	7	19
FY 2022-2023	0	1	4	5
FY 2023-2024	5	2	0	7
FY 2024-2025	2	2	3	7
PUNJAB	905	321	178	1404
FY 2022-2023	229	62	47	338
FY 2023-2024	376	137	61	574
FY 2024-2025	300	122	70	492
RAJASTHAN	575	246	195	1016
FY 2022-2023	130	48	43	221
FY 2023-2024	204	77	65	346
FY 2024-2025	241	121	87	449
TAMIL NADU	546	290	224	1060
FY 2022-2023	177	42	34	253
FY 2023-2024	178	98	85	361
FY 2024-2025	191	150	105	446
TELANGANA	211	92	92	395
FY 2022-2023	43	28	24	95
FY 2023-2024	77	15	19	111
FY 2024-2025	91	49	49	189
TRIPURA	40	5	0	45
FY 2022-2023	11	1	0	12
FY 2023-2024	19	2	0	21
FY 2024-2025	10	2	0	12
UTTAR PRADESH	986	546	288	1820
FY 2022-2023	216	96	63	375
FY 2023-2024	320	193	100	613
FY 2024-2025	450	254	128	832
UTTARAKHAND	127	60	68	255
FY 2022-2023	33	13	14	60
FY 2023-2024	41	19	22	82
FY 2024-2025	53	28	32	113
WEST BENGAL	570	194	194	958
FY 2022-2023	171	61	53	285
FY 2023-2024	192	48	37	277
FY 2024-2025	207	85	104	396
Total	10916	4728	3140	18784

ईएमसी 2.0 के अधीन वैश्विक और घरेलू इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण ईकाई

2788. श्री आलोक शर्मा:

श्री गोडम नागेश:

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

(क) संशोधित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण क्लस्टर (ईएमसी2.0) योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक प्रदान की गई स्वीकृतियों, अधिकृत परियोजनाओं और वितरित वित्तीय सहायता की, अब तक स्वीकृत ईएमसी और सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्रों (सीएफसी) के नाम, उनकी भौगोलिक अवस्थिति और प्रत्येक की कार्यान्वयन स्थिति (अर्थात् विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट, भूमि हस्तांतरण, निर्माण प्रारंभ, संचालन आदि) सहित वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) इस योजना के अंतर्गत रेडी बिल्ट फैक्टरी (आरबीएफ) शेड और प्लग-एंड-प्ले सुविधाओं को किस हद तक कार्यशील और कार्यान्वित किया गया है तथा इसमें कितना निवेश आकर्षित हुआ है तथा ईएमसी 2.0 पार्कों में कितनी वैश्विक और घरेलू इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माताओं ने इकाइयां स्थापित की हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने आपूर्ति श्रृंखला की प्रतिक्रियाशीलता को मजबूत करने, रसद लागत को कम करने और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स निर्माताओं के लिए बाजार के समय पर पहुंच में सुधार लाने पर योजना के प्रभाव का कोई मूल्यांकन किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके प्रमुख निष्कर्ष क्या हैं?

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

(क) से (घ): भारत सरकार की नीतियां माननीय प्रधानमंत्री के मेक इन इंडिया और आत्मनिर्भर भारत के दृष्टिकोण से प्रेरित हैं। यह संपूर्ण इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के निर्माण और उद्योग के लिए विश्व स्तर पर प्रतिस्पर्धा करने के लिए एक सक्षम वातावरण बनाने पर केंद्रित है।

संशोधित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण क्लस्टर (ईएमसी 2.0)

इस दृष्टिकोण के भाग के रूप में, भारत सरकार ने अप्रैल 2020 में संशोधित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण क्लस्टर (ईएमसी 2.0) योजना को अधिसूचित किया।

यह योजना सामान्य सुविधाओं के साथ समर्पित समूहों को वित्त पोषित करके विश्व स्तरीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण अवसंरचना के निर्माण का समर्थन करती है। इसमें रेडी बिल्ट फैक्ट्री (आरबीएफ) शेड/प्लग एंड प्ले सुविधाओं के साथ तैयार औद्योगिक भूखंड जैसी साझा सुविधाएं और सुविधाएं शामिल हैं।

अब तक 11 ईएमसी और 2 सीएफसी (कॉमन फैसिलिटी सेंटर) परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है। ये 5,226.49 करोड़ रुपये की परियोजना लागत के साथ 4,399.68 एकड़ क्षेत्र को कवर करते हैं, जिसमें 2,492.74 करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता भी शामिल है। ये स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं 1,46,846 करोड़ रुपये के अनुमानित निवेश और लगभग 1.80 लाख नौकरियों के अनुमानित रोजगार के साथ देश भर के 10 राज्यों में स्थित हैं।

इसके अलावा, ईएमसी 2.0 योजना के अंतर्गत क्लस्टर के भीतर बिक्री योग्य/पट्टे योग्य क्षेत्र का कम से कम 10% रेडी बिल्ट फैक्ट्री (आरबीएफ) शेड के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है। स्वीकृत ईएमसी 2.0 पार्कों के अंतर्गत रेडी बिल्ट फैक्ट्री (आरबीएफ) शेड निर्माण के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं। अनुमोदित ईएमसी में 123 भूमि आवंटियों (विनिर्माताओं) से 1,13,000 करोड़ रुपये की निवेश प्रतिबद्धता पहले ही प्राप्त हो चुकी है। इसमें से 9 इकाइयों ने उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया है और 13,680 नौकरियों के रोजगार सृजन के साथ 12,569.69 करोड़ रुपये का निवेश किया है।

13 परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, एमएसएमई मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम संस्थान द्वारा ईएमसी 2.0 योजना का एक स्वतंत्र प्रभाव मूल्यांकन किया गया था।

मूल्यांकन में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण अवसंरचनाओं के त्वरित विकास, बेहतर आपूर्ति-श्रृंखला जवाबदेही, आरबीएफ/प्लग-एंड-प्ले सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता, लागत-कुशल लॉजिस्टिक्स

और महत्वपूर्ण प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगार सृजन के साथ-साथ क्लस्टर इकोसिस्टम के भीतर कौशल विकास पर प्रकाश डाला गया है।

विवरण

ईएमसी 2.0 योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं

#	राज्य	स्थान	क्षेत्रफल एकड़ में	परियोजना लागत (रु करोड़ में)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	ईएमसी- वाईएसआर, कोपार्थी कदपा, वाईएसआर जिला	540.00	748.76
2	हरियाणा	ईएमसी-आईएमटी सोहना, नुह जिला	500.00	662.08
3	महाराष्ट्र	ईएमसी-रंजनगांव पीएच. III, पुणे	297.11	492.85
4	कर्नाटक	ईएमसी कोतूर-बेलूर, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, धारवाड़ जिला	224.50	179.14
5	उत्तराखंड	ईएमसी- काशीपुर इटीग्रेटेड इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट काशीपुर, उधम सिंह नगर जिला	133.82	136.35
6	तेलंगाना	सीएफसी-हैदराबाद, नॉलेज सिटी, ग्राम राइदुर्ग, सेरिलिंगमपल्ली मंडल, रंगा रेड्डी जिला	1.00	104.63
7	तेलंगाना	ईएमसी-महबूबनगर, दिवितिपल्ली ग्राम, महबूबनगर जिला	377.65	569.66
8	तमिलनाडु	ईएमसी पिल्लईपक्कम (ग्राम), स्त्रिपेरुम्बुदुर तालुक (तालुक), कांचीपुरम (जिला)	379.30	424.55
9	कर्नाटक	ईएमसी-मैसूर, कोचानाहल्लि ग्राम, मैसूर	235.55	221.54
10	तमिलनाडु	ईएमसी-मनल्लूर, तिरुवल्लुर जिला	474.30	587.47
11	उत्तर प्रदेश	ईएमसी-गौतम बुद्ध नगर, सेक्टर-10, यमुन एक्सप्रेसवे, गौतम बुद्ध नगर	206.40	417.00
12	छत्तीसगढ़	सीएफसी-नया रायपुर ग्राम- तुता, सेक्टर 22, नया रायपुर	3.23	108.43
13	गुजरात	ईएमसी-धोलेरा, टीपी 2ए, एक्टिवेशन क्षेत्र, धोलेरा एसआइआर	1,026.82	574.03
		कुल	4,399.68	5,226.49

FAIR PRICE SHOPS IN PUNJAB

2789. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

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

(a) the details of the number of Fair Price Shops (FPS) currently operating in Punjab;

(b) the details of the average monthly commission or margin paid to FPS

dealers;

(c) whether any proposal from the Punjab Government or Dealer Associations to revise margins has been received to the Union Government and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that there have been instances of leakages from Fair Price Shops which caused hurdles in the implementation of the scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including the corrective measures taken by the Union Government in this regard?

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

(a): At present, a total of 19,814 Fair Price Shops (FPSs) are currently operational in Punjab.

(b) and (c): Central Government has no role to play in determining the actual rate of fair price shop dealers' margin/ commission/ honorarium etc. The Central Government only provides the assistance to States/UTs for meeting the expenditure towards intra-State movement & handling of foodgrains and fair price shop dealers' margin under the NFSA in accordance with the provisions of Food Security (Assistance to State Governments) Rules, 2015 which inter-alia provides for norms of expenditure and pattern of central sharing. In order to ensure viability of Fair Price Shops, the norms of FPS Dealers margin was enhanced w.e.f. 1 April 2022 as per the details given below:

Category of States	Component of FPS margin	Pre-revised norms (Rate in rupee per quintal)	Revised norms (Rate in rupee per quintal)
General Category States/UTs	FPS Dealers Margin	70	90
	Additional margin	17	21
Special category States/UTs	FPS Dealers Margin	143	180
	Additional margin	17	26

State Governments are free to fix the actual rates, which can be higher than the norms specified in the rules. Central assistance will be limited to the rates specified in the Rules or the actual average rates for the State as a whole, at which the expenditure was actually incurred by the State Government, whichever is lower.

No proposal to revise margin has been received from the State Govt. of Punjab.

(d) and (e): No such instance of leakages from Fair Price Shops causing hurdles in the implementation of the scheme has been reported. Further, all 19,814 (100%) Fair Price Shops (FPSs) in the Punjab have been automated by installing ePoS devices for the distribution of foodgrains in a transparent manner (electronically) through biometric/ Aadhaar authentication of beneficiaries. To ensure that entitled quantity of foodgrains is distributed to the eligible beneficiaries and to maintain transparency, all the States/UTs (including Punjab) have been requested to integrate electronic weighing scales with the electronic point of sales (ePoS) devices.

TELECAST OF VULGAR CONTENT

2790. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) the existing mechanism to check telecast of vulgar and sex related content through social media platforms illegally; and

(b) whether the Government proposes to make the existing laws more stringent keeping in view the fact that the said laws are not much effective to stop misuse of these platforms 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) and (b): The policies of the Government are aimed at ensuring an Open, Safe and Trusted and Accountable Internet for its users, including women and children.

The Government is committed to ensure that the Internet in India is free from any form of unlawful content or information, particularly vulgar and obscene content.

Legal frameworks to counter unlawful content on digital platforms

Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000

The IT Act and the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 (IT Rules, 2021), together, have put in place a stringent framework to deal with unlawful and harmful content in the digital space.

It imposes clear obligations on intermediaries to ensure accountability.

The IT Act provides punishment for various cyber offences such as privacy violations (section 66E), publishing or transmitting obscene or sexually explicit content (sections 67, 67A, 67B).

It also empowers Police to investigate offences (section 78), enter public place and search and arrest suspected person (section 80).

IT (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021

The IT Rules, 2021 cast due-diligence obligations on intermediaries, including social media intermediaries, and require them to implement these obligations effectively so as to prevent the hosting or transmission of unlawful content.

Key provisions under IT Rules, 2021:

Provision	Details
Restricted information under Rule 3(1)(b)	Restricts hosting, storing, transmitting, displaying or publishing information/content that, among other things, is: • obscene, pornographic, invasive of another's privacy, insulting or harassing on the basis of gender, racially or ethnically objectionable, or promoting hate or violence; • harmful to child; • deceives or misleads, including through deepfakes; • impersonates others, including via Artificial Intelligence; • threatens national security or public order; • violates any applicable law.
User Awareness Obligations	Intermediaries must clearly inform users through terms of service and user agreements about the consequences of sharing unlawful content, including content removal, account suspension, or termination.
Accountability in Content Removal	Intermediaries must act expeditiously to remove unlawful content upon court orders, reasoned intimation from Government, or user grievances, within prescribed timelines.
Grievance Redressal	• Intermediaries to appoint Grievance Officers

	• Mandates to resolve complaints through removal of unlawful content within 72 hours. • Content violating privacy, impersonating individuals, or showing nudity must be removed within 24 hours against any such complaint.
Grievance Appellate Committees (GACs) Mechanism	Users can appeal online at www.gac.gov.in if their complaints are not addressed by the intermediaries' Grievance Officers. GACs ensure accountability and transparency of content moderation decisions.
Assistance by Intermediaries to Government Agencies	Intermediaries must provide information under their control or assistance to authorised Government agencies for identity verification, or for the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of offences, including cyber security incidents.
Additional Obligations of significant social media intermediaries (SSMIs) (i.e., social media intermediaries having 50 lakhs or above registered user base in India)	• SSMIs offering messaging services must help law enforcement trace originators of serious or sensitive content. • SSMIs to use automated tools to detect and limit spread of certain unlawful content. • SSMIs to publish compliance reports, appoint local officers, and share physical address based in India for compliances and law enforcement coordination. • SSMIs to offer voluntary user verification, internal appeals, and fair hearing before taking suo-moto action.

In case of failure of the intermediaries to observe the legal obligations as provided in the IT Rules, 2021, they lose their exemption from third party information provided under section 79 of the IT Act.

They are liable for consequential action or prosecution as provided under any extant law.

Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023

The BNS, 2023 strengthens the legal framework to address offences involving online harm, obscenity, misinformation and other cyber-enabled crimes, including those committed through social media platforms.

- Provides punishment for offences like obscene acts (Section 296), sale of obscene material including display of any such content in electronic form (Section 294)
- Similarly, to address the negative effects of harmful content on OTT platforms, 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).
- OTT platforms are under obligation not to transmit any content which is prohibited by law for the time being in force.
- The Government has so far disabled public access in India for 43 OTT platforms for displaying obscene content.

IMPROVEMENT IN FUNCTIONING OF AKASHVANI AND DOORDARSHAN

2791. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:

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

(a) the details of action taken by the Government to improve the functioning and competitiveness of Akashvani and Doordarshan in view of the strong competition posed by private broadcasters;

- (b) the details of measures implemented by the Government to enhance the popularity of Doordarshan's programmes, boost the Television Rating Points (TRP) ratings of its channels and increase advertising revenue;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to adopt and upgrade new technologies and equipment at Akashvani and Doordarshan stations across the country; and
- (d) the total revenue generated by the Government by Akashvani and Doordarshan from the Private Advertisement segment during the last three years along with the details of initiatives undertaken to further increase income from such Advertisements?

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

(a) to (d): The Government of India is taking sustained measures to strengthen the functioning and audience reach of Doordarshan and Akashvani in an increasingly competitive broadcasting environment.

To improve content quality and variety, a simplified Content Sourcing Policy was introduced in 2024 to enable wider participation and faster acquisition of programmes.

New programmes are launched regularly and local artists are engaged by Regional and State Centres to produce content in regional languages. Artist and Casual Assignee rates have also been revised to attract better talent and ultimately support quality local content across 66 Programme Production Centres of Doordarshan.

Live coverage of major national events is regularly undertaken to ensure wide public outreach. Some of the examples include Mahakumbh 2025 (Prayagraj), WAVES 2025 (Mumbai) and ISRO satellite launches.

Technological upgradation includes telecast of several DD channels in High Definition (HD), and strengthening digital presence through the launch of the OTT platform “WAVES”. DD and other channels are integrated on WAVES OTT, Online NewsONAIR Mobile app, etc.

Akashvani has also launched audio-visual podcast series, namely “The Akashvani Podcast” and “Akashvani Originals”.

Structural reforms have been carried out at Akashvani, including defined roles for Cluster Heads/Heads of Offices, focus on revenue generation, content improvement and market outreach.

Alternative broadcasting modes such as apps, OTT and social media are being leveraged, supported by cross-channel publicity and coordinated marketing efforts.

Modernization and upgradation of Prasar Bharati are being undertaken under the Broadcasting Infrastructure and Network Development (BIND) Scheme (2021-26) with an outlay of ₹2,539.61 crore.

It focuses on digitalization, replacement of legacy systems, studio and transmitter upgradation, coverage expansion and adoption of new technologies. Measures to further enhance revenue also include improved client engagement, revenue-oriented content planning, multi-platform promotion and integrated advertising strategies.

The total revenue generated by Akashvani and Doordarshan from the non-Government advertisement segment during 2022–25 stood at ₹587.78 crore.

PM-SGBY IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2792. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

- (a) the progress of Pradhan Mantri- Surya Ghar Muft Bijlee Yojana (PM-SGBY) particularly in the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) whether it is true that out of the target of one crore households so far only sixteen lakh households have been benefited under the said Yojana;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) the measures taken by the Government to speed up the rooftop solar installations under the said Yojana; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to create awareness about the Yojana in the country including Andhra Pradesh?

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): As on 11.12.2025, under PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY) a total of 19,59,062 RTS systems have been installed across the country, benefitting 24,51,329 households. Out of these, 77,452 RTS systems have been

installed in the state of Andhra Pradesh, benefitting 80,132 households. The state-wise details of progress made under the PMSG: MBY are given in the **Statement.**

The Ministry has taken following measures to speed up the rooftop solar installations under the scheme across the country including in the state of Andhra Pradesh:

- Online process from registration to disbursal of subsidy directly into the bank account of the residential consumer through National Portal.
- Availability of collateral free loan from nationalized banks at concessional interest rate of repo-rate plus 50 bps i.e. 5.75% per annum for the present with tenure of 10 years.
- Simplified the regulatory approval process by waiving technical feasibility requirement and introducing auto load enhancement upto 10 kW.
- Included RESCO/ Utility led Aggregation (ULA) Models.
- Net metering agreement has been made part of application in the National Portal.
- Simplified process for registration of vendors to ensure sufficient and qualified vendors are available.
- Capacity building and training programmes being conducted for creating skilled manpower.
- Creating awareness about the scheme, through awareness and outreach program such as print advertising in leading newspapers, TV commercials

campaigns, Radio campaigns across FM stations including regional channels, etc., in the country.

- Regular monitoring of the progress of the scheme at different levels including with states/DISCOMs.
- Conducting regional review meetings.
- Established grievance redressal mechanism for timely resolution of grievances. A Call Centre with telephone number 15555 is operational in 12 languages.

(e): The Ministry has taken various steps to create awareness about the PMSG: MBY, through awareness and outreach programs such as print advertising in leading newspapers, TV commercials campaigns, Radio campaigns across FM stations, including regional channels, etc., in the country, including the state of Andhra Pradesh.

Additionally, in the state of Andhra Pradesh, state DISCOMs and New & Renewable Energy Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Ltd., (NREDCAP) are creating awareness about PMSG: MBY through following measures:

- Electronic and Print Media Advertisements
- Radio Advertisements
- Door-to-Door Campaigns Conducted by DISCOMs
- Distribution of Leaflets, Pamphlets, and Informational Materials in urban and rural areas to spread awareness among the general public.

- Exhibitions and Awareness Camps at Public Places and Government Organisations.

STATEMENT

State wise details of progress made under the PMSG: MBY (As on 11.12.2025)

S No.	State/UT	Installations (No.)	Households Benefitted (No.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	77,452	80,132
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1
3	Assam	64,652	65,290
4	Bihar	13,725	14,373
5	Chhattisgarh	16,964	18,313
6	Goa	1,319	1,611
7	Gujarat	4,95,417	7,13,676
8	Haryana	45,218	50,715
9	Himachal Pradesh	5,594	5,717
10	Jharkhand	1,316	1,318
11	Karnataka	14,533	22,896
12	Kerala	1,70,009	1,74,879
13	Madhya Pradesh	78,586	81,885
14	Maharashtra	3,66,593	5,84,208
15	Manipur	681	681
16	Meghalaya	32	32
17	Mizoram	741	743
18	Nagaland	130	130
19	Odisha	24,134	24,485
20	Punjab	10,480	10,590
21	Rajasthan	1,09,511	1,12,509
22	Sikkim	23	23
23	Tamil Nadu	48,912	56,525
24	Telangana	23,823	34,258
25	Tripura	1,622	1,633
26	Uttarakhand	55,560	55,722
27	Uttar Pradesh	3,04,168	3,07,424
28	West Bengal	1,108	1,171
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	147	166
30	Chandigarh	959	959
31	Jammu & Kashmir	16,212	16,212
32	Ladakh	1,093	1,093
33	Lakshadweep	688	688

S No.	State/UT	Installations (No.)	Households Benefitted (No.)
34	NCT of Delhi	5,096	8,708
35	Puducherry	2,080	2,080
36	DNH and DD	483	483
	Total	19,59,062	24,51,329

JIYO PARSI SCHEME

2793. SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:

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

(a) the current population trend of the Parsi community in the country and whether any recent demographic assessment has been undertaken in connection with the Jiyo Parsi Scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any evaluation or impact study of the Jiyo Parsi Scheme since its launch;

(c) if so, the key findings regarding its effectiveness in reversing or stabilising population decline;

(d) the details of major components and eligibility criteria under the scheme including the income limit prescribed for availing benefits under the medical assistance component;

(e) the details of financial and physical achievements under the Jiyo Parsi Scheme during the last five years, including the number of beneficiaries supported and the total expenditure incurred; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to expand or revise the scheme in view of demographic trends and if so, the details thereof?

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

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

- i) Medical Assistance – to provide financial assistance to Parsi couples for treatment for infertility, pregnancy complications and new-born complications; this is available to Parsi couples with annual family income upto Rs 30 lakh.
- ii) Health of Community – to provide financial assistance to Parsi couples towards care of children and dependent elderly family members; this is available to Parsi couples with annual family income upto Rs 15 lakh.
- iii) Advocacy – to create awareness about the benefits available under the scheme.

The assistance under the scheme is being released to the beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode after biometric authentication and other verifications by the respective State Governments.

During the last 5 years (i.e., 2020-21 to 2024-25), expenditure of Rs 17.64 crore was incurred and 232 babies were born under the scheme.

An evaluation study of the scheme was conducted by International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) during 2025. According to the report submitted by IIPS, the scheme has been largely successful in reaching its intended population and there was a near-universal acknowledgement among the respondents about the usefulness of the scheme in increasing the Parsi population.

The scheme is being considered for continuation during the next Finance Commission cycle.

पीएमजीकेएवाई में कमी

2794. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:

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

(क) क्या प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (पीएम-जीकेएवाई) के अंतर्गत आबंटन कम कर दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश भर में उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत राज्य-वार कुल कितने लाभार्थी शामिल हैं;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उक्त योजना को किस तिथि तक बढ़ाया गया है; और

(घ) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत व्यय किए जा रहे धन का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (पीएम-जीकेएवाई) के तहत खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग (डीएफपीडी) ने आबंटन में कोई कमी नहीं की है। खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एनएफएसए)/पीएमजीकेएवाई के तहत सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को खाद्यान्न का आबंटन राज्य सरकार द्वारा रिपोर्ट की गई लाभार्थियों की

पहचान के आधार पर और राज्य के पीडीएस पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध लाभार्थियों के डाटा के आधार पर करता है। पीएमजीकेवाई योजना जो एनएफएसए लाभार्थियों को निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न प्रदान करता है, को दिसंबर 2028 तक बढ़ा दिया गया है।

(घ): राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को पीएमजीकेवाई के तहत वितरित, खाद्यान्नों की खरीद और वितरण पर हुए व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति की जाती है। खाद्यान्न की खरीद, भंडारण, अधिशेष राज्यों से कमी वाले राज्यों में खाद्यान्न की आवाजाही पर किए गए व्यय और बफर स्टॉक की रखरखाव लागत पर किए गए व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति के रूप में एफसीआई को भी निधि जारी की जाती है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान एफसीआई और विकेंद्रीकृत खरीद (डीसीपी) राज्यों को जारी की गई खाद्य सब्सिडी का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

(आंकड़े करोड़ में)			
वर्ष	एफसीआई	डीसीपी राज्य	कुल
2022-23	200219.20	72282.50	272501.70
2023-24	139661.03	71732.82	211393.85
2024-25	129089.40	70410.60	199500.00
2025-26 (दिनांक 10.12.2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार)	97768	50651.63	148419.63

RESPONSE TO OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS BY MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

2795. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

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

(a) the details of the expected timeline or mandated period within which Government authorities are required to reply to an official communication from a Member of Parliament (such as, response is expected within 30, 60, or 90

days) for Zila Parishad, Municipalities, departments under the State Government and Ministries under the Union Government; and

(b) the norms, rules or procedures governing coordination and communication between Government departments and Lok Sabha Members of Parliament?

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

(a) and (b): The Government has laid down the procedure and guidelines as contained in Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure (CSMOP) for, inter-alia, dealing with official communications received from the Members of Parliament, State Governments and Ministries under the Union Government. It is laid down in CSMOP that such communications should be attended to promptly. Where a communication is addressed to the Minister, the Minister himself should as far as practicable, reply to it. Each communication received from the Members of Parliament will be acknowledged within 15 days, followed by a reply within the next 15 days of acknowledgement sent. Where any delay is anticipated in sending a final reply, or information has to be obtained from another Ministry or another office, an interim reply will be sent within 15 days (from the date of receipt) indicating the possible date by which a final reply can

be given. The guidelines are available at <https://darpg.gov.in/relatedlinks/csmop>

राजस्थान में सौर संयंत्र

2796. श्रीमती संजना जाटव:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार को राजस्थान के भरतपुर जिले के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्रों और बायोगैस इकाइयों सहित नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा के उपयोग की स्थिति की जानकारी है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो सतत ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) उक्त जिले में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षमता में वृद्धि का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) यदि नहीं, तो उक्त जिले में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा के विकास में कमी के क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (घ): भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 2030 तक 500 गीगावाट गैर-जीवाश्म ऊर्जा क्षमता की प्रतिबद्धता को साकार करने के लिए, देश में सौर विद्युत और जैव ऊर्जा (बायो एनर्जी) सहित नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा के विकास और स्थापना को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों की शुरुआत करने सहित विभिन्न उपाय और पहल की हैं, जैसा कि **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

राजस्थान सरकार ने राज्य में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राजस्थान एकीकृत स्वच्छ ऊर्जा नीति, वर्ष 2024 भी जारी की है। इस नीति का लक्ष्य वर्ष 2029-30 तक राज्य में 125 गीगावाट नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षमता का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करना है।

प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना के अंतर्गत, योजना के राष्ट्रीय पोर्टल पर 3023 आवेदन प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं और दिनांक 11.12.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, राजस्थान के भरतपुर जिले में 863 रूफटॉप सोलर प्लांट स्थापित किए गए हैं।

पीएम-कुसुम योजना के तहत, दिनांक 30.11.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, भरतपुर जिले में घटक-ए के तहत 3 मेगावाट क्षमता के सौर संयंत्र, घटक-बी के तहत 203 सौर कृषि पंप और घटक-सी के तहत 666 ग्रिड से जुड़े कृषि पंप स्थापित/सौरीकृत किए जा चुके हैं।

विवरण

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

- ग्रिड कनेक्टेड सौर, पवन, पवन-सौर हाइब्रिड और सतत एवं प्रेषण योग्य नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा (एफडीआरई) परियोजनाओं से विद्युत की खरीद के लिए टैरिफ आधारित स्पर्धात्मक बोली प्रक्रिया के लिए मानक बोली दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं।
- नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा खपत को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा खरीद बाध्यता (आरपीओ) के बाद नवीकरणीय उपभोग बाध्यता (आरसीओ) टूजेक्ट्री 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 नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों से खपत की निर्दिष्ट मात्रा भी शामिल है।
- ऑटोमेटिक रूट के अंतर्गत 100 प्रतिशत तक प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) की अनुमति दी गई है।
- 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 महाभियान (पीएम जनमन) तथा धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीएजेजीयूए) नेशनल ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन मिशन, ऑफशोर विंड एनर्जी प्रोजेक्ट्स के

लिए वायबिलिटी गैप फंडिंग (VGF) स्कीम के अंतर्गत नई सौर विद्युत योजना (जनजातीय तथा पीवीटीजी बस्तियों/गांवों के लिए) की शुरुआत की गई।

- सौर पार्कों और अल्ट्रा मेगा सौर विद्युत परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिए, अक्षय ऊर्जा डेवलपर्स को बड़े स्तर पर अक्षय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की स्थापना हेतु भूमि एवं ट्रांसमिशन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए योजना का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है।
- 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 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।
- सौर फोटोवोल्टिक उत्पादों (जैसे, सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल, सौर पीवी इन्वर्टर और स्टोरेज बैटरी) तथा सौर जल तापन प्रणालियों के लिए गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण आदेश अधिसूचित किए गए।
- ऊर्जा भंडारण प्रणालियों को बढ़ावा देने और विकसित करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय फ्रेमवर्क जारी किया गया।
- भारत के लिए संसाधन पर्याप्तता योजना फ्रेमवर्क के दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए।
- 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 ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के लिए राष्ट्रीय पुनर्शक्तिकरण एवं जीवन विस्तार नीति, 2023 जारी की गई है।

- अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के विकास हेतु अपतटीय क्षेत्रों के पट्टे के अनुदान को विनियमित करने के लिए विदेश मंत्रालय की दिनांक 19 दिसंबर 2023 की अधिसूचना के माध्यम से अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा पट्टा नियम, 2023 अधिसूचित किए गए हैं।
- प्रोटोटाइप पवन टरबाइन मॉडल की स्थापना के लिए दिनांक 12 जून 2025 को संशोधित दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए।
- पवन टरबाइन मॉडल को पवन टरबाइन मॉडलों और विनिर्माताओं की संशोधित सूची (आरएलएमएम) में शामिल करने/अद्यतन करने की प्रक्रिया दिनांक 31 जुलाई 2025 को जारी की गई। इस संशोधन के तहत आरएलएमएम का नाम बदलकर मॉडलों और विनिर्माताओं की अनुमोदित सूची [एएलएमएम (पवन)] कर दिया गया है और इसमें सूचीबद्ध कंपोनेंटों जैसे ब्लेड, टावर, जनरेटर, गियरबॉक्स और विशेष बियरिंग (मुख्य, पिच और यॉ बियरिंग) का उपयोग अनिवार्य किया गया है। साथ ही, डेटा केंद्रों को भारत के भीतर स्थानांतरित करना अनिवार्य है और वास्तविक समय डेटा को भारत से बाहर स्थानांतरित करने पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया है।
- ALMM-विंड और ALMM – विंड टर्बाइन कंपोनेंट्स (ALMM-WTC) के लिए मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रिया (SOP) दिनांक 29 अक्टूबर 2025 को जारी की गई, जिसमें आवेदन, सत्यापन, फैक्ट्री निरीक्षण, कंपोनेंट मूल्यांकन और मॉडल पंजीकरण की संपूर्ण प्रक्रिया का विवरण दिया 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 अवसंरचना को बढ़ाने के लिए वर्ष 2030 तक की ट्रांसमिशन योजना तैयार की गई है।

- “विद्युत (विलंब भुगतान अधिभार और संबंधित मामले) नियम (एलपीएस नियम)” अधिसूचित किए गए हैं।
- सभी के लिए किफायती, भरोसेमंद और सतत हरित ऊर्जा तक पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से दिनांक 06 जून, 2022 को विद्युत (हरित ऊर्जा खुली पहुंच के माध्यम से नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा) नियम, 2022 अधिसूचित किए गए हैं। वितरण लाइसेंसधारी को उसी विद्युत प्रभाग में स्थित कुल मिलाकर सौ किलोवाट या इससे अधिक के एकल या बहु एकल कनेक्शन के माध्यम से 100 किलोवाट या इससे अधिक की संविदा मांग के साथ किसी भी उपभोक्ता को हरित ऊर्जा खुली पहुंच (ग्रीन एनर्जी ओपन एक्सेस) की अनुमति है।
- एक्सचेंजों के माध्यम से नवीकरणीय 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 नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा उत्पादकों को समय पर भुगतान सुनिश्चित हो सके।

MOBILE & INTERNET INFRASTRUCTURE - DARJEELING & KALIMPONG DISTRICTS

2797. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

(a) the details of telecom infrastructure works completed or sanctioned since 2019 (towers, fibre kms, BharatNet, PM-WANI) in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts;

(b) the number of USOF-funded towers sanctioned/installed in each district since 2019; and

(c) the timeline and plan for achieving full 5G coverage in these districts?

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

(a): Details of telecom towers installed in **Darjeeling & Kalimpong** districts, is as below:

S.no	District	As on 30.11.2025	As on 31.03.2019
1	Darjeeling	1152	915
2	Kalimpong	224	93

Under BharatNet project, in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts, 92 Gram Panchayats (GPs) & 41 GPs have been planned respectively for providing broadband connectivity and 22GPs have been made service ready in Darjeeling so far.

Under PMWANI scheme (approved in December 2020), as on 30.11.2025, 122 Wi-Fi hotspots are installed in Darjeeling and 01 Wi-Fi hotspot is installed in Kalimpong.

(b): As on 30.11.2025, Digital Bharat Nidhi (Erstwhile USOF) funded mobile Towers made On- Air under 4G Saturation scheme in the Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts of West Bengal are as under:

District	Tower Planned	Tower on Air
DARJEELING	3	-
KALIMPONG	13	5
Total	16	5

(c): The total number of 5G BTSs installed in **Darjeeling & Kalimpong** districts, **as on 30.11.2025** is as below:

S.no	District	Count of 5G BTSs
1	Darjeeling	699
2	Kalimpong	85

Deployment of 5G BTS by telecom service providers, in any specified geographical location, depends on number of factors including techno-commercial feasibility, penetration of 5G compatible devices and availability of necessary RoW permissions.

ROBs/RUBs/RAILWAY INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN PUNJAB

2798. DR. AMAR SINGH:

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

- (a) the details of all proposed Road Over Bridges (ROBs), Road Under Bridges (RUBs) and other related railway infrastructure development projects planned/approved in the State of Punjab;
- (b) the current status of each project proposed, sanctioned, under construction, completed along with expected timelines for commencement and completion;
- (c) whether any new ROB/RUB proposals have been received from the Government of Punjab/local authorities during the last three years and if so, the action taken thereon;
- (d) the total estimated expenditure for these projects and the share of funding between the Railways and the State Government; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expedite critical infrastructure works in Punjab to enhance public safety and improve road/rail connectivity?

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

(a) to (e): Sanctioning of proposals for construction of ROB/RUBs in lieu of Level Crossings is a continuous and dynamic process of Indian Railways. Such works are prioritised and taken up on the basis of its impact on safety in train operations, mobility of trains & impact for road users and feasibility etc.

Nos. of ROB/RUBs constructed on Indian Railways during the period 2004-14 vis a vis 2014-25 (Oct'25) is as under:

Period	ROBs/ RUBs constructed
2004-14	4,148 Nos.
2014-25 (Oct'25)	13,653 Nos

As on 01.11.2025, 4,689 Nos. ROB/RUBs are sanctioned at the cost of ₹1,11,583 Cr on Indian Railways including 95 Nos. Road Over Bridge (ROB)/Road Under Bridge (RUB) at a cost of ₹ 1,317 crore in the State of Punjab, which are at various stages of planning and execution.

Proposals/requests/suggestions/representations, both formal and informal, for ROB/RUBs across the country are received on the basis of demands raised by State Governments, Members of Parliament, elected representatives, organizations/rail users etc. at various levels including Railway

Board, Zonal Railways, Divisional Offices 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. Budget allocation for Infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Punjab is as under:

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹225 crore/year
2025-26	₹ 5,421 Cr. (More than 24 times)

As on 01.04.2025, 09 projects (04 new line and 05 doubling) of total length 714 Km, costing ₹ 21,926 crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Punjab are in different stages of planning/sanctioning/execution, out of which 115 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹ s8,079 crore has been incurred upto March' 2025. The summary is as under:

Category	No. of projects	Total Length	Length Commissioned	Expenditure upto March 2025 (₹ in Crore)
New line	04	252 Km	64 Km	7,359
Doubling /multitracking	05	462 Km	51 Km	720
Total	09	714 Km	115 Km	8,079

Details of some of the recently completed projects falling fully/partly in the State of Punjab are as under:

S. No.	Project	Cost (₹ in Cr.)
1	Chakki Bank-Bharoli Doubling (3 Km)	15
2	Jakhal- Mansa Doubling (45 Km)	163
3	Mirthal-Bhangala Beas River Doubling (2.5 Km)	74
4	Ambala-Dhapper-chandigarh Doubling (45 Km)	339
5	Mansa – Bhatinda Doubling (49 Km)	216
6	Amritsar -Chheharta Doubling (7 Km)	31
7	Jallandhar-Pathankot-Jammu Tawi Doubling (209 km)	850
8	Kathua-Madhopur Punjab - doubling including Bridge on Ravi (2.5 Km)	257
9	Rajpura-Bhatinda Doubling (173 Km)	2,459

Some of the projects falling fully/partly in the State of Punjab which have been taken up are as under:

S.N.	Project	Cost (₹ in Cr.)
1.	Nangal Dam-Talwara- Mukerian New line (143 Km)	2,018
2.	Bhanupalli-Bilaspur-Beri New Line (63 Km)	6,753
3.	Qadian-Beas New Line (40 km)	842
4.	Ferozpur-Patti New Line (26 Km)	300
5.	Rama Mandi (Raman)-Maur Mandi (Maur) via Talwandi Sabo (29 km) New Line	154
6.	Ludhiana-Kila Raipur doubling (19 Km)	238
7.	Ludhiana-Mullanpur doubling (21 Km)	235
8.	Rajpura-Mohali New Line (18 km)	443

Government of India is geared up to execute projects, however success depends upon the support of Government of Punjab. 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.	Ferozpur-Patti new line	166	0	166
2.	Alal-Himmatana Chord line	20	0	20
3.	Qadian-Beas New Line	151	0	151

4.	Rama Mandi(Raman)- Talwandi Sabo New Line	85	0	85

Firozpur-Patti New line (26 km) situated fully in Punjab is an important project near the international border. Land for project was to be handed over free of cost for this project by State Govt. of Punjab. Total 166 Ha land is to be acquired in the districts of Firozpur and Tarn Taran. Award for entire land has been published in Mar'23. However, disbursement of award has not been done by state govt. considering delay in execution of this important border area project, Ministry of Railways has decided to take up Firozpur-Patti New line (26 km) through its own funding.

In last three years i.e. 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and current financial year 2025-26, 22 surveys (09 New Line, 12 Doubling and 01 Gauge Conversion) covering a total length of 2,101 Km have been taken up falling partly/fully in the State of Punjab.

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

Completion of Railway project/s depends on various factors which include the following:

- Land acquisition by State Government
- Forest clearance
- Shifting of infringing utilities
- Statutory clearances from various authorities
- Geological and topographical conditions of area
- Law and order situation in the area of project site
- Number of working months in a year for particular project site etc.

All these factors affect the completion time and cost of the project/s.

CoEs UNDER CRITICAL MINERAL MISSION

2799. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

- (a) the details of the list of Centres of Excellence (CoEs) proposed, under construction and presently functional across the country, State-wise;
- (b) the details of the total number of individuals part of such CoE's over the last five years across the country, CoE-wise;
- (c) the details of the total number of research initiatives proposed, under consideration and presently implemented in each CoE;

(d) the details of the total amount of funding allocated, released and utilised during the last five years, CoE-wise; and

(e) whether the Government has any plans of expanding the number of CoE's in the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e): Centres of Excellence (CoEs) is an initiative under the National Critical Minerals Mission (NCMM) for focussed research & development (R&D) to strengthen domestic capabilities in the critical mineral value chain. NCMM was set up in January 2025, following which the guidelines for CoEs were issued in April 2025. As per guidelines, existing institutions including academic and R&D institutes, fulfilling prescribed criteria, are recognized as CoEs. Nine premier institutes of the country have been recognized as CoEs under NCMM. Details are as under:

State	Name of recognized CoE	Date of recognition
Maharashtra	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bombay	01.08.2025
Telangana	IIT, Hyderabad	01.08.2025
	Non Ferrous Materials Technology Development Centre (NFTDC), Hyderabad	01.08.2025
	Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology (CMET), Hyderabad	24.10.2025
Uttarakhand	IIT, Roorkee	01.08.2025
Jharkhand	IIT – Indian School of Mines (ISM), Dhanbad	01.08.2025
	Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) – National Metallurgical Laboratory (NML), Jamshedpur	01.08.2025
Karnataka	Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bengaluru	24.10.2025
Odisha	CSIR – Institute of Minerals & Materials Technology (IMMT), Bhubaneswar	01.08.2025

Each CoE operates as a consortium, on a Hub & Spoke model, to leverage the core competence of constituent industry and academic spokes. The nine recognized CoEs have together brought in over 80 industry and academic/R&D spokes.

In line with 'Whole of Government' approach, the recognized CoEs under NCMM are eligible to seek financial support for specific R&D projects from any R&D scheme of the Government, including Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) for critical mineral R&D.

देश में आकाशवाणी केंद्र

2800. श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

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

(क) वर्तमान में देश भर में स्थापित आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) देश भर में वर्तमान में मूल कार्यक्रम का निर्माण और प्रसारण करने वाले आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि वर्तमान में कई आकाशवाणी केंद्र मूल कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करने के बजाय अन्य आकाशवाणी केंद्रों के कार्यक्रमों को रिले कर रहे हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) राजस्थान के भीलवाड़ा और उदयपुर जिलों में पांच वर्ष पूर्व स्थापित आकाशवाणी केंद्रों से अन्य आकाशवाणी केंद्रों के कार्यक्रमों को रिले करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(च) क्या सरकार की भीलवाड़ा और उदयपुर आकाशवाणी केंद्रों द्वारा मूल कार्यक्रमों का निर्माण और प्रसारण करने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. एल. मुरुगन):

(क) से (च): वर्तमान में, आकाशवाणी के 591 प्रसारण स्टेशन देशभर में कार्यरत हैं। इनमें से 230 स्टेशनों में मूल कार्यक्रमों के निर्माण और प्रसारण के लिए स्टूडियो सुविधा उपलब्ध है।

शेष 361 स्टेशन प्रसारण की पहुंच बढ़ाने के लिए अन्य आकाशवाणी केंद्रों के कार्यक्रमों की रिले करते हैं।

इन प्रसारण स्टेशनों का राज्यवार विवरण वेबसाइट <https://prasarbharati.gov.in> पर उपलब्ध है।

भीलवाड़ा में स्थित एक 100 वाट एफएम रिले स्टेशन (जिसे 28.04.2023 को रिले स्टेशन के रूप में चालू किया गया था) विविध भारती सेवा का प्रसारण करता है।

आकाशवाणी उदयपुर के पास कार्यक्रमों के निर्माण और प्रसारण के लिए स्टूडियो की सुविधा उपलब्ध है। यह विविध भारती सेवा (एफएम) पर स्थानीय स्तर पर कार्यक्रमों का निर्माण करता है। आकाशवाणी भीलवाड़ा सहित प्रसार भारती के रिले स्टेशन पूरे देश में स्थापित किए गए हैं, जिनका उद्देश्य अन्य आकाशवाणी स्टेशनों द्वारा निर्मित कार्यक्रमों का पुनः प्रसारण करना है।

इससे तकनीकी और मानव संसाधनों का सर्वोत्तम उपयोग सुनिश्चित होता है और सार्वजनिक प्रसारण की व्यापक जनसंपर्क क्षमता बढ़ती है, जिससे कार्यक्रम की गुणवत्ता बनी रहती है।

E-AUCTION NORMS OF SELLING COAL

2801. DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has changed the e-auction norms of selling coal during the last five years;
- (b) if so, the reasons for such changes;
- (c) whether the changes have facilitated participation of more buyers and more income to the Government; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Government has approved in March, 2022, a new mechanism for e-auction of coal by the coal companies. The erstwhile sectoral e-auction windows of coal companies have been done away with and all the non-linkage coal of the coal companies is now sold through one e-auction window [Single Window Mode Agnostic (SWMA) e-auction] of Coal India Limited/Singareni Collieries Company Limited. This single window mode agnostic e-auction (SWMA e-auction) caters to all the Sectors viz. Power & Non-Regulated Sector including traders. The changes in the e-auction scheme were made in order to remove market distortions and to enhance fair competition amongst the coal consumers.

(c) and (d): SWMA e-auction of coal facilitates easy availability of coal through a simple, transparent and consumer friendly online system to all sections of coal buyers across the country. Any Indian Buyer (viz. individual, partnership firm, companies etc.) can participate in e-auction for procurement of coal. Coal booking through the e-auction mechanism is based on market-linked variables,

including sectoral demand fluctuations and commercial strategy by participating consumers.

With the launch of SWMA e-auction by CIL in January, 2023, the booked quantity in the e-auctions has increased from 53.37 Million Tonne (MT) in the FY 2022-23 to 89.38 MT in FY 2024-25, with a growth of about 67.5%.

PRICE REPORTING CENTRES

2802. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

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

- (a) the objectives of the Price Reporting Centres (PRCs) under the Price Monitoring Division;
- (b) whether these objectives have been achieved as per the targets;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the details of the number of price reporting centres in the Country;
- (e) whether it is a fact that some States do not even have one price reporting centre, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to address this; and
- (f) the time when the PRCs were last surveyed and expanded by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI B. L. VERMA):

(a) to (f): Department of Consumer Affairs monitors daily prices of 38 food commodities reported by Price Reporting Centres (PRCs) that have been set up with Central assistance by State Governments and UT Administrations across the country. The objective of PRCs is to report the daily prices to the Price Monitoring Division of Department of Consumer Affairs. The daily report of prices are collated and the indicative price trends are duly analysed for taking appropriate decisions regarding release of stocks from the buffer, rationalisation of export-import policy etc. to maintain availability and affordability of essential food commodities to the consumers. The objectives of PRCs are achieved as per the targets.

As on date, there are 575 Price Reporting Centres covering 35 States/UTs. The Union Territory of Lakshadweep has not set up a Price Reporting Centre. In order to further improve the representativeness of prices data, the Department of Consumer Affairs had, in 2022-23, requested all the States and UTs to set up Price Reporting Centres in districts wherever feasible. As a result, the number of Price Reporting Centres has increased from 178 in December, 2021 to 575 in November, 2025.

BAGGAGE REGULATIONS FOR TRAIN PASSENGERS

2803. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

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

- (a) whether it is true that Railways is going to implement strict baggage regulations for train passengers on the lines of practice being followed at airport;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the action will be taken by Railways if there are no scanning machines at railways stations;
- (d) whether there is any proposal to increase/decrease the permissible luggage in the new arrangement; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): At present, class-wise maximum limit has been prescribed for carriage of luggage by the passenger along with him/her inside the compartments. Class-wise free allowance and maximum limit prescribed for carriage of luggage inside the compartment is as under:

Class	Maximum Limit (in kg)	Free Allowance (in kg)
AC 1 st	150	70
First Class/AC 2 tier	100	50
AC 3 tier/AC Chair Car	40	40
Sleeper Class	80	40
Second Class	70	35

The maximum limit includes free allowance.

Passengers are allowed to book and carry excess luggage beyond free allowance with him/her in the compartment up to the maximum limit as per class as tabulated above on payment of charges at 1.5 times of luggage rate. Trunks,

suitcases and boxes having outside measurement of 100 cmx60 cmx25 cm (lengthxbreadthxheight) are allowed to be carried in the passenger compartments as personal luggage. If the trunks, suitcases and boxes which outside measurement exceed any one of the dimensions, such articles are required to be booked and carried in the brakevan (SLRs)/Parcel vans and not in the passenger's compartments. Also, merchandized items are not allowed for booking and carriage in the compartment as personal luggage.

Over and above the prescribed limit mentioned above, excess luggage is carried in Brake van (SLRs) of the trains subject to maximum limit prescribed to be booked in brake vans as luggage.

Police and public order are state subjects under the Seventh schedule to the Constitution of India and, as such, State Governments are responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and maintain law and order etc. on Railways through their law enforcement agencies viz. Government Railway Police (GRP)/District Police. However, Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of GRP/District Police to provide better protection and security of passenger area and passengers and for matters connected therewith.

The following preventive measures are carried out by railways;

- Random manually bag checks are conducted by RPF personnel with the help of Hand Held Metal Detector (HHMD).

- Door Frame Metal Detector (DFMD) have been installed at Entry & Exit gates of stations to facilitate the detection of metallic and prohibited items being carried by passengers.
- Joint checks with other agencies are carried out to prevent the carriages of prohibited items.
- Passengers movement is closely monitored through CCTV cameras.
- Joints checks and coordination are being ensured with Government Railway Police (GRP) and Local Police to avoid any unusual incidents.
- Dog squad is deployed at entry/exit points and parcel office of stations for intensive checking time to time.
- Announcements through public address system and visual displays are made to educate passengers for not carrying prohibited items and to report any unattended luggage to RPF/GRP.

INDIA'S INCENTIVE PROGRAMME

2804. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

(a) whether India's incentive programme is one of the most generous initiatives in the world in addition to the 50 per cent incentive from the Centre and some States have provided a top-up incentive through their respective policies and therefore, 75 per cent of the cost of setting up a unit is subsidised and remaining

would be committed under the India Semiconductor Mission programme and States are seeking more funds from the Union Government to take forward projects; and

(b) if so, the details along with its 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): Semiconductor is a foundational and strategically critical sector that underpins almost every aspect of modern life. Its development strategy is inspired by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat and Make in India, Make for the world.

Many countries including those with mature semiconductor ecosystems provide substantial financial support to semiconductor manufacturing. This ensures national and economic security, strengthens supply-chain resilience, and maintains technological leadership.

In line with this, Government introduced the Semicon India programme with an aim to develop semiconductor ecosystem ranging from talentpool, design, fabrication, assembly, testing, packing, and module manufacturing.

Details of the programme can be accessed from the website

<https://www.ism.gov.in/>.

Indian Semiconductor Mission

Government has approved 10 manufacturing units including 2 fabs and 8 ATMPs/OSATs spanning across 6 states with an investment of Rs 1.6 Lakh Crore.

Under the Design Linked Incentive (DLI) Scheme, 23 companies have been supported for 24 chip and System-on-Chip (SoC) designs, with a total project value of ₹920 crore.

These designs cater to applications such as satellite communication, drones, surveillance cameras, Internet of Things (IoT) devices, LED drivers, AI devices, telecom equipment and smart meters.

Further, as infrastructure support, free design tool (EDA) access has been provided to 94 startups enabling 47 lakh hours of design tool usage.

To encourage India's young engineers, Government is also providing latest design tools (EDA) to 397 universities and start-ups. Using these tools, chip designers from more than 46 universities have designed and fabricated 56 chips at Semiconductor Laboratory (SCL), Mohali.

Training in chip design has also been provided to more than 67,000 students, and researchers so far.

In addition to the above, many states are providing fiscal support and other necessary support based on their respective state policy to the approved projects under Semicon India Programme.

EXPANSION OF GREEN HYDROGEN PROJECTS

2805. SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

SHRI G. SELVAM:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to expand green hydrogen, offshore wind and storage linked renewable energy projects at large scale across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Tamil Nadu being one of the leading States in renewable energy production has been identified for the establishment of green hydrogen hubs, offshore wind farms or energy storage facilities and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposals or feasibility studies have been undertaken in Tiruvannamalai and

Kanchipuram districts for such green hydrogen or renewable energy storage projects and if so,

the current status of these initiatives thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has set any timelines or performance milestones for the completion and scaling up of such 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): Yes. Government has launched National Green Hydrogen Mission with an initial outlay of Rs.19,744 crore up to the year 2029-30. The Mission aims to make India the Global Hub for production, usage and export of Green Hydrogen

and its derivatives. To develop offshore wind power projects in the country, Government has approved a 'Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for offshore wind energy projects' at a total outlay of Rs. 7,453 crore, including Rs. 6,853 crore for installation and commissioning of 1000 MW of offshore wind energy projects (500 MW each off the coast of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu). Further, to promote Energy Storage Systems, Ministry of Power is implementing VGF scheme for development of 43 GWh Battery Energy Storage capacity (in two phases) with a total financial support of Rs. 9,160 crore to support renewable energy integration and ensure reliable power supply.

(b): The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has recognised V. O. Chidambaranar Port (Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu) as one of the green hydrogen hubs under the National Green Hydrogen Mission. The Ministry has also issued the scheme guidelines for implementation of pilot projects for use of Green Hydrogen in the shipping sector under the mission. Under this, V. O. Chidambaranar Port Authority has awarded a project for development of bunkering and refueling facility for green methanol at the port.

With regard to offshore wind energy, based on the preliminary studies, Government has identified potential off-shore wind zones off the coast of Tamil Nadu. It is estimated that, approximately 31 GW offshore wind power potential exists off the coast of Tamil Nadu.

With regard to development of Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), as per the information received from Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency (TEDA), Government of Tamil Nadu, the State has participated in the VGF

scheme of Ministry of Power for implementation of BESS capacity 1000 MWh in first Phase and 1500 MWh in second phase.

(c) and (d): No.

ESTABLISHMENT OF QUANTUM FABRICATION AND CENTRAL FACILITIES

2806. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has announced the establishment of state-of-the-art Quantum Fabrication and Central Facilities at IIT Bombay, IISc Bengaluru, IIT Kanpur and IIT Delhi under the National Quantum Mission (NQM);
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the aims and objectives of establishing the said facilities at these centres;
- (c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred on the establishment of these facilities;
- (d) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed and become operational in the country;
- (e) the manner in which this initiative is expected to boost India's quantum research ecosystem and support startups, industry partners and academic institutions; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to collaborate with international research bodies, private sector entities or other IITs/central institutions under this project 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): Under the National Quantum Mission, two major state-of-the-art Quantum Fabrication and Central Facilities have been established at IIT Bombay and IISc Bengaluru to indigenise the fabrication of quantum computing chips and quantum sensors. Two additional small-scale facilities have also been set up at IIT Delhi and IIT Kanpur. The aims and objectives of these facilities are as follows:

- i. Quantum Sensing & Metrology facilities at IIT Bombay and IIT Kanpur – accelerate breakthroughs in quantum sensing by enabling advanced sensor platforms for societal and strategic applications.
- ii. Quantum Computing fabrication facility at IISc Bengaluru – enables fabrication of quantum computing chips based on superconducting, photonic and spin qubits, which are central to building scalable quantum architectures.

- iii. Quantum Materials & Devices fabrication facility at IIT Delhi – drives indigenous development of quantum materials and device fabrication for scaling various quantum technologies.

(c): A total expenditure of Rs. 720 crore is expected to be incurred in the establishment of the Quantum Fabrication and Central Facilities.

(d) and (e): The Quantum Fabrication and Central Facilities at IIT Bombay, IISc Bengaluru, IIT Kanpur and IIT Delhi are being implemented in a phased manner under the National Quantum Mission. Following project approval, each institution initiated the procurement, installation and commissioning of specialised cleanrooms, cryogenic systems and advanced fabrication equipment sourced from national and international suppliers. As per current assessments, the implementation timelines across centres indicate completion around 2028. These facilities are being established for world-class quantum fabrication and device-development capabilities within the country, enabling researchers and startups for development of prototype quantum processors, sensors and materials indigenously.

(f): Under the National Quantum Mission (NQM), industry–academia collaboration forms a core part of the implementation framework. Four Thematic Hubs (T-Hubs) established at IISc Bengaluru (Quantum Computing), IIT Madras in association with C-DOT (Quantum Communication), IIT Bombay (Quantum Sensing & Metrology) and IIT Delhi (Quantum Materials & Devices)—bring together academic institutions, R&D organisations, startups and industry through 14 Technical Groups and 17 Project Teams involving 152 researchers

from 43 institutions. These T-Hubs are engaged in technology development, entrepreneurship and industry collaboration, and international partnerships. DST has also supported eight quantum start-ups—QuNu Labs, QPiAI, Dimira Technologies, Prenishq, QuPrayog, Pristine Diamonds, Quanastra and Quan2D Technologies—enabling wider national and global engagement in quantum technology development.

एमपीलैड निधि के तहत विकास कार्य

2807. सुश्री कंगना रनौत:

डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

श्रीमती अनिता नागरसिंह चौहान:

श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

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

(क) संसद सदस्य स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना (एमपीलैड) निधि के अंतर्गत संसद सदस्यों द्वारा अनुशंसित विकास कार्यों के आलोक में स्थानीय प्रशासन द्वारा कार्यों के लिए विभिन्न स्वीकृतियां जारी करने की समय-सीमा का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को स्थानीय प्रशासन द्वारा उक्त विकास कार्यों के लिए मंजूरी जारी करने में अत्यधिक विलंब होने की जानकारी है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और अत्यधिक विलंब को रोकने के लिए दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;

(घ) क्या सरकार के पास एमपीलैड निधि के अंतर्गत किए जाने वाले विकास कार्यों में अत्यधिक विलंब के कारण सरकारी राजस्व की हानि का आकलन करने की कोई योजना है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क): एमपीलैड्स दिशानिर्देश 2023 के अनुसार, सांसद द्वारा की गई सभी संस्तुतियों के संबंध में स्वीकृति/ अस्वीकृति कार्यान्वयन जिला प्राधिकरण द्वारा कार्यान्वयन जिला प्राधिकरण को संस्तुतियों प्राप्त होने की तिथि से 45 दिनों के भीतर जारी की जाएगी।

(ख) और (ग): एमपीलैड्स दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, कार्यान्वयन जिला प्राधिकरण किसी भी कार्य को स्वीकृत करने से पहले यह सुनिश्चित करेगा कि सक्षम अधिकारियों से सभी आवश्यक वैधानिक एवं विनियामक स्वीकृतियाँ प्राप्त कर ली गई हैं, कि कार्य एमपीलैड्स दिशानिर्देशों के अनुरूप है, और संबंधित उपयोगकर्ता एजेंसी से एक लिखित वचन प्राप्त कर लिया गया है जिसमें प्रस्तावित परिसंपत्ति के संचालन एवं रखरखाव लागत को अपने संसाधनों से वहन करने की उसकी तत्परता की पुष्टि की गई हो।

यह देखा गया है कि एमपीलैड योजना के तहत अनुशंसित कार्यों के लिए प्रशासनिक और तकनीकी स्वीकृति जारी करने में विलंब आमतौर पर अपूर्ण प्रस्तावों की प्रस्तुति, स्थानीय विवादों, भूमि की उपलब्धता या स्थल की व्यवहार्यता से संबंधित बाधाओं, वैधानिक स्वीकृतियों की आवश्यकताओं और जिला स्तर पर तकनीकी मुद्दों जैसे कारकों के कारण होता है। एमपीलैड्स दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, कार्यों की समयबद्ध जांच, स्वीकृति और निष्पादन की जिम्मेदारी जिला अधिकारियों की होती है।

मंत्रालय राज्यों, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और जिला प्राधिकरणों के साथ तिमाही और मासिक समीक्षा बैठकों के माध्यम से योजना के कार्यान्वयन की नियमित रूप से समीक्षा करता है, जिसमें कार्यों की स्वीकृति और पूर्णता के संबंध में एमपीलैड्स दिशानिर्देशों में निर्धारित समय-सीमा का पालन ना होने का स्पष्ट उल्लेख किया जाता है, और संबंधित पक्षों से सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई/ अनुपालन के लिए अनुरोध किया जाता है। निष्पक्ष निगरानी के लिए, लंबित कार्यों की रिपोर्ट राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को भेजी जाती है, जिसमें 45 दिनों से अधिक समय से स्वीकृति के लिए लंबित कार्यों, स्वीकृति के

एक वर्ष के भीतर पूरे न हुए कार्यों और स्वीकृति के तीन महीने के भीतर भुगतान न किए गए कार्यों का उल्लेख किया जाता है।

जब भी मंत्रालय के संज्ञान में अत्यधिक विलंब के मामले लाए जाते हैं, तो संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों सरकार और जिला प्राधिकरण से अनुरोध किया जाता है कि वे मामले की जांच करें और लागू सेवा नियमों के तहत जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के खिलाफ उचित प्रशासनिक कार्रवाई करें। उन्हें यह भी सलाह दी जाती है कि वे माननीय संसद सदस्यों द्वारा अनुशंसित कार्यों के समय पर कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आंतरिक निगरानी और पर्यवेक्षण तंत्र को मजबूत करें।

(घ) और (ङ): जी, नहीं। हालाँकि, मंत्रालय समय-समय पर एम्पीलैड्स कार्यों का तृतीय-पक्ष वास्तविक मूल्यांकन करता है, ताकि योजना की दक्षता और प्रभाव का आकलन किया जा सके।

देवगढ़ मदारिया से बिलाड़ा तक रेल लाइन को जोड़ा जाना

2808. श्रीमती महिमा कुमारी मेवाड़:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देवगढ़ मदारिया को बावर (हरिपुर) से होते हुए बिलाड़ा तक जोड़ने के लिए सरकार के पास कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ताकि वन्यजीव अभयारण्य क्षेत्र में भूमि अधिग्रहण और पहाड़ी घाट खंड की जटिलताओं के बगैर, उदयपुर और जोधपुर के बीच सीधा रेल संपर्क 28 वर्षों के बाद पुनः स्थापित किया जा सके और राजसमंद, नाथद्वारा और जैतारण को भी देश के प्रमुख महानगरों से सीधे जोड़ा जा सके और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या उक्त लिंक रेल लाइन के संबंध में उत्तर पश्चिम रेलवे द्वारा सरकार को कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): मावली-नाथद्वारा-देवगढ़ मदारिया-फुलाद-मारवाड़ खंड (152 किमी) एक मीटर गेज खंड था। मावली-नाथद्वारा-देवगढ़ मदारिया के आमान परिवर्तन का कार्य स्वीकृत किया जा चुका है और कार्य शुरू हो चुका है।

देवगढ़ मदारिया-फुलाद-मारवाड़ मीटर गेज खंड का शेष भाग पहाड़ी क्षेत्र से होकर गुजरता है, जिसमें तीखे मोड़, तीव्र ढलान और वन्यजीव अभ्यारण्य शामिल हैं, जिसके कारण मौजूदा मार्ग पर बड़ी लाइन बिछाना संभव नहीं है। इसलिए, बड़ी लाइन संपर्कता प्रदान करने के लिए, विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने हेतु देवगढ़ मदारिया-फुलाद-मारवाड़ (72 किमी) नई लाइन का सर्वेक्षण स्वीकृत किया गया है।

वर्तमान में, जैतारण 30 किलोमीटर दूर स्थित बिलाड़ा स्टेशन से सेवित है। बहरहाल, जैतारण को सीधी संपर्कता प्रदान करने के लिए, विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने हेतु रास-जैतारण-बिलाड़ा नई लाइन (53 किलोमीटर) के सर्वेक्षण को मंजूरी दे दी गई है। फील्ड सर्वेक्षण का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है।

बार-बिलाड़ा नई लाइन (47 किमी) के लिए व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन और देवगढ़ मदारिया-बार नई लाइन (92 किमी) के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया गया था, लेकिन इन परियोजनाओं में यातायात का अनुमान कम है।

इसके अलावा, किसी भी रेल परियोजना की स्वीकृति कई मानदंडों/कारकों पर निर्भर करती है, जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- प्रस्तावित मार्ग पर प्रत्याशित यातायात अनुमान और लाभप्रदता
- परियोजना द्वारा प्रदान की गई और अंतिम छोर तक सम्पर्कता
- अनुपलब्ध कड़ियों को जोड़ना और अतिरिक्त मार्ग प्रदान करना
- संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों का संवर्धन
- राज्य सरकारों/केंद्र सरकार के मंत्रालयों/सार्वजनिक प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा की गई मांगें

- रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक आवश्यकताएं
- सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व
- निधियों की समग्र उपलब्धता

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR BIO-ENERGY PROGRAMME

2809. SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

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

(a) whether the Government is granting financial assistance under Bio-Energy Programme and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the guidelines have been notified for the development of bio-energy projects in the country; and

(c) if so, the details of steps taken by the Government for the development of bio-energy in the country during the last ten years; and

(d) the details of new bio-energy projects installed during the last ten years in the country, State-wise particularly in the State of Karnataka and the steps proposed to promote the new projects?

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

(a) to (c): Ministry of New and Renewable Energy supports installation of Bioenergy Projects in the country under National Bioenergy Programme (NBP), Phase-I, which was notified on 02.11.2022, with a budget outlay of Rs. 998

Crore, for the period 2022-23 to 2025-26. The details of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) provided is given at **Statement-I**.

During the last ten years, the Government has been supporting Bioenergy Projects through various Schemes, namely National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) during 12th Five Year Plan, New National Biogas & Organic Manure Programme (NNBOMP) from 2018-19 to 2020-21, Scheme to support promotion of Grid interactive Biomass Power and Bagasse cogeneration in sugar mills during 12th Plan Period, Programme on Energy from Urban, Industrial and Agricultural Wastes /Residues during 12th Plan period, Scheme to support Promotion of Biomass based Cogeneration in Sugar Mills and other Industries in the Country from 2018-19 to 2020-21.

(d): The details of bioenergy projects installed in the country during the last ten years, State-wise, including in the State of Karnataka is given at **Statement-II**. Further, new bioenergy projects are being promoted under the NBP Phase-I.

STATEMENT-I

The existing CFA Support for setting up of Bioenergy Projects in the country under National Bioenergy Programme is given as under:

Waste to Energy Programme	CFA in Rs Crore
Biogas generation	Rs 0.25 Crore per 12000cum/day
BioCNG generation	Rs 4.0 Crore per 4800 kg/day (for BioCNG generation from new biogas plant) Rs 3.0 Crore per 4800 kg/day (for BioCNG generation from existing Biogas plant)
Power generation based on Biogas	Rs 0.75 Crore/MW (for power generation from new biogas plant) Rs 0.5 Crore/MW (for power generation from existing Biogas plant)
Power based on bio & agro-industrial waste	Rs 0.4 Crore/MW
Biomass Gasifier	Rs. 2,500 per kWe with dual fuel engines for electrical application

	Rs. 15,000 per kWe with 100% gas engines for electrical application Rs. 2 lakh per 300 kWth for thermal applications

Biomass Programme	CFA
Briquette manufacturing plants	Rs. 9.00 Lakhs/ TPH (Maximum CFA- Rs. 45.00 Lakh per project).
Non-Torrefied Pellet manufacturing plant	Rs. 21 lakhs/MTPH production capacity or 30% of the capital cost considered for plant and machinery of 1 TPH plant, whichever is lower (Maximum Rs. 105 lakhs per project)
Torrefied Pellet manufacturing plant	Rs. 42 lakhs/MTPH production capacity or 30% of the capital cost considered for plant and machinery of 1 TPH plant, whichever is lower (Maximum Rs. 210 lakhs per project)
Non-Bagasse Cogeneration Projects	Rs. 40 Lakhs/ Megawatt Maximum CFA- Rs. 5.00 Crore per project).

Biogas Programme	CFA
For small biogas plants (1-25 cubic meter/day plant capacity):	Rs. 9,800/- to Rs. 70,400/- per plant based on size of the plant in cubic meter
For Power generation and thermal application (25 - 2500 cubic meter/day plant capacity):	Rs. 35,000/- to Rs. 45,000/- per kilowatt for power generation Rs. 17,500/- to Rs. 22,500/- per kilowatt equivalent for thermal applications. <i>Note: 20% higher than Standard CFA in for NER, Island, Registered Gaushalas and SC/ST beneficiaries);</i>

STATEMENT-II

The details of bioenergy projects installed in the country during the last ten years including in the State of Karnataka is given as under:

		Biomass Projects	Waste to Energy Projects	Biogas Plants
Sl No	State	Capacity (MW)	Capacity (MWe)	Nos
1	Andhra Pradesh	35.1	35.95	28505
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	349
3	Assam	2	0	23612
4	Bihar	39.8	0.32	236
5	Chhattisgarh	54	0	11030
6	Goa	0	1	140
7	Gujarat	12	15.2	5427
8	Haryana	87.4	17.39	3487
9	Himachal Pradesh	1.5	0	294

10	Jharkhand	14.8	1.04	545
11	Karnataka	536.81	8.41	34657
12	Kerala	1.55	0.23	9639
13	Madhya Pradesh	31.2	5.86	32120
14	Maharashtra	1073.5	24.26	71653
15	Manipur	0	0	25
16	Meghalaya	0	0	867
17	Mizoram	0	0	648
18	Nagaland	0	0	102
19	Odisha	0.6	0	5966
20	Punjab	140.29	21.77	19288
21	Rajasthan	19.85	1.19	2404
22	Sikkim	0	0	170
23	Tamil Nadu	112.55	8.68	1740
24	Telangana	4.03	9.79	11159
25	Tripura	0	0	546
26	Uttarakhand	12.5	6.89	8362
27	Uttar Pradesh	146.6	41.34	3594
28	West Bengal	31.6	4.06	851
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	3.75	0	18
32	NCT of Delhi	0	24.17	0
33	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	101
34	Ladakh	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0
37	Others	0	0	10544
	Total	2361.43	227.56	288079

OPERATIONAL STATUS OF e-SANKHYIKI PORTAL

2810. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) the current volume and categories of statistical datasets hosted on the e-Sankhyiki portal as on date, including the number of Ministries and Departments

that have integrated their data with the platform;

(b) whether any assessment has been undertaken regarding the usage of the portal including the number of registered users, Application Programming Interface (API) calls made and dataset downloads or views and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the portal has been integrated with external platforms such as the National Data and Analytics Platform (NDAP); and

(d) whether any gaps have been identified in standardisation or compliance and if so, the corrective measures taken thereof?

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

(a): The e-Sankhyiki portal is a comprehensive data platform that hosts more than 136 million records, 772 indicators, 18 statistical products across 9 themes in its database. Currently, datasets from 3 Ministries/ Departments viz. Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), M/o Labour and Employment and M/o Health and Family Welfare have been onboarded, along with datasets from Reserve Bank of India.

(b) and (c): The eSankhyiki portal has been launched in June, 2024. It is in evolving phase, and has not reached its finality in terms of scope. Accordingly, no formal assessment has been undertaken regarding usage of the portal. However as on date, 25,261 visitors have been recorded on the portal

from March, 2025. The e-Sankhyiki portal draws from global best practices. Data is available through Application Programming Interface (APIs) for dissemination. Any other portal, including National Data and Analytics Platform (NDAP), can access data using API.

(d): e-Sankhyiki is built using global best practices, including open-source software and cybersecurity guidelines of the Government of India. The portal has been periodically audited and passed Vulnerability Assessment tests before the same is placed on public domain. Further, it follows the standard practices of data dissemination through Application Programming Interface (APIs), along with metadata. As of now, no such gap has been reported.

CONVERSION OF ITI'S AND POLYTECHNICS INTO DATA LABS

2811. SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

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

- (a) whether the Union Government has approved converting the nominated ITIs and Polytechnics in Andhra Pradesh into Data Labs and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps being taken by the Government to expedite the approval and operationalisation of these Data Labs in the State;
- (c) the number of startups from Andhra Pradesh that have received financial assistance under the IndiaAI Innovation and Startups pillar during the last five years, district and year-wise; and

(d) the number of startups, researchers, academic institutions and State agencies in Andhra Pradesh that have accessed AI compute services through the IndiaAI Cloud Portal since its inception, district and year-wise?

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): India's AI strategy is based on Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of democratizing technology. It aims to address India-centric challenges and create opportunities.

IndiaAI Mission

It is a strategic initiative to establish a robust and inclusive AI ecosystem aligned with India's development goals through the seven pillars.

These include IndiaAI Compute, AIKosh, IndiaAI Foundation Models, IndiaAI FutureSkills, Startup Financing, Application Development and Safe & Trusted AI.

IndiaAI FutureSkills

- Government is developing AI talent and research pipeline by supporting 500 PhD scholars, 5,000 postgraduates and 8,000 undergraduates
- 27 IndiaAI Data and AI Labs have been established in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities through NIELIT to conduct coursework in AI, data curation, annotation, cleaning and applied data science

- 174 ITIs and Polytechnics across 27 States/UTs have been approved to set up additional IndiaAI Data and AI Labs.
- IndiaAI has selected 09 ITIs in Andhra Pradesh for establishing IndiaAI Data & AI Labs and the first instalment has also been released to these 09 centres for initiating the setup (Details of these institutions are placed in **Statement**).

Centre of Excellence on IoT & AI at Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh:

Government of India along with NASSCOM and state governments has set up Centres of Excellence on Internet of Things at Bengaluru, Gurugram, Gandhi Nagar and Visakhapatnam.

First Centre on IoT was established in Bengaluru in 2016 along with the Government of Karnataka and NASSCOM. One of the objectives of these centres was to enable India to emerge as an innovation hub in IoT.

More than 60 startups have been enrolled, 16 societal projects have been undertaken, and 10 IPs filed.

Google AI Hub in Visakhapatnam:

Encouraged by the Government's initiatives, the private sector is also increasingly investing in AI in India.

Google has recently announced the establishment of an Artificial Intelligence (AI) Hub in Visakhapatnam (Vizag), Andhra Pradesh. This investment of approximately 15 billion US dollars marks Google's largest investment in India to date.

The new AI Hub will bring together advanced AI infrastructure, data center capacity, large-scale renewable energy sources, and an expanded fiber-optic network, all in one place.

STATEMENT

Details of IndiaAI Data & AI labs in Andhra Pradesh:

S.No.	State	Govt. ITI Address
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Govt. ITI, IE, Eluru
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Govt ITI Rajamahendravaram
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Govt. ITI, Tirupati
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Govt. ITI, Dhone
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Govt. ITI (New), Gajuwaka, Vishakhapatnam
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Government ITI, Kakinada
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Government ITI Vijayawada
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Govt. R. ITI (Girls) Kadapa
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Govt. ITI (Girls), Nellore

उत्पादन संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएलआई)

2812. श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में दूरसंचार और नेटवर्किंग उत्पादों के लिए उत्पादन संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या महाराष्ट्र राज्य में दूरसंचार और नेटवर्किंग उत्पादों के लिए पीएलआई योजना ने रोजगार के अवसर सृजित किए हैं और यदि हां, तो उक्त राज्य में सृजित प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगार का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सृजित रोजगार का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का महाराष्ट्र राज्य में ऑप्टिक फाइबर केबल और 5जी घटक विनिर्माण के लिए पीएलआई समर्थन बढ़ाने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो उक्त परियोजनाओं के लिए औद्योगिक भूमि और अवसंरचना उपलब्ध कराने में राज्य सरकार की क्या भूमिका है?

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

(क): दूरसंचार उपकरणों के घरेलू विनिर्माण को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कुल 12,195 करोड़ रु. के परिव्यय के साथ दूरसंचार और नेटवर्किंग उत्पादों के लिए अप्रैल 2021 में उत्पादन संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) स्कीम लांच की गई थी। इस स्कीम के तहत, 42 कंपनियों को लाभार्थियों के रूप में अनुमोदन दिया गया है। दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक, पीएलआई की लाभार्थी कंपनियों ने सामूहिक रूप से 4,667 करोड़ रुपये का निवेश किया है जिससे 20,069 करोड़ रुपये के निर्यात सहित 98,596 करोड़ रुपये की बिक्री हुई है।

(ख) और (ग): इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत कुल 28,946 रोजगार सृजित हुए हैं जिसमें महाराष्ट्र में 2,514 रोजगार शामिल हैं। महाराष्ट्र में 4 यूनिट में रोजगार सृजित किए गए हैं।

(घ): ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

DIGITAL INDIA SERVICE CENTRE

2813. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether GPS-enabled Digital India Service Center (DISC) mobile vans have been deployed to deliver digital, financial and e-Governance services in remote and difficult-terrain States such as Himachal Pradesh and if so, the details thereof including the details of number of centres running across the country;

- (b) the details of services offered through these vans including Aadhaar enrolment, banking, tele-law, telemedicine, digital literacy, education support and e-commerce facilitation;
- (c) whether these vans are equipped with virtual reality (VR) and interactive digital tools for awareness campaigns on Digital India initiatives and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether procurement of such vans is mandatorily through the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) portal and the process for State departments and private individuals to apply and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government provides Capital Expenditure (CapEx) or Operational Expenditure (OpEx) financial assistance to CSC e-Governance Services India Limited, State agencies and private individuals for implementing these vans and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): Digital India is a flagship initiative of the Government of India aimed at ensuring digital inclusion, last-mile service delivery and access to e-Governance, financial and digital services for all citizens.

In furtherance of these objectives, GPS enabled mobile vans were operated in 10 districts across India under the project 'Digital India Common

Service Centres (DICSC)' for creating awareness and promotion of Government of India schemes.

These 10 districts are Gandhinagar, Puducherry, Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar (Aurangabad), Mamit, Jodhpur, Khammam, Pilibhit, Gorakhpur, Leh (Ladakh) and Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh.

The objective of the project "DICSC" is to enhance/upgrade 4,740 existing Common Services Centres (CSCs) at the Gram Panchayat level, in the envisaged 10 districts.

The services offered/delivered through these vans are the same as being offered through CSCs. The details of services offered are available at www.csc.gov.in.

These vans were equipped with digital awareness and service-delivery tools, including LED display panels, audio-visual content modules, public address systems, laptops and other devices, along with power back-up and GPS-based tracking systems.

These also included biometric/IRIS devices for Aadhaar authentication, Micro-ATMs for digital payments, and necessary furniture.

These Mobile vans were engaged by CSC e-Governance Services India Limited on a rental basis for the project.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

2814. SHRI THANGA TAMILSELVAN:

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

- (a) whether it is true that the Government has floated a discussion paper and invited views from experts, academicians, Government bodies, State Governments, financial institutions and other stakeholders on treatment of items distributed free of cost through Public Distribution System (PDS) in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) compilation framework and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of response/views received from experts, academicians, Government bodies, States Governments, financial institutions and other stakeholders as on date;
- (c) whether it is also true that the Government is currently undertaking a revision of the CPI and also kicked off the exercise to revise the CPI base year from 2012 to 2024; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the timeline to revise the CPI likely to be completed?

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): A discussion paper on the treatment of free PDS (Public Distribution System) items in Consumer Price Index (CPI) compilation was published on 4th October, 2025 to seek comments and feedback of the experts, academicians

and users. The comments covering the methodology, international practices, implication on monetary policy, economic rationale etc have been received.

(c) and (d): Ministry has undertaken the Base Revision of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) from the existing base year 2012 to the new base year 2024=100 to enhance the coverage in terms of markets and items, refinement in methodology, adoption of Classification of Individual Consumption to Purpose (COICOP) 2018 and inclusion of administrative and online data in CPI. First release of the new CPI series with base 2024=100 is to be made on 12th February, 2026.

CONSUMER AWARENESS AND “MANAK MAHOTSAV”

2815. SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRI NALIN SOREN:

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

(a) the details of campaigns on consumer awareness and standardization conducted by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) during the last two years in the Country, State-wise including Jharkhand;

(b) whether “Manak Mahotsav” and “Manak Manthan” programmes were organised in various states including Jharkhand;

(c) if so, the objectives and results achieved under the said programmes;

(d) whether the Government proposes to institutionalise these programmes on an annual basis to ensure wider reach; 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) and (b): Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has conducted a total of 482 Manak Manthan programmes with industry, academia, Government departments, consumer bodies, testing laboratories and other stakeholders over the last two years. In addition, more than 500 conferences, seminars and webinars have been organized on various standardization-related topics for the concerned stakeholders.

Further, several awareness programmes and initiatives related to standardization have been undertaken under the BIS–MoU Partner Institute framework during the last two years, including the following:

- (i) Ten Annual conventions with BIS Standardization Chairs and Nodal Faculties.
- (ii) Six BIS Start-Ups Meets in collaboration with leading start-up incubators of institutions.
- (iii) 451 Technical sessions on standardization by BIS officers for students.
- (iv) Two Faculty Development Programmes (FDPs) for capacity building of faculty in standardization.

(v) Integration of the Basic Module on Standardization in the engineering curriculum of 25 institutes.

(vi) Exposure visits to leading manufacturers and laboratories for students and faculty.

(vii) Monthly quizzes on standardization and related themes for students.

BIS has conducted 915 Consumer Awareness Programmes and 04 Quality Connect campaigns in last two years. State-wise details of Consumer Awareness Programmes and Quality Connect campaigns are attached as **Statement-I** and **II**. 13 Manak Manthan, 03 Manak Mahotsav and 12 Consumer Awareness Programme were Organised in Jharkhand in last two years.

(c) to (e): Manak Mahotsav is an initiative which encompasses a range of structured activities such as seminars, exhibitions, Quality Connect Campaigns, stakeholder interactions, outreach programmes, quality runs/walks, standards carnivals and conclaves. These activities are designed to raise awareness, promote active participation from industry, academia as well as consumers and strengthen a nationwide culture of quality.

Manak Manthans are being organized monthly by various Branch Offices of BIS. Manak Mahotsav are being organized twice a year by various Branch Offices of BIS. In the last two years, 102 Manak Mahotsav programmes have been conducted by BIS Branch Offices.

STATEMENT-I

State/Union Territory-wise Number of Consumer awareness programmes held during the last two years.

S. NO.	States/UT(s)	FY 23-24	FY 24-25
		Consumer Awareness Programs	
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3	Assam	6	5
4	Bihar	1	1
5	Chhattisgarh	5	12
6	Goa	0	1
7	Gujarat	115	130
8	Haryana	70	21
9	Himachal Pradesh	6	4
10	Jharkhand	2	10
11	Karnataka	0	4
12	Kerala	8	9
13	Madhya Pradesh	24	12
14	Maharashtra	29	30
15	Manipur	0	0
16	Meghalaya	1	4
17	Mizoram	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0
19	Odisha	11	15
20	Punjab	14	36
21	Rajasthan	20	15
22	Sikkim	1	1
23	Tamil Nadu	17	33
24	Telangana	9	11
25	Tripura	0	6
26	Uttar Pradesh	21	77
27	Uttarakhand	8	10
28	West Bengal	5	24
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
30	Chandigarh	4	3
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	0
32	Delhi	19	27
33	Jammu and Kashmir	2	10
34	Ladakh	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	1
Total		401	514

STATEMENT-II

Number of Quality connect campaigns held during the last two years.

Year	2023-24	2024-25
Quality connect campaign	02	02

TIMELY COMPLETION OF RAILWAY PROJECTS

2816. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

DR. RAJ KUMAR CHABBEWAL:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of railway projects have been badly delayed beyond their stipulated date of completion in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise particularly in the State of Punjab;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to take any measures to ensure the timely completion of these railway projects and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of the number of railway projects which were announced in the Rail Budget during the period from 2009-11 and remained incomplete, State-wise and the reasons therefor?

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

- (a) to (d): As on 01.04.2025, across Indian Railways, 431 Railway infrastructure projects (154 New Line, 33 Gauge Conversion and 244 Doubling) of total length

35,966 Km, costing approx. `6.75 lakh crore are sanctioned. The summary is as under:

Category	No of Projects	Total Length NL/GC/DL (km)	Length Commissioned till Mar'25 (Km)	Total Exp upto Mar'25 (` in Cr)
New Lines	154	16,142	3,036	1,45,318
Gauge Conversion	33	4,180	2,997	22,753
Doubling/Multitracking	244	15,644	6,736	1,22,858
Total	431	35,966	12,769	2,90,929

Zone-wise/year-wise details of all Railway projects are made available in public domain on Indian Railway's website.

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

Period	New track Commissioned	Average commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	7,599 Km	4.2 Km/day
2014-25	34,428 Km	8.57 Km/day (more than 2 times)

Punjab

Budget allocation for Infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Punjab has increased substantially. The details are as under:

Period	Outlay
2009-14	`225 crore/year
2025-26	`5,421 Cr. (More than 24 times)

As on 01.04.2025, 09 projects (04 new line and 05 doubling) of total length 714 Km, costing `21,926 crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Punjab are sanctioned. The summary is as under:

Category	No. of projects	Total Length	Length Commissioned	Expenditure upto March 2025 (` in Crore)
New line	04	252 Km	64 Km	7359
Doubling /multitracking	05	462 Km	51 Km	720
Total	09	714 Km	115 Km	8,079

Details of some of the recently completed projects falling fully/partly in the State of Punjab are as under:

S. No.	Project	Cost (` in Cr.)
1	Chakki Bank-Bharoli Doubling (3 Km)	15
2	Jakhal- Mansa Doubling (45 Km)	163
3	Mirthal-Bhangala Beas River Doubling (2.5 Km)	74
4	Ambala-Dhapper-chandigarh Doubling (45 Km)	339
5	Mansa – Bhatinda Doubling (49 Km)	216
6	Amritsar to Chheharta Doubling (7 Km)	31
7	Jalandhar-Pathankot-Jammu Tawi Doubling (209 km)	850
8	Kathua-Madhopur Punjab - doubling across Ravi Bridge(2.5 Km)	257
9	Rajpura-Bhatinda Doubling (173 Km)	2459

Some of the projects falling fully/partly in the State of Punjab which have been taken up are as under:

SN.	Project	Cost (` in Cr.)
1	Nangal Dam-Talwara & Taking over siding of Mukerian-Talwara New line (143 Km)	2018
2	Bhanupalli-Bilaspur-Beri New Line(63 Km)	6753
3	Qadian-Beas New Line(40 km)	842
4	Ferozpur-Patti New Line (26 Km)	300

SN.	Project	Cost (` in Cr.)
5	Rama Mandi (Raman)-Maur Mandi (Maur) via Talwandi Sabo (29 km) New Line	154
6	Ludhiana-Kila Raipur doubling (19 Km)	238
7	Ludhiana-Mullanpur doubling (21 Km)	235
8	Rajpura-Mohali New Line (18 km)	443

Government of India is geared up to execute projects, however success depends upon the support of Government of Punjab. 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	Firozpur-Patti new line	166	0	166
2	Alal-Himmatana Chord line	20	0	20
3	Qadian-Beas New Line	151	0	151
4	Rama Mandi(Raman)- Talwandi Sabo New Line	85	0	85

Firozpur-Patti New line (26 km) situated fully in Punjab is an important project near the international border. Land for project was to be handed over free of cost for this project by State Govt. of Punjab. Total 166 Ha land is to be acquired in the districts of Firozpur and Tarn Taran. Award for entire land has been published in Mar'23. However, disbursement of award has not been done by State Government considering delay in execution of this important border area project, Ministry of Railways has decided to take up Firozpur-Patti New line (26 km) through its own funding.

Sanction of any railway project depend upon many parameters/factors which include the following:

- Anticipated traffic projections and Remunerativeness of the proposed route
- First and last mile connectivity provided by the project
- Connection of missing links and providing additional route
- Augmentation of congested/saturated lines
- Demands raised by State Governments/Central Ministries/Public representatives,
- Railway's own operational requirements
- Socio-economic considerations
- Overall availability of funds

Completion of Railway project/s depends on various factors which include the following:

- Land acquisition by State Government
- Forest clearance
- Shifting of infringing utilities
- Statutory clearances from various authorities
- Geological and topographical conditions of area
- Law and order situation in the area of project site
- Number of working months in a year for particular project site etc.

All these factors affect the completion time and cost of the project/s.

Various steps taken by the Government for effective and speedy implementation of rail projects include:

- Substantial increase in allocation of funds.
- Delegation of powers at field level.
- Close monitoring of progress of project at various levels.
- Regular follow up with State Governments and concerned authorities for expeditious land acquisition, forestry and Wildlife clearances and for resolving other issues pertaining to projects.

REGULATION FOR DARK PATTERNS

2817. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the growing use of “dark patterns” on digital platforms that mislead or manipulate consumer decision-making, as highlighted by recent research and civil society organisations and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA)’s advisory issued in 2023 has led to any measurable enforcement actions or compliance improvements by major platforms and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering the issuance of binding regulations, penalties or rules under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 to curb such deceptive design practices; and

(d) if not, the reasons for relying solely on non-binding advisories despite evidence of continuing consumer harm?

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): To safeguard consumers from unfair trade practices in e-commerce, the Consumer Protection (E-commerce) Rules, 2020 under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 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.

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

In furtherance, Department of Consumer Affairs, engaged with major e-commerce companies, industry associations, Voluntary Consumer Organizations and National Law Universities for eliminating deceptive online practices. As an outcome, “Advisory in terms of Consumer Protection Act,2019 on Self-Audit by E-Commerce Platforms for detecting the Dark Patterns on their platforms to create a fair, ethical and consumer centric digital ecosystem” was issued by Central Consumer Protection Authority on 5th June,2025 .

All E-Commerce platforms have been advised to take necessary steps to ensure that their platforms do not engage in such deceptive and unfair trade practice which are in the nature of Dark Patterns. Further, all E-Commerce platforms have been advised to conduct **self-audits** to identify dark patterns, **within three months of the issue of the advisory** and give self-declarations that their platform is not indulging in any dark patterns, in order to ensure fair digital ecosystem along with building trust between consumers and e-commerce platforms. 26 leading e-commerce platforms have voluntarily submitted their self-declaration letters confirming compliance with the Guidelines for Prevention and Regulation of Dark Patterns, 2023.

A Joint Working Group, comprising representatives from Ministries, National Law Universities and Voluntary Consumer Organizations, has been constituted vide Office Memorandum dated 5th June,2025 for identifying the dark patterns and stakeholders to work together in creating a transparent, ethical and user-centric online environment .

As per Consumer Protection Act, 2019 under Section 21 (2), Central Government is vested with powers to impose a penalty in respect of false or misleading advertisements by a manufacturer or endorser, which may extend to ten lakh rupees and for every subsequent contravention the penalty may extend to fifty lakh rupees.

TELECOM TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT FUND

2818. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

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

- (a) the total funds allocated under the Telecom Technology Development Fund (TTDF) scheme to different States since its inception, State and year-wise;
- (b) the number of proposals received and approved from Andhra Pradesh under the said scheme along with the details of the amount sanctioned and released for the approved projects;
- (c) whether any proposals have been received from private universities in Andhra Pradesh under the TTDF scheme; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the names of universities, nature of projects and funding approved?

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

- (a) Telecom Technology Development Fund (TTDF) scheme was launched on 1st October, 2022. The scheme aims to fund Research & Development (R&D)

and innovation in telecom technologies to start-ups, MSMEs, research institutes, and industry to enhance the telecom ecosystem in India. Under TTDF scheme fund is not allocated to the state government.

(b) to (d): As on 10.12.2025 two proposals of government institutes of Andhra Pradesh have been approved with sanction amount of ₹ 206 Lakhs, out of which ₹ 17.25 Lakhs have been released.

आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण, 2025

2819. श्री रमेश अवस्थी:

श्री हरीभाई पटेल:

श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:

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

(क) नवंबर 2025 में किए गए नवीनतम आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस) से प्राप्त प्रमुख श्रम बाजार संकेतक क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने वर्ष 2025 में किए गए पद्धतिगत संशोधनों के बाद पीएलएफएस डेटा की आवृत्ति, कवरेज और सामयिक प्रसार में सुधार करने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं

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

(घ) भावी सांख्यिकीय सर्वेक्षणों के लिए अद्यतन राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक वर्गीकरण (एनआईसी)-2025 का क्या महत्व है; और

(ङ) एनआईसी- 2025 के उपयोग से श्रम बाजार और आर्थिक आंकड़ों की सटीकता, तुलनीयता और नीतिगत उपयोगिता में किस प्रकार वृद्धि होने की संभावना है?

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

(क): अक्तूबर 2025 के नवीनतम आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण मासिक बुलेटिन से, अखिल भारतीय

स्तर पर पुरुष, महिला और 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों के लिए ग्रामीण, शहरी और ग्रामीण+शहरी संयुक्त में वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्थिति (सीडब्ल्यूएस) में श्रम बल सहभागिता दर (एलएफपीआर), श्रमिक जनसंख्या अनुपात (डब्ल्यूपीआर) और बेरोजगारी दर (यूआर) के अनुमान नीचे दी गई तालिका में दिए गए हैं:

अक्टूबर 2025 के लिए पुरुष, महिला और 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों के बीच ग्रामीण, शहरी और ग्रामीण+शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्थिति (सीडब्ल्यूएस) के अनुसार एलएफपीआर, डब्ल्यूपीआर और यूआर प्रतिशत में									
क्षेत्र	सीडब्ल्यूएस में एलएफपीआर			सीडब्ल्यूएस में डब्ल्यूपीआर			सीडब्ल्यूएस में यूआर		
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
ग्रामीण	78.4	38.4	57.8	74.8	36.9	55.2	4.6	4.0	4.4
शहरी	75.3	25.4	50.5	70.8	22.9	47.0	6.1	9.7	7.0
ग्रामीण+शहरी	77.4	34.2	55.4	73.4	32.4	52.5	5.1	5.4	5.2
स्रोत: मासिक बुलेटिन, पीएलएफएस, अक्टूबर, 2025									

(ख) और (ग): पीएलएफएस के प्रतिदर्श डिज़ाइन को जनवरी 2025 से इसकी वर्धित कवरेज के साथ उच्च आवृत्ति श्रम बाजार संकेतकों की अपेक्षाओं को संबोधित करने के लिए संशोधित किया गया है। पीएलएफएस की प्रतिदर्श पद्धति में परिवर्तन के मुख्य पहलू नीचे दिए गए हैं:

आवृत्ति: संशोधित पीएलएफएस प्रतिदर्श डिज़ाइन से अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्थिति (सीडब्ल्यूएस) दृष्टिकोण का पालन करते हुए मुख्य श्रम बाजार संकेतकों यथा एलएफपीआर, डब्ल्यूपीआर और यूआर के मासिक अनुमान तैयार किए गए हैं। अप्रैल 2025 से अक्टूबर 2025 तक के मासिक बुलेटिन जारी कर दिए गए हैं। दिसंबर 2024 तक, पीएलएफएस ने केवल शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए तिमाही श्रम बाजार संकेतक उपलब्ध कराए हैं। संशोधित पीएलएफएस में, रोजगार-बेरोजगार संकेतकों का तिमाही अनुमान पूरे देश के ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों के लिए उपलब्ध है। अप्रैल-जून 2025 और जुलाई-सितंबर 2025 के तिमाही बुलेटिन जारी कर दिए गए हैं।

कवरेज: पीएलएफएस देश भर के सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को कवर करता है। संशोधित पीएलएफएस प्रतिदर्श डिज़ाइन में, जिले को प्राथमिक भौगोलिक इकाई बनाया गया है, जिसे राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए अलग-अलग मूल स्तरीय इकाई कहा जाता है,

ताकि ज्यादातर भौगोलिक क्षेत्र को शामिल करने के लिए एफएसयू का चयन किया जा सके। शेष क्षेत्र में, एनएसएस क्षेत्र को मूल स्तरीय क्षेत्र बनाया गया है। यह सुनिश्चित करेगा कि पीएलएफएस प्रतिदर्श में अधिकांश जिलों से प्रतिदर्श अवलोकन मौजूद हों, जिससे तैयार किए गए अनुमानों की प्रतिनिधित्व क्षमता में सुधार होगा। इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रतिदर्श का आकार दिसम्बर, 2024 तक सर्वेक्षण किए गए 12,800 एफएसयू (एफएसयू- प्रतिदर्श गाँव/शहरी ब्लॉक/उप-इकाइयाँ) से 22,692 प्रथम चरण इकाइयों तक बढ़ा दिया गया है और प्रतिदर्श परिवारों की संख्या भी 8 से बढ़ाकर 12 कर दी गई है। बढ़ाए गए प्रतिदर्श आकार से श्रम बाजार के संकेतकों के विश्वसनीय अनुमान अधिक सटीकता के साथ प्राप्त होने की आशा है।

समय पर प्रसार: सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध अग्रिम जारी किए गए कैलेंडर (एआरसी) में निर्धारित समयसीमा के अनुसार पीएलएफएस के परिणाम समय पर जारी किए जा रहे हैं।

(घ) और (ङ): चालू पीएलएफएस एनआईसी 2008 के अनुसार संचालित किए जा रहे हैं। सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय ने हाल ही में नवंबर 2025 में एनआईसी 2025 जारी किया है। एनआईसी 2025 में एनआईसी 2008 की 5-अंक-स्तरीय संरचना के स्थान एक नई 6-अंक-स्तरीय कोडिंग अवसंरचना प्रस्तुत की गयी है और यह भारत में आर्थिक कार्यकलापों को वर्गीकृत करने के लिए नवीनतम अद्यतन राष्ट्रीय मानक का पालन करता है, जो सभी आर्थिक कार्यकलापों के लिए एक व्यापक और आधुनिक अवसंरचना प्रदान करता है, जो तकनीकी प्रगति, नवाचार और नए उभरते क्षेत्रों द्वारा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में तेजी से होने वाले परिवर्तन को कैप्चर करता है। यह उभरते कार्यकलापों के बेहतर प्रतिनिधित्व और श्रम बाजार और आर्थिक सांख्यिकी की सटीकता, तुलनीयता और नीति उपयोगिता में सुधार करता है।

ऑनलाइन पोर्नोग्राफी पर रोक लगाने हेतु उठाए गए कदम

2820. श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने ऑनलाइन पोर्नोग्राफी पर रोक लगाने के लिए सख्त कदम उठाए हैं, जोकि महिलाओं और नाबालिगों के खिलाफ बढ़ती हिंसा और शोषण से जुड़े हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों और कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार की बच्चों को सोशल मीडिया ऐप सहित हानिकारण ऑनलाइन पोर्नोग्राफी सामग्री तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ठोस उपाय करने की मंशा है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त उपाय कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) क्या सरकार को देश में पोर्नोग्राफी दिखाने वाली वेबसाइटों, ऐप्स आदि के माध्यम से की गई पोस्ट आदि की समीक्षा करने और विरुद्ध जवाबदेही तय करने का विचार है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उक्त कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (च): सरकार की नीतियों का उद्देश्य महिलाओं और बच्चों सहित अपने उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए एक खुला, सुरक्षित और विश्वसनीय और जवाबदेह इंटरनेट सुनिश्चित करना है।

सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है कि भारत में इंटरनेट किसी भी प्रकार की गैरकानूनी सामग्री या सूचना से मुक्त है, विशेष रूप से जो महिलाओं के खिलाफ हिंसा और नाबालिगों के शोषण का कारण बन सकता है।

डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म पर गैरकानूनी सामग्री से बचने के लिए कानूनी ढांचा

सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आईटी) अधिनियम, 2000

आईटी अधिनियम और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (मध्यवर्ती दिशानिर्देश और डिजिटल मीडिया आचार संहिता) नियम, 2021 (आईटी नियम, 2021) ने मिलकर डिजिटल स्पेस में गैरकानूनी और हानिकारक सामग्री से बचने के लिए एक सख्त ढांचा तैयार किया है।

यह जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मध्यस्थों पर स्पष्ट दायित्व लगाता है।

आईटी अधिनियम विभिन्न साइबर अपराधों जैसे पहचान की चोरी (धारा 66ख), प्रतिरूपण (धारा 66घ), गोपनीयता उल्लंघन (धारा 66ङ), अश्लील या यौन रूप से स्पष्ट सामग्री को प्रकाशित या प्रसारित करने (धारा 67, 67क, 67ख) के लिए सजा प्रदान करता है।

यह पुलिस को अपराधों की जांच करने (धारा 78), सार्वजनिक स्थान पर प्रवेश करने और संदिग्ध व्यक्ति की तलाशी लेने और गिरफ्तार करने का अधिकार देता है (धारा 80)।

आईटी (मध्यवर्ती दिशानिर्देश और डिजिटल मीडिया आचार संहिता) नियम, 2021

आईटी नियम, 2021 सोशल मीडिया मध्यस्थों सहित मध्यस्थों पर उचित परिश्रम दायित्वों को डालते हैं, और उन्हें इन दायित्वों को प्रभावी ढंग से लागू करने की आवश्यकता होती है ताकि गैरकानूनी सामग्री की होस्टिंग या प्रसारण को रोका जा सके।

आईटी नियम, 2021 के तहत प्रमुख प्रावधान:

प्रावधान	विवरण
प्रतिबंधित जानकारी नियम 3(1)(ख) के तहत	अन्य बातों के अलावा, जानकारी/सामग्री को होस्ट करने, संग्रहीत करने, प्रसारित करने, प्रदर्शित करने या प्रकाशित करने को प्रतिबंधित करता है: ● अश्लील, अश्लील, दूसरे की गोपनीयता पर आक्रामक, लिंग के आधार पर अपमान या उत्पीड़न, नस्लीय या जातीय रूप से आपत्तिजनक, या नफरत या हिंसा को बढ़ावा देना; ● बच्चे के लिए हानिकारक; ● धोखा देता है या गुमराह करता है, जिसमें डीपफेक भी शामिल है; ● आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस सहित दूसरों का प्रतिरूपण करता है; ● राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा या सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था को खतरा है; ● किसी भी लागू कानून का उल्लंघन करता है।
उपयोगकर्ता जागरूकता दायित्व	मध्यस्थों को सेवा की शर्तों और उपयोगकर्ता समझौतों के माध्यम से उपयोगकर्ताओं को गैरकानूनी सामग्री साझा करने के परिणामों के बारे

	में स्पष्ट रूप से सूचित करना चाहिए, जिसमें सामग्री हटाने, खाता निलंबन या समाप्ति शामिल है।
सामग्री हटाने में जवाबदेही	मध्यस्थों को अदालत के आदेशों, सरकार से तर्कसंगत सूचना या उपयोगकर्ता की शिकायतों पर निर्धारित समय सीमा के भीतर गैरकानूनी सामग्री को हटाने के लिए तेजी से कार्य करना चाहिए।
शिकायत निवारण	• शिकायत अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति करने के लिए मध्यस्थ • 72 घंटों के भीतर गैरकानूनी सामग्री को हटाने के माध्यम से शिकायतों को हल करने का आदेश। • गोपनीयता का उल्लंघन करने, व्यक्तियों का प्रतिरूपण करने या नग्नता दिखाने वाली सामग्री को ऐसी किसी भी शिकायत के खिलाफ 24 घंटे के भीतर हटा दिया जाना चाहिए।
शिकायत अपीलीय समितियां (जीएसी) तंत्र	यदि मध्यस्थों के शिकायत अधिकारियों द्वारा उनकी शिकायतों का समाधान नहीं किया जाता है तो उपयोगकर्ता www.gac.gov.in पर ऑनलाइन अपील कर सकते हैं। जीएसी सामग्री मॉडरेशन निर्णयों की जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करते हैं।
सरकारी एजेंसियां को मध्यस्थों द्वारा सहायता	मध्यस्थों को अपने नियंत्रण में जानकारी प्रदान करनी चाहिए या पहचान सत्यापन के लिए अधिकृत सरकारी एजेंसियों को सहायता प्रदान करनी चाहिए या साइबर सुरक्षा घटनाओं सहित अपराधों की रोकथाम, पता लगाने, जांच या अभियोजन के लिए।
महत्वपूर्ण सोशल मीडिया मध्यस्थों (एसएसएमआई) की अतिरिक्त जिम्मेदारियाँ (अर्थात्, भारत में 50 लाख या उससे अधिक पंजीकृत उपयोगकर्ता आधार वाले सोशल मीडिया मध्यस्थ)	• मैसेजिंग सेवाओं की पेशकश करने वाले एसएसएमआई को कानून प्रवर्तन को गंभीर या संवेदनशील सामग्री के प्रवर्तकों का पता लगाने में मदद करनी चाहिए। • एसएसएमआई गैरकानूनी सामग्री के प्रसार का पता लगाने और सीमित करने के लिए स्वचालित उपकरणों का उपयोग करते हैं।

आईटी नियम, 2021 में प्रदान किए गए कानूनी दायित्वों का पालन करने में मध्यस्थों की विफलता के मामले में, वे आईटी अधिनियम की धारा 79 के तहत प्रदान की गई तीसरे पक्ष की जानकारी से अपनी छूट खो देते हैं।

वे किसी भी मौजूदा कानून के तहत प्रदान की गई परिणामी कार्रवाई या अभियोजन के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं।

डिजिटल वैयक्तिक डेटा संरक्षण (डीपीडीपी) अधिनियम, 2023

डिजिटल वैयक्तिक डेटा संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2023 (डीपीडीपी अधिनियम) और नियम 2025 ऑनलाइन बच्चों की गोपनीयता की सुरक्षा के लिए एक कानूनी ढांचा प्रदान करते हैं।

यह बच्चों के व्यक्तिगत डेटा को संसाधित करने के लिए माता-पिता की सहमति को अनिवार्य करता है और बच्चों के प्रति ट्रैकिंग, व्यवहार निगरानी या लक्षित विज्ञापन जैसे उनकी भलाई के लिए हानिकारक प्रथाओं को प्रतिबंधित करता है।

यह व्यक्तिगत डेटा के प्रसंस्करण को भी प्रतिबंधित करता है जो बच्चों की भलाई के लिए हानिकारक है या इसमें ट्रैकिंग, व्यवहार निगरानी या लक्षित विज्ञापन शामिल हैं।

भारतीय न्याय संहिता (बीएनएस), 2023

बीएनएस, 2023 महिलाओं और बच्चों के खिलाफ सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से किए गए अपराधों सहित ऑनलाइन नुकसान, अश्लीलता, गलत सूचना और अन्य साइबर-सक्षम अपराधों से जुड़े अपराधों को संबोधित करता है।

- अश्लील कृत्यों और गीतों (धारा 296), इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप में ऐसी किसी भी सामग्री के प्रदर्शन सहित अश्लील सामग्री की बिक्री जैसे अपराधों के लिए दंड का प्रावधान करता है (धारा 294)
- धारा 353 का उद्देश्य झूठे या भ्रामक बयान, अफवाहें या रिपोर्ट बनाने के कार्य को दंडित करके गलत सूचना और दुष्प्रचार के प्रसार को रोकना है जो सार्वजनिक शरारत या भय पैदा कर सकते हैं।

यौन अपराधों से बच्चों का संरक्षण (पॉक्सो) अधिनियम, 2012

पॉक्सो अधिनियम एक बच्चे को 18 वर्ष से कम आयु के किसी भी व्यक्ति के रूप में परिभाषित करता है और बच्चों को यौन शोषण और यौन उत्पीड़न से बचाने के प्रावधानों का प्रावधान करता है।

- धारा 13 यौन संतुष्टि के उद्देश्य से किसी भी प्रकार के मीडिया में बच्चे के उपयोग को अपराध बनाती है - चाहे वह इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, मुद्रित या प्रसारित हो।

- धारा 14 में कम से कम पांच साल के कारावास की सजा और पहले अपराध के लिए जुर्माना निर्धारित किया गया है। बाद की दोषसिद्धि के लिए, सजा कम से कम सात साल के कारावास और जुर्माने तक बढ़ जाती है।
- धारा 15 बच्चों से जुड़ी अश्लील सामग्री रखने, भंडारण करने या रिपोर्ट करने में विफल रहने के लिए एक श्रेणीबद्ध दंड प्रणाली निर्धारित करती है।

सिनेमैटोग्राफ अधिनियम, 1952

सिनेमैटोग्राफ अधिनियम, 1952 और सिनेमैटोग्राफ (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983, केंद्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड, वयस्क फिल्मों सहित फिल्मों के सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन को विनियमित करता है। सीबीएफसी द्वारा जारी दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार, गैर-वयस्कों के लिए प्रदर्शन के लिए अनुपयुक्त मानी जाने वाली फिल्मों को केवल वयस्क दर्शकों के लिए प्रदर्शन के लिए प्रमाणित किया जाएगा।

साइबर अपराधों के प्रति राष्ट्रीय प्रतिक्रिया को मजबूत करने के लिए अतिरिक्त उपाय:

समन्वित तरीके से ऐसे साइबर अपराधों से निपटने के लिए तंत्र को और मजबूत करने के लिए सरकार ने निम्नलिखित सहित कई अन्य उपाय भी किए हैं

- गृह मंत्रालय बच्चों के खिलाफ अपराधों पर विशेष ध्यान देने के साथ नागरिकों को सभी साइबर अपराधों की रिपोर्ट करने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय साइबर अपराध रिपोर्टिंग पोर्टल (www.cybercrime.gov.in) का संचालन करता है
- बाल यौन शोषण सहित साइबर अपराध के खिलाफ समन्वित और व्यापक कार्रवाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भारतीय साइबर अपराध समन्वय केंद्र (आई4सी) की स्थापना की गई है
- साइबर फॉरेंसिक प्रयोगशालाओं और पुलिस, अभियोजकों और न्यायिक अधिकारियों के प्रशिक्षण सहित क्षमता निर्माण के लिए महिलाओं और बच्चों के प्रति साइबर अपराध निवारण योजना के अंतर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है

- सरकार समय-समय पर बाल यौन शोषण सामग्री (सीएसएएम) वाली वेबसाइटों को इंटरपोल से प्राप्त जानकारी के आधार पर ब्लॉक करती है, जो केंद्रीय जांच ब्यूरो (सीबीआई) के माध्यम से रूट की जाती है
- इंटरनेट सेवा प्रदाताओं को इंटरनेट वॉच फाउंडेशन (यूके) और प्रोजेक्ट अरचिन्ड (कनाडा) जैसे वैश्विक डेटाबेस का उपयोग करके सीएसएएम वेबसाइटों को गतिशील रूप से ब्लॉक करने का निर्देश दिया गया है
- आईएसपी को यह भी सलाह दी गई है कि वे माता-पिता के नियंत्रण फिल्टर को बढ़ावा दें और अंतरराष्ट्रीय गेटवे के माध्यम से पहचानी गई सीएसएएम वेबसाइटों तक पहुंच को अवरुद्ध करें
- साइबर सुरक्षा पर जन जागरूकता को @साइबरदोस्त, रेडियो अभियान और छात्रों और किशोरों के लिए हैंडबुक के प्रकाशन जैसी पहलों के माध्यम से बढ़ावा दिया जाता है
- एनसीआरबी (एमएचए) और नेशनल सेंटर फॉर मिसिंग एंड एक्सप्लॉइटेड चिल्ड्रन (एनसीएमईसी), यूएसए के बीच समझौता ज्ञापन ऑनलाइन बाल यौन शोषण पर टिपलाइन रिपोर्ट साझा करने में सक्षम बनाता है, जिसे त्वरित कार्रवाई के लिए राष्ट्रीय पोर्टल के माध्यम से राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को प्रसारित किया जाता है।

VACANCIES IN MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

2821. SHRI KALIPADA SAREN KHERWAL:

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

(a) The number of sanctioned posts, in position and the number of vacancies including reserved posts across categories in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and its different wings and institutes/organisations under it;

(b) The number of vacancies in the said Ministry and its wings, institutes/organisations under it including reserved posts since the year 2014, year and category-wise; and

(c) The number of contractual employees hired since 2014, years and category-wise?

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

(a) to (c): The sanctioned posts and vacancy positions in the Ministry are subject to periodic review. Necessary action to fill the vacancies is taken as per established procedures to ensure smooth functioning.

Contractual employees are engaged from time to time as per the functional requirement.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDING FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY

2822. SHRIMATI JYOTSANA CHARANDAS MAHANT:

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

(a) the current status of international funding mobilization for the 13 GW renewable energy Project in Pang, Ladakh along with the details of any Multilateral Development Banks or Sovereign Wealth Funds that have expressed interest;

(b) the details of private consultants or agencies engaged for project preparation, Techno-Economic Feasibility and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) studies;

(c) the procedure adopted for the selection of these agencies (open tender or nomination) and the criteria used for such selection; and

(d) the total financial expenditure incurred or allocated for these consultancy services and the timeline for the submission of their final reports?

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): Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) is the Implementing Agency for 13 GW Renewable Energy (RE) project in Pang, Ladakh. SECI has not mobilized any international funding for this 13 GW RE Project in Pang, Ladakh.

(b) and (c): SECI had engaged following agencies through open tender:

- I. M/s SBA Enviro Private Limited for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) studies,
- II. M/s Matrix Geo Solution Private Limited for Ariel Drone/UAV Topography survey,
- III. M/s Mount Geo Technical Services Pvt. Ltd for Soil investigation.

In addition, National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE), an autonomous body under Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) was engaged, as an expert institution on nomination basis for Wind and Solar Resource Assessment in the identified locations.

(d): A total expenditure of Rs 5.02 crores was incurred towards these activities and all the final reports have been submitted to SECI.

NATIONAL CYBER RESILIENCE FUND

2823. DR. JAYANTA KUMAR ROY:

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

- (a) the strategy for Mandatory Security Audits for critical infrastructure entities under CERT-In;
- (b) the manner in which the Government is addressing the rise of ransomware attacks and cross-border cyber-crime incidents;
- (c) whether a National Cyber Resilience Fund has been established to support industry hardening efforts;
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the talent pool of certified cyber security professionals nationwide; and
- (e) the manner in which the Cyber Suraksha Kendras are being scaled up to provide effective regional cyber incident response?

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

(a) to (e): The policies of the Government of India aim to ensure a safe, trusted, and accountable cyberspace. It remains vigilant and fully conscious of the cyber threat to India's digital infrastructure.

Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) and National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) work continuously to safeguard digital services, including the critical sectors.

These agencies regularly monitor incidents, support timely response and ensure restoration. They conduct security and vulnerability audits under the Information Technology Act and Rules made under.

In this regard, CERT-In has developed and issued a Comprehensive Cyber Security Audit Policy Guidelines in July 2025 to carry out cyber security audits. These audits are done in a consistent, effective, and secure manner across sectors including critical infrastructure.

As per the guidelines, cyber security audit are conducted at least once in a year. It has empanelled 231 security auditing organizations to support and audit implementation of Information Security Best Practices.

In addition, the Government has undertaken several measures to strengthen security of cyber ecosystem including against ransomware and Cross-Border Cybercrime:

1. CERT-In is designated as the national agency for responding to cyber security incidents under the provisions of section 70B of the Information Technology Act, 2000.

2. It issues alerts & advisories regarding latest cyber threats/vulnerabilities including malicious attacks using AI and countermeasures regularly.
3. It advises remedial measures to affected organisations and coordinates incident response measures.
4. National Informatics Centre (NIC) carries out comprehensive security audit annually for its Critical Infrastructure to address the increasing number of ransomware attacks through CERT-In empanelled agencies including:
 - a) Information and Communication Technology infrastructure Audit of Central Ministries/Departments, States /UTs and National Data Centres.
 - b) Comprehensive Security Audit of Critical Web applications /databases/platforms.
 - c) Deployment of Unified Endpoint Management, Endpoint Detection and Response solutions across central ministries and departments for endpoint protection.
 - d) Removal of obsolete and legacy systems from the network.24×7 monitoring, detection, and mitigation of cyber threats using AI/ML and advanced security tools.
 - e) Continuous vulnerability assessments, system hardening, and proactive identification of application/system weaknesses.
 - f) Implementation of Zero Trust Security across NIC's ICT infrastructure.
 - g) Regular cybersecurity awareness programs for government employees.

5. CERT-In operates an automated cyber threat intelligence exchange platform for sharing tailored alerts with organisations across sectors for proactive threat mitigation.
6. Cyber security mock drills are conducted regularly to enable assessment of cyber security posture and preparedness of various organisations.
7. Establishment of sector-specific Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs), such as CSIRT-Fin (Finance) and CSIRT-Power, to monitor & respond to cyber incidents within respective sectors.
8. Formulation of the Cyber Crisis Management Plan (CCMP) for all Government bodies to counter cyber-attacks and enable coordinated recovery.
9. 213 CCMP sensitisation workshops have been conducted to strengthen preparedness across organisations.
10. Development of indigenous cybersecurity tools by Centre for Development of Advanced Computing to reduce dependence on foreign solutions.

Expanding Cybersecurity Talent Pool

- Information Security Education & Awareness (“ISEA”) program has been launched to generate awareness among users while using internet.
- A dedicated website has been created for information security awareness that generates and upgrades relevant awareness material on a regular basis and can be accessed at <https://www.infosecawareness.in>.

- Certified Security Professional in Artificial Intelligence (CSPA) program launched by CERT-In in September 2024 equips cybersecurity professionals with the skills to secure AI systems.
- It helps in addressing AI-related threats, and ultimately ensure trustworthy AI deployment in business environments.

Cyber Swachhta Kendra (CSK)

It is a citizen-centric service provided by CERT-In, which extends the vision of Swachh Bharat to the Cyber Space

- It is the Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre and helps to detect malicious programs and provides free tools to remove the same
- It also provides cyber security tips and best practices for citizens and organisations
- Alerts regarding botnet/malware infections and vulnerable services are sent on a daily basis to organizations across sectors along with remedial measures.

STATUS OF MSME SURVEY

2824. SHRI RADHAKRISHNA:

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

(a) whether the Government has initiated any work on the next all-India survey on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) following the 73rd round

National Sample Survey (NSS) on unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the timeline for completion and release of the next MSME survey and if not, the reasons for the delay?

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 National Sample Survey (NSS) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has conducted Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE 2023-24) during October, 2023 - September, 2024 to cover the unincorporated non-agricultural sectors belonging to manufacturing, trade and other services sectors.

As per requirement of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), the estimated number of establishments classified as Micro, Small and Medium at State/UT level and also for the activity category level has been generated and published in the ASUSE 2023-24 report, which is available in public domain at website of MoSPI.

NATIONAL BROADBAND MISSION (NBM)

2825. SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

SHRI G. SELVAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken measures under the National Broadband Mission (NBM) to enhance broadband connectivity and bridge the digital divide in the rural areas of Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the details of broadband and Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) connectivity projects undertaken under BharatNet in different districts of Tamil Nadu;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to integrate the Gati Shakti Sanchar Portal and the Telecommunications (Right of Way) Rules, 2024 with the ongoing digital infrastructure expansion in Tamil Nadu to ensure efficient Right of Way (RoW) clearances and faster execution of broadband projects; and
- (d) the time by which the Government proposes to make all the Gram Panchayats in all districts of Tamil Nadu fully service-ready under the BharatNet project?

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

(a) and (c): Yes. The Government has taken the following key measures to improve broadband connectivity in rural areas and bridge the digital divide by implementing the National Broadband Mission (NBM) in the country, including the state of Tamil Nadu.

- I. Launched the Centralized Right of Way (RoW) Portal on May 14, 2022, thus facilitating the streamlining of the RoW permissions for the deployment of telecom infrastructure viz. Optical Fiber Cable (OFC) laying and telecom tower installation.

II. Processes to obtain RoW permissions and applicable charges were further made uniform through Telecommunications (Right of Way) Rules 2024 under 'The Telecommunications Act, 2023'. The rules are effective from January 01, 2025. The rules are further streamlining and expediting the telecom infrastructure deployment in the country. The RoW portal has been further upgraded in the majority of states in accordance with RoW Rules 2024 including the state of Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (d): The Department of Telecommunications (DoT) is further ensuring stable broadband connectivity in rural & remote areas (including tribal belts) and bridging the digital divide through the Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN). Key initiatives include:

- I. The BharatNet project providing broadband to Gram Panchayats (GPs) and villages (on demand).
- II. Various schemes for high-speed internet/broadband and mobile services (including 4G) in remote areas, such as the North-East, Islands, LWE (Left-Wing Extremism)-affected regions, Aspirational Districts, and border villages.
- III. Submarine optical fiber cables were laid between Chennai and Andaman & Nicobar (2312 km) and Kochi and Lakshadweep (1869 km), enabling faster internet connectivity.

Under the state-led model of BharatNet project in Tamil Nadu, a total of 11,866 GPs out of 12525 have been made service-ready (as of December 12, 2025) and for service provisioning, 9,686 Optical Line Terminals (OLTs) have

been deployed in GPs and Blocks to provide FTTH connectivity to households. The district-wise details of OFC laid are given in **Statement**. The timeline for the completion of the BharatNet project is March 2027.

STATEMENT

The district-wise details of OFC laid

S.no	Districts	Total OFC laid in route KM
1	Chengalpattu	1382
2	Kancheepuram	1180
3	Krishnagiri	1924
4	Ranipet	1224
5	Tirupathur	929
6	Tiruvallur	1950
7	Tiruvannamalai	3472
8	Vellore	844
9	Ariyalur	867
10	Cuddalore	2484
11	Perambalur	683
12	Villupuram	2886
13	Kallakurichi	1739
14	Salem	1653
15	Erode	1197
16	The Nilgiris	292
17	Dharmapuri	1352
18	Coimbatore	1231
19	Karur	994
20	Mayiladuthurai	890
21	Nagapattinam	734
22	Namakkal	1431
23	Pudukottai	2235
24	Thanjavur	2337
25	Tiruchirapalli	2153
26	Tiruppur	1467
27	Tiruvarur	1743
28	Dindigul	1538
29	Kanniyakumari	407
30	Madurai	1498
31	Ramanathapuram	1700
32	Sivagangai	2021

S.no	Districts	Total OFC laid in route KM
33	Tenkasi	1171
34	Theni	536
35	Thoothukkudi	1744
36	Tirunelveli	1076
37	Virudhunagar	1703
	Total	54666

HIGH-RISK SEISMIC CATEGORISATION OF THE HIMALAYAN REGION

2826. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

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

- (a) whether the entire Himalayan region is placed under the highest risk seismic category as per the updated seismic zonation map and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of study conducted/planned in view of the high-risk seismic categorisation of the Himalayan region; and
- (c) the progress and present status of the efforts of the National Centre for Seismology (NCS) for developing an earthquake early warning system?

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

- (a): Yes Sir. As per the updated seismic zonation map of India, the entire Himalayan arc falls within the highest seismic risk category, Seismic Zone VI,

reflecting its extremely high tectonic activity and vulnerability to strong earthquakes. Only a small portion of the Ladakh region in the north-eastern corner falls under Seismic Zone V, which is the second-highest seismic hazard category.

(b): In view of the high-risk seismic categorisation of the Himalayan region, the Government has undertaken several focused initiatives to strengthen earthquake monitoring, hazard assessment, and preparedness. These measures include the expansion and upgradation of the seismic monitoring network across Himalayas, the conduct of detailed regional seismic hazard assessments, enhancement of strong-motion instrumentation, and improvement of data acquisition systems to enable precise detection and analysis of seismic events. In addition, various scientific studies relating to site response, fault mapping, and regional source characterisation have been carried out to support disaster risk reduction efforts and facilitate informed planning and development in the Himalayan region. Seismic Microzonation studies conducted by NCS for selected cities, help to identify differential ground-shaking characteristics at the local level, thereby assisting in safe land-use planning, infrastructure design, and mitigation strategies.

(c): The National Centre for Seismology (NCS) is making steady and systematic progress toward establishing an operational Earthquake Early Warning (EEW) system in India. A real-time seismic network dedicated to EEW has been initiated across the Himalayan region, including the installation of 10 P-Alert instruments in the Himachal Himalayas for rapid ground-motion detection.

Concurrently, NCS is actively developing and testing prototype EEW algorithms for reliable P-wave detection, rapid magnitude estimation, and early shaking prediction, using regional datasets.

**ESTABLISHMENT OF RURAL SCIENCE OUTREACH & INNOVATION
LABS IN ODISHA**

2827. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the need for dedicated Rural Science Outreach & Innovation Labs in aspirational and educationally underserved districts of Odisha including Balangir and Sonepur;
- (b) the details of any proposals received from Odisha for setting up Atal Tinkering Labs., mobile science vans, or rural STEM incubation centres during the financial Years 2023–24 and 2024–25;
- (c) whether funding support has been sanctioned for improving scientific temperament among school children in rural regions of Western Odisha and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expand community-based innovation programmes to enhance scientific literacy at grassroots level?

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

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

(a): CSIR-Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology (CSIR-IMMT), Bhubaneswar, one of the constituent laboratories of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) which is an autonomous organization with Department of Scientific and Industrial Research is contributing effectively towards the S&T interventions of Nabrangpur aspirational district in Odisha.

(b): No proposal was received from Odisha for setting up Atal Tinkering Labs during FY 2023–24 and 2024–25 under Atal Innovation Mission of Niti Aayog.

(c): CSIR-Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology (CSIR-IMMT) is engaged in connecting school students with scientists through CSIR's "Jigyasa" (student-scientist connect) program across the State of Odisha. National Council for Science and Technology Communication (NCSTC) division of Department of Science and Technology (DST), Ministry of Science and Technology (MoST) is popularizing science, technology and innovation (STI) among school students in the age group of 10-17 years to inculcate scientific temper and introduce them to methods of research and innovation through its flagship program National Children Science Congress (NCSC), which is organized at district, state and national level. Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) of Niti Aayog has setup 331 Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs) across the state of Odisha for improving scientific temperament among school children. A total fund of Rs. 43.36 crores has been disbursed to setup ATLs in the state of Odisha.

(d): The Technology Development and Utilization Programme for Women (TDUPW), a component under the Access to Knowledge for Technology Development and Dissemination (A2k+) scheme of Department of Scientific and Industrial Research aims to promote and support the adoption of new technologies, awareness creation and training of women at the grassroots level for deployment of technologies that reduce drudgery, improve their operational efficiency and empower them. The scheme supports technology upgradation in women-run MSMEs, SHGs and women entrepreneurs and facilitates showcasing and demonstration of technologies developed by scientific institutions. DSIR has set up Common Research and Technology Development Hub (CRTDH) under BIRD crf scheme at CSIR- Institute of Minerals & Materials Technology, (IMMT) Bhubaneswar and the lab is pursuing activities related to metal crafting to train artisans and provide technological interventions for smoke less brass melting furnace, improvement in melting, casting process of brass metal etc. A dedicated metal craft facility centre has been setup to provide support to artisans. CSIR-IMMT is also contributing to innovation ecosystem of Odisha through Startup Odisha recognized incubation center: Innovative Technology Enabling Centre (InTEC). Further, CSIR is running a program “Integrated Skill Initiative” at various levels across different CSIR Laboratories, under which CSIR-IMMT has recently conducted skill development training programs on “bakery products preparation and its packaging” at Umerkote, Nabarangpur, Odisha and “Training in Earthenware & Terracotta Sintering” at Ratneswari Terracotta SHG located in Tondaguda village, Papdahandi block,

Nabarangpur, Odisha. CSIR-IMMT also participated in the "VIKSIT ODISHA 2025"- Mega Exhibition held at Rairangpur, Odisha and showcased its innovative technologies & ongoing R&D activities to the local students & visitors.

Department of Science and Technology (DST) is undertaking programs to enhance scientific literacy at grassroot level for community viz. low-cost teaching aid workshops, Demystification of science, STEM demonstration activities, folk media programs for STEM awareness, industry visits and Samvaad program through mentor and mentee extended to teachers, students and general public. The fund disbursement details for FY 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26 are given in **Statement**.

Atal Innovation Mission (AIM), NITI Aayog has setup Atal Community Innovation Centers (ACICs) to serve the unserved and underserved regions. These centers focus on "frugal innovation" and provide infrastructure, mentorship and community-oriented problem-solving spaces. Currently, 14 ACICs are fully operationalized across the country, with 01 in Odisha at GIET University Foundation. A total of Rs. 62.60 lakhs have been disbursed to GIET University Foundation. Further, in collaboration with UNDP India, AIM launched the Community Innovator Fellowship to facilitate knowledge building and provide a platform for aspiring community innovators. This fellowship offers financial support and mentorship to youth to develop community-centric solutions.

STATEMENT**Fund disbursement details**

Sl. No.	Project Details	PI/ Organization Name	Amount Sanctioned (in Rs)	F.Y.
1	Training of Teachers Through Low-Cost hands-on innovative methods of science teaching in physics to promote innovation amongst students of Odisha	Samanta Chandrashekhar Vigyan Club Balasore, Orissa	3551000	2023-24
2	Project proposal to exploring the science among tribal people to stop witch craft, Black Magic, Fire Burn Treatment of new born babies and sorcery practice through folk media drama and pala among tribals of Harichandanpur and Champua Blocks of Keonjhar District of Odisha	Society for Humanitarian Advancement with Key Technological Initiative (SHAKTI) Balasore, Orissa	3068000	2023-24
3	Project proposal for organization science drama festival to campaign for water conservation and rain water harvesting through folk media among the tribal & rural mass in the aspirational district as kalahandi in Odisha	ESWAR, Orissa	3230000	2023-24
4	Science awareness programs for social issues eradication through folk media in aspirational and underdeveloped district od Odisha	Socio Cultural Development Centre Jagatsinghapur, Orissa	2479500	2023-24
5	"Industrial Tour- A Recognition to Science and Technology for Students of under develop District (Angul, Mayurbhanj, Malkangiri, Gajapati, Rayagada & Kalahandi) of Odisha"	Socio Cultural Development Centre Jagatsinghapur, Orissa	3026400	2023-24

6	Project proposal for organizing folk media-based science drama festivals to campaign against major tribal health issues as malaria, TB and Malnutrition among the tribal population of Naupada, as Aspirational District in Odisha	Bihang Welfare Association Kalahandi, Orissa	3067200	2023-24
7	Science Awareness cum advocacy campaign among students and SC/ST community in scheduled areas for recent advancement in science technology	Development Action Society Foundation Balila, Orissa	2496000	2023-24
8	District and State Level Children Science Congress 2023 for Odisha	Dr. Ransing Nirmalendu Bharat Jan Gyan Vigyan Samiti Bhubneshwar, Orissa	1226500	2024-25
9	Project Proposal towards Implementing Samvaad Initiatives for the students to campaign for Developing safe drinking water habits so as to avoid diseases	Mrs. Shruti Singh ESWAR Kodapala, Orissa	3361920	2025-26

घरेलू पर्यटन व्यय सर्वेक्षण

2828. श्री गणेश सिंह:

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

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित घरेलू पर्यटन व्यय सर्वेक्षण में सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक और आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन से संबंधित व्यय और प्रवृत्तियों को अलग से दर्ज करने और उनका विश्लेषण करने का प्रावधान किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार सर्वेक्षण प्रतिदर्श अवसंरचना में देश में विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश के सतना और चित्रकुट जिलों में क्रमशः मां शारदा देवी/मैहर मन्दिर और अन्य महत्वपूर्ण धामों के प्रमुख धार्मिक व

आध्यात्मिक स्थानों को सम्मिलित करने की योजना बना रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (सां.कार्य.कार्या.मंत्रा.) के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण (एनएसएस) जुलाई 2025-जून 2026 के दौरान घरेलू पर्यटन व्यय सर्वेक्षण (डीटीईएस) आयोजित कर रहा है, जिसमें पिछले 365 दिनों के दौरान घरेलू सदस्यों द्वारा पूरी की गई 180 दिनों या उससे कम अवधि की घरेलू रात्रिकालीन यात्राओं के व्यय डेटा को 'तीर्थयात्रा एवं धार्मिक कार्यकलापों' सहित विभिन्न प्रमुख उद्देश्यों के लिए एकत्र किया जाता है। रात्रिकालीन यात्राओं के लिए आवास, भोजन और पेय पदार्थ, परिवहन, खरीदारी, मनोरंजन, धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक, खेलकूद और स्वास्थ्य संबंधी कार्यकलापों आदि जैसे विभिन्न मदों के अंतर्गत किए गए व्यय का विवरण एकत्र किया जाता है।

(ख): डीटीईएस 2025-26 में मध्य प्रदेश सहित भारतीय संघ के सभी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सम्मिलित हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, यात्राओं के आरंभिक और गंतव्य राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की जानकारी भी डीटीईएस 2025-26 में एकत्र की जाती है।

DMCs

2829. SHRI MALVINDER SINGH KANG:

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

(a) the organizational structure of the Damage Monitoring Cells (DMCs) in Punjab – divisional, regional and zonal-wise;

(b) the details and the number of damage cases have been investigated during the last five years including the number of cases that resulted in disciplinary action;

(c) whether any technological tools are being piloted/used in Punjab by the Government to monitor stock health and reduce wastage; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The details on the organizational structure of the Damage Monitoring Cells (DMCs) in Punjab are as under:

Level	Constitution of the Cell
District	Divisional office: Divisional Manager Manager(QC) Lab Manager (Accounts) Manager(QC), concerned depot
Regional	Regional office: AGM (QC) & AGM (Accounts) Divisional office: AGM (QC)
Zonal	Zonal office: AGM (QC) Regional office: AGM (QC) Divisional office: AGM (QC)

(b): The details on the number of damage cases have been investigated during last five years along with disciplinary action taken are as under:

Year	No. of cases of accrual of damage	Disciplinary action taken
2020-21	0	0
2021-22	01	Nobody held responsible as the stock delivered by the firm was rejected by the Food corporation of India (FCI).

2022-23	01	The damage was caused due to heavy rains and the subsequent flood. Nobody held responsible.
2023-24	11	None of the FCI staff held responsible.
2024-25	02	None of the FCI staff held responsible.

(c) and (d): The Quality Management System (QMS) has been developed by the Department to monitor laboratory activities on real time basis. This system aims to enhance operational planning, improve quality control of foodgrains, ensure greater reliability and accuracy throughout the procurement, preservation, and end-to-end supply chain processes of foodgrains.

WOMEN-LED START-UPS UNDER NIDHI

2830. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

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

- (a) the details of the number of women-led startups supported under the National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovations (NIDHI) since its inception, State and year-wise, vis-à-vis the targets set;
- (b) the number of these startups provided early-stage funding under NIDHI-Seed Support Program (NIDHI-SSP), State/UT and startup-wise including the quantum of funding disbursed;
- (c) the details of Technology Business Incubators (TBIs) established in women's universities and other institutions, State/UT and year-wise along with the number of women-led startups incubated therein;
- (d) the number of women-led startups that have successfully commercialized their products or services and generated employment; and

(e) the details of pending proposals or planned projects for establishing additional TBIs to further support women entrepreneurs and promote inclusiveness?

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 Department of Science and Technology (DST) has initiated the National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovations (NIDHI) program in year 2016. Through NIDHI program DST has provided support to science and technology (S&T) based startups, including women-led startups, in their early-stage startup journey. Under NIDHI PRAYAS program, financial support is extended to S&T based startups for proof of concept (PoC) and prototype development. Under NIDHI Seed Support Program (NIDHI SSP), funding is provided to early stage S&T based startups for technology and business development. These funding supports are provided through the NIDHI TBIs which have been established by DST across the country in premier academic institutions. These TBIs have a wide range of focus areas, such as agri-tech, health-tech, artificial intelligence, electronics, space tech, etc. The NIDHI

program of DST falls under the Central Sector Scheme and no dedicated state-wise budget/target is allocated.

Under NIDHI PRAYAS program, 501 women-led startups/women entrepreneurs have been supported for proof of concept and prototype development. Under NIDHI Seed Support Program, Rs. 66.50 Cr. has been disbursed to 213 women-led startups for commercialization of their prototypes into products. Year-wise and state-wise details of number of women innovators/women-led startups supported and funded under NIDHI are placed at **Statement-I** and **Statement-II**, respectively.

(c): Under NIDHI Technology Business Incubator (NIDHI TBI) program, TBIs are established in premier academic institutions for providing incubation support to the early-stage startups. The support to these startups is provided in terms of technical and business mentoring, intellectual property rights, legal, regulatory, funding, etc. Under the NIDHI Inclusive Technology Business Incubator (NIDHI iTBI) program, iTBIs have been established in the academic institutions in tier-2 and tier-3 cities to increase inclusivity of entrepreneurship ecosystem across the country. Year-wise and state-wise details of the NIDHI TBIs & NIDHI iTBIs, established by DST are placed at **Statement-III**, and **Statement-IV**, respectively. These incubators have incubated more than 1500 women-led startups.

(d): Under the NIDHI-SSP program, 167 women-led startups have been supported who have successfully commercialized their products or services, and have generated employment.

(e): There is currently no plan for setting up additional TBI in Vigyan Dhara central sector scheme to further support women entrepreneurs and promote inclusiveness during the current finance cycle.

STATEMENT-I

Women-led startups/women innovators supported under NIDHI program (Year-wise)

Financial Year	Number of women-led startups/women innovators supported and funded under NIDHI program
2017 - 2018	23
2018 - 2019	34
2019 - 2020	34
2020 - 2021	81
2021 - 2022	67
2022 - 2023	99
2023 - 2024	152
2024 - 2025	140
2025 - 2026	84
Total	714

STATEMENT-II

Women-led startups/women innovators supported under NIDHI program (State-wise)

State/UT	Number of women-led startups/women innovators supported and funded under NIDHI program
Andhra Pradesh	24
Assam	6
Bihar	6
Chandigarh	2
Chhattisgarh	1

Delhi	30
Goa	2
Gujarat	40
Haryana	15
Himachal Pradesh	5
Jammu and Kashmir	12
Jharkhand	2
Karnataka	148
Kerala	49
Madhya Pradesh	11
Maharashtra	96
Manipur	3
Odisha	25
Punjab	2
Rajasthan	23
Tamil Nadu	107
Telangana	60
Uttar Pradesh	25
Uttarakhand	8
West Bengal	12
Total	714

STATEMENT-III

Number of TBIs/iTBIs established under NIDHI program (Year-wise)

Year	Number of TBIs/iTBIs established under NIDHI program
2017-18	9
2018-19	10
2019-20	9
2020-21	2
2021-22	8
2022-23	30
2023-24	9
2024-25	8
Total	85

STATEMENT-IV**Number of TBIs/iTBIs established under NIDHI program (State-wise)**

State/UT	Number of TBIs/iTBIs established under NIDHI program
Andhra Pradesh	9
Assam	2
Bihar	2
Chhattisgarh	4
Delhi	4
Goa	1
Gujarat	6
Haryana	1
Himachal Pradesh	2
Jammu and Kashmir	4
Karnataka	6
Madhya Pradesh	3
Maharashtra	8
Mizoram	1
Odisha	3
Punjab	6
Rajasthan	2
Tamil Nadu	7
Telangana	3
Tripura	1
Uttar Pradesh	7
Uttarakhand	2
West Bengal	1
Total	85

RIISING THREATS OF CLIMATE CHANGE**2831. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the rising threats posed by climate change, soil degradation, groundwater depletion and the rapid deterioration of natural resources across various regions of the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to strengthen Earth science research and education particularly in the areas of geological surveys, environmental monitoring and long-term climate assessment;
- (c) the details of initiatives underway to upgrade national capabilities for data collection, early warning and forecasting systems for floods, droughts, landslides and other natural disasters;
- (d) whether additional support is being planned for advanced remote sensing and Earth system modelling and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to promote enhanced collaboration among national research institutions, universities, ISRO, IMD and international scientific agencies to accelerate innovation in this field; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the expected outcomes of such initiatives?

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

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

(a) and (b): The Government has taken due note of the climate change across the country. The Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), Government of India, through its Climate Change report titled "Assessment of Climate Change over the Indian Region (<https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-981-15-4327-2>)" has assessed the impact of climate change across the country. Since the middle of the twentieth century, India has witnessed a rise in average temperature; a decrease in monsoon precipitation; a rise in extreme temperature and rainfall events, droughts, and a rise in sea levels; and an increase in the intensity of severe cyclones. The soil degradation and groundwater depletion is emerging as one of the most serious environmental and socio-economic challenges.

The Government has undertaken multiple initiatives to advance Earth science research, capacity building, and educational infrastructure across the country. Dedicated institutes under the MoES e.g., Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), India Meteorological Department (IMD), National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF), Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR), National Centre for Seismology (NCS), National Centre for Polar and Ocean Research (NCPOR), National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Centre for Marine Living Resources & Ecology (CMLRE), National Center for Earth System Sciences (NCESS) are advancing research in the interactions between the atmosphere, oceans, and polar systems, focusing on their role in

regional climate dynamics and extreme weather patterns. IITM lead the flagship capacity-building initiative under MoES, the Development of Skilled Manpower in Earth System Sciences (DESK) program, with the objective to develop academic habit through training on targeted areas and semester-based coursework in Earth Sciences. Efforts are also being made to strengthen the scientific community's capacity in climate science and assessment through training programs, workshops, and knowledge exchanges, ensuring that India has the necessary expertise to understand and respond to the complex climate challenges.

(c) and (d): The Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) has developed advanced early warning systems for severe weather events such as cyclones, heavy rainfall, droughts, and other extreme conditions. Early warning for severe weather events is supported by a state-of-the-art observation network that includes surface, upper air, remote sensing observations, seamless forecasting systems based on high-resolution dynamical models, and GIS-based tools for generating alerts and warnings. The entire system is integrated with modern telecommunication technologies to ensure the timely and effective dissemination of information.

Recently, the India Meteorological Department (IMD), in coordination with other centres in the MoES, has developed an end-to-end GIS-based Decision Support System (DSS), which has been working as the front end of the early warning systems for the timely detection and monitoring of all-weather hazards across the country, including the States regularly affected by cyclones and other

natural disasters. It is supported with specific severe weather modules to provide timely impact-based early warnings for extreme weather events like cyclones, heavy rainfall, droughts, etc., which devastate human lives, livelihoods, and infrastructure. The system utilizes historical data, including extreme events, as well as real-time surface and upper-air meteorological observations available for the Indian region and its neighbouring areas. It also includes RADAR observations, available every 10 minutes, and satellite products every 15 minutes. It also uses numerical weather prediction products from a suite of models run in the MoES institutions. These include hyperlocal, regional, and global models. Further, IMD plays a crucial role in safeguarding lives and property through its advanced observational network and forecasting systems, enabling timely preparedness and response in close collaboration with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). This coordinated approach ensures that accurate and timely weather information reaches authorities and the public, enhancing disaster risk reduction efforts across the country.

The Central Water Commission (CWC) is mandated to issue short-range flood forecasts with a lead time of up to 24 hours to concerned State Governments at identified locations. Timely flood forecasts are being issued when a certain threshold limit is reached. The CWC has taken several steps by adopting various dissemination mechanisms to get maximum reach to the flood warnings, so that mitigation measures can be adopted by State Governments, SDMA, NDMA, and the public. Further, with an aim of disseminating information related to the flood situation in the country and flood forecasts up to 7 days on a

real-time basis to the public through mobile phones, version 2.0 of the 'FloodWatch India' mobile application has been developed by the CWC, which provides current information on flood conditions across the country. Further, it also provides additional information regarding the storage positions of 150 major reservoirs in the country, which helps in a better understanding of the possible flood situation in their downstream areas. The 'FloodWatch India' app is available for download.

The Geological Survey of India (GSI) is mandated to conduct landslide studies in landslide-prone areas in the country. In July 2024, with the inauguration of the National Landslide Forecasting Centre (NLFC) at Kolkata, GSI achieved a milestone by operationalizing landslide forecasting in three districts in two States, viz. Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts of West Bengal and the Nilgiris district of Tamil Nadu. At present, RLFS covers 21 districts (04 operational and 17 experimental) in eight states (West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Nagaland, Karnataka, and Kerala). These bulletins forecast information on the possibility of occurrence of landslides up to the taluk/sub-divisional level daily for the next 48 hours.

IMD has adopted new techniques and technology from time to time to detect, monitor, and provide timely early warnings for the entire country, including the States regularly affected by all types of extreme weather events like cyclones, heavy rainfall, droughts, etc., which have devastating impacts on human lives, livelihoods, and infrastructure. There has been significant progress in this direction with:

- Strengthening of the observing system with installation of additional AWS, ARG, and DWR, etc.
- Improvement of the data integration and development of GIS-based DSS.
- Improvement of NWP models and climate models, as well as a real-time seamless monitoring, forecasting, and early warning system.
- Shifting from conventional weather forecast and warning to sector-specific color-coded Impact-based forecast (IBF) and risk-based warning (RBW) up to district/sub-city levels with dynamical impact and risk matrix.
- Application of AI/ML.
- Customisation of bulletins and warnings.
- Substantial increase of computational power to integrate voluminous data and to run meso-scale, regional, and global models at a further higher resolution scale with improvement of process understanding and model physics. Supercomputers (Arka and Arunika) are being used for this purpose.
- Panchayat Mausam Seva.
- A state-of-the-art dissemination system with the use of a mobile app, Common Alerting Protocol (CAP), WhatsApp groups, etc.
- IMD developed a mobile App, 'MAUSAM' for weather forecasting, 'Meghdoot' for Agromet advisory dissemination, and 'Damini' for lightning alerts.

IMD has also brought out a web-based online "Climate Hazard & Vulnerability Atlas of India" prepared for the thirteen most hazardous meteorological events, which cause extensive damage and economic, human, and animal losses. The same can be accessed at https://imdpune.gov.in/hazardatlas/about_hazard.html. This atlas will help State Government authorities and disaster management agencies identify the hotspots and plan and take appropriate action to tackle extreme weather events. This product helps build Climate Change resilient infrastructure.

The Government of India has recently launched Mission Mausam, a national initiative, under the Ministry of Earth Sciences with a goal of making Bharat a "Weather-ready and Climate-smart" nation to mitigate the impact of climate change and extreme weather events and strengthen the resilience of communities. Under Mission Mausam, initiatives are undergoing to develop a hybrid Earth System Modeling framework (dynamical model with AI based parameterisation) for weather predictions and climate projections. In addition, India has augmented its HPC power by commissioning state-of-the-art High-Performance Computing (HPC) systems 'Arka' (at the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune) and 'Arunika' (at the National Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasting, Noida) for Earth System Modeling. Enhancing the HPC facilities and Earth System Modeling capabilities are planned under Mission Mausam.

(e) and (f): Various initiatives were undertaken to foster enhanced collaboration among national research institutions within India. Major national

missions, such as the Mission Mausam, Monsoon Mission, and Deep Ocean Mission, are designed to enhance collaboration across various national institutes like IITM, IMD, ISRO, NCMRWF, INCOIS, NIOT, and national research institutions and universities. Joint research initiatives integrate satellite data from ISRO with forecasting systems of IMD and research inputs from academic institutions. India is actively collaborating with international programs like the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP), the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP), the World Weather Research Program, etc., on weather and climate research and to develop and improve weather and climate models. These models aim to simulate and predict the interactions between the atmosphere, ocean, and polar regions, crucial for understanding regional extremes and climate impacts. These collective actions contribute to a more robust understanding of Earth System interactions, which is essential for enhancing India's resilience to extreme weather and climate change impacts.

STRENGTHENING OF PDS IN ODISHA

2832. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

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

(a) the extent of digitalization and automation undertaken to modernize and strengthen the delivery mechanisms under the Public Distribution System (PDS) in Odisha;

(b) whether all Fair Price Shops (FPSs) in Odisha have been equipped with electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) devices and if so, the status of ePoS-enabled shops, district-wise;

(c) the percentage of ration cardholders in Odisha presently covered under Aadhaar-authenticated PDS transactions and the details of the steps taken by the Government to address exclusion issues in remote or tribal areas of the said State;

(d) whether online tracking systems have been implemented in Odisha for the real-time monitoring of foodgrains allocation, movement and delivery at the FPS level and if so, the outcomes thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has established Grievance Redressal Portals or Mobile Apps for PDS consumers in Odisha and if so, the number of complaints received and resolved through these systems?

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

(a): Present Status of modernization efforts of Public Distribution System (PDS) by the Department across the country including Odisha are as follows –

- Ration cards/beneficiary's database have been completely digitized (100%) in all States/UTs.
- Aadhaar seeding of 99.9% ration cards have been completed in the country.

- All States/UTs have been regularly urged to complete the eKYC so that the benefits of the scheme reaches the entitled beneficiaries. The eKYC has been completed for 85.6 % beneficiaries.
- Nearly 5.50 Lakh (99.8%) out of total 5.51 Lakh Fair Price Shops (FPSs) in the country have been automated by installing ePoS devices for the distribution of foodgrains through Aadhaar biometric authentication of beneficiaries.
- Introduction of Anna Sahayata, an advanced AI-enabled WhatsApp and IVRS-based grievance redressal system, allowing beneficiaries to lodge complaints in their own language using these platforms.
- Mera Ration Mobile App, which enables beneficiaries to check their entitlements, member and demographic details, last month's distribution status, nearby FPS location, and to lodge grievances directly through the app
- Anna Mitra mobile app enables the field level functionaries as well FPS dealers to run day to day PDS operations.
- For effective and efficient implementation of the distribution process, the department has urged the States to integrate the ePOS devices in FPS with weighing scales.
- The Depot Darpan Portal has been launched for real-time monitoring, self-assessment, and grading of food grain storage depots, enhancing transparency, efficiency, and security through IoT sensors, CCTV,

geotagged data, and AI for evaluating infrastructure (safety, environment) and operations (profitability, stock loss). Launched by the Department of Food & Public Distribution (DFPD), it provides performance ratings and drives continuous improvement in India's food security system.

- Anna Chakra – PDS supply chain optimization tool developed in collaboration with IIT Delhi and WFP has been successfully deployed in all 36 States/UTs. Tool has led to reduction in transportation costs and improved efficiency.

(b): At present, a total number of 13,926 (100%) Fair Price Shops (FPSs) in Odisha have been automated by installing ePoS devices for the distribution of foodgrains in a transparent manner (electronically) through biometric/ Aadhaar authentication of beneficiaries. The district-wise Fair Price Shops (FPSs) automated in Odisha is at **Statement**.

(c): At present in Odisha, 100% Ration cards have been seeded with Aadhar and 97.84% of distribution of food grains under the NFSA scheme is through Aadhaar authentication. Foodgrains are being distributed using offline modes in ePOS devices where network issues are present in remote tribal areas. Further, all States/UTs have been advised that no genuine beneficiary/ household shall be denied from receiving entitled quota of subsidized foodgrains due to failure of biometric/ Aadhaar authentication due to network/ connectivity/ linking related issues, other technical reasons or poor biometrics of the beneficiary.

Under Section 10 of the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013, the responsibility for identifying eligible and ineligible households rests entirely with

the State/UT Governments. As per Section 10(1), each State/UT is required to frame its own inclusion and exclusion guidelines and identify Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Priority Households (PHH) within the coverage limits determined under the Act. Further, Section 10(2) mandates that States/UTs must periodically review and update their beneficiary lists in accordance with these guidelines. Accordingly, the statutory authority for identification, validation, and updation of NFSA beneficiaries lies exclusively with the respective State/UT Governments.

(d): As reported by Government of Odisha, the doorstep delivery is tracked seamlessly from the State Food Storage Godown software application in real-time. Once stock is dispatched, the Gate Pass lands remotely in the ePoS of the FPS Dealer. Once the consignment reaches physically at FPS Dealer's doorstep, Dealer accepts it and the response are pushed from ePoS to Godown interface confirming delivery.

(e): The Government of India is running multiple initiatives for citizens to lodge grievances, such as the Mera Ration mobile app, the NFSA portal, Anna Sahayata (WhatsApp and IVRS) and a dedicated portal named 'Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System' (CPGRAMS).

Under Anna Sahayata, a total of 18,532 grievances were received, out of which 7,452 have been resolved, reflecting an overall resolution rate of 40%.

In CPGRAMS, Odisha received a total of 109 PDS-related grievances, out of which 03 grievances have been disposed of, and 106 grievances remain pending with the State.

STATEMENT**The district-wise Fair Price Shops (FPSs) automated in Odisha**

S. No.	District	Fair Price Shops (FPSs)
1	ANUGUL	518
2	BALANGIR	804
3	BALESHWAR	985
4	BARGARH	359
5	BHADRAK	503
6	BOUDH	133
7	CUTTACK	991
8	DEOGARH	84
9	DHENKANAL	650
10	GAJAPATI	365
11	GANJAM	972
12	JAGATSINGHAPUR	597
13	JAJAPUR	758
14	JHARSUGUDA	160
15	KALAHANDI	339
16	KANDHAMAL	192
17	KENDRAPARA	583
18	KENDUJHAR	415
19	KHORDHA	560
20	KORAPUT	408
21	MALKANGIRI	119
22	MAYURBHANJ	732
23	NABARANGPUR	477
24	NAYAGARH	301
25	NUAPADA	159
26	PURI	608
27	RAYAGADA	238
28	SAMBALPUR	223
29	SONEPUR	122
30	SUNDARGARH	571
Total		13926

MERGING OF KONKAN RAILWAY WITH INDIAN RAILWAYS**2833. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:**

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

- (a) the details of the reason for delay in merging Konkan Railway with Indian Railways;
- (b) whether people of the Coastal Karnataka, Kerala and Goa are facing reduced train services due to lack of doubling of railway tracks and if so, the steps taken to conduct a Survey for doubling work of tracks on this sector;
- (c) the details of the specific reasons for the delay in the operation of Vande Bharat, even though the Railways has agreed to provide the much-awaited Vande Bharat railway service from Mangalore to Mumbai;
- (d) whether it is a fact that Railway services is limited to the above Coastal region more than any other region and if so the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the comprehensive improvements planned for railway services, including double of tracks in the said region?

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

(a) to (e): Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL) was established in 1990 with five shareholders, namely, Ministry of Railways, Government of Maharashtra, Government of Goa, Government of Karnataka and Government of Kerala. The Konkan Railway line extends from Roha in Maharashtra to Thokur in Karnataka which passes through difficult terrain of Western Ghats. The present shareholding structure of KRCL is as under:

SN	Name of Share holder	Share in %
1	Government of India through Ministry of Railways	66.35
2	Government of Maharashtra	15.11

3	Government of Karnataka	10.30
4	Government of Goa	4.12
5	Government of Kerala	4.12

Merger of KRCL is dependent upon the four State Governments who have shareholding in KRCL.

Presently, Mangaluru – Mumbai sector is being served by 28 pairs of train services while Mangaluru - Madgaon sector is presently being served by 33 pairs of train services as under:

Train serving Mangaluru – Mumbai sector:

SN	Train No. & Train Name
1	12431/12432 Thiruvananthapuram Central – Hazrat Nizamuddin Rajdhani Express
2	12133/12134 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) - Mangaluru Junction Express
3	12201/12202 Lokmanya Tilak (T) – Thiruvananthapuram North Garib Rath Express
4	12217/12218 Thiruvananthapuram North - Chandigarh Kerala Sampark Kranti Express
5	12223/12224 Lokmanya Tilak (T) – Ernakulam Durgam Express
6	12283/12284 Ernakulam – Hazrat Nizamuddin Durgam Express
7	12483/12484 Thiruvananthapuram North – Amritsar Junction Express
8	12617/12618 Ernakulam – Hazrat Nizamuddin Mangala Lakshadweep Express
9	12619/12620 Lokmanya Tilak (T) - Mangaluru Central Matsyagandha Express
10	12977/12978 Ernakulam - Ajmer Maru Sagar Express
11	16311/16312 Shri Ganganagar – Thiruvananthapuram North Express
12	16333/16334 Veraval – Thiruvananthapuram Central Express
13	16335/16336 Gandhidham – Nagercoil Express
14	16337/16338 Okha – Ernakulam Express
15	16345/16346 Lokmanya Tilak (T) – Thiruvananthapuram Central Netravati Express

16	19259/19260 Thiruvananthapuram North – Bhavnagar (T) Express
17	19577/19578 Jamnagar – Tirunelveli Express
18	20909/20910 Thiruvananthapuram North - Porbandar Express
19	20923/20924 Tirunelveli – Gandhidham Humsafar Express
20	20931/20932 Thiruvananthapuram North – Indore Express
21	22113/22114 Lokmanya Tilak (T) – Thiruvananthapuram North Express
22	22149/22150 Ernakulam - Pune Express
23	22475/22476 Hisar – Coimbatore Express
24	22629/22630 Dadar Central - Tirunelveli Express
25	22633/22634 Thiruvananthapuram Central - Hazrat Nizamuddin Express
26	22653/22654 Thiruvananthapuram Central – Hazrat Nizamuddin Express
27	22655/22656 Ernakulam – Hazrat Nizamuddin Express
28	22659/22660 Thiruvananthapuram North - Yog Nagari Rishikesh Express

Train serving Mangaluru - Madgaon sector:

SN	Train No. & Train Name
1	20645/20646 Madgaon – Mangaluru Vande Bharat Express
2	10107/10108 Madgaon – Mangaluru MEMU Express
3	10215/10216 Madgaon – Ernakulam Express
4	11097/11098 Pune – Ernakulam Poorna Express
5	12133/12134 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) – Mangaluru Express
6	12201/12202 Lokmanya Tilak (T) – Thiruvananthapuram North Garib Rath Express
7	12217/12218 Thiruvananthapuram North - Chandigarh Kerala Sampark Kranti Express
8	12223/12224 Lokmanya Tilak (T) – Ernakulam Durgam Express
9	12283/12284 Ernakulam - Nizamuddin Durgam Express

10	12431/12432 Thiruvananthapuram Central - Hazrat Nizamuddin Rajdhani Express
11	12483/12484 Thiruvananthapuram North - Amritsar Junction Express
12	12617/12618 Ernakulam - Hazrat Nizamuddin Mangala Lakshadweep Express
13	12619/12620 Lokmanya Tilak (T) - Mangaluru Central Matsyagandha Express
14	12977/12978 Ernakulam - Ajmer Maru Sagar Express
15	16311/16312 Shri Ganganagar – Thiruvananthapuram North Express
16	16333/16334 Veraval – Thiruvananthapuram Central Express
17	16335/16336 Gandhidham – Nagercoil Express
18	16337/16338 Okha – Ernakulam Express
19	16345/16346 Lokmanya Tilak (T) – Thiruvananthapuram Central Netravati Express
20	19259/19260 Thiruvananthapuram North - Bhavnagar (T) Express
21	19577/19578 Tirunelveli - Jamnagar Express
22	20909/20910 Thiruvananthapuram North - Porbandar Express
23	20923/20924 Tirunelveli - Gandhidham Humsafar Express
24	20931/20932 Thiruvananthapuram North - Indore Express
25	22113/22114 Lokmanya Tilak (T) – Thiruvananthapuram North Express
26	22149/22150 Ernakulam - Pune Express
27	22475/22476 Hisar – Coimbatore Express
28	22629/22630 Dadar Central – Tirunelveli Express
29	22633/22634 Thiruvananthapuram Central - Hazrat Nizamuddin Express
30	22653/22654 Thiruvananthapuram Central - Hazrat Nizamuddin Express
31	22655/22656 Ernakulam - Hazrat Nizamuddin Express
32	22659/22660 Yog Nagari Rishikesh – Thiruvananthapuram North Express
33	56615/56616 Madgaon – Mangaluru Central Passenger

164 Nos. Vande Bharat services are being operated on the Indian Railways network. Of these, on originating/terminating basis, 24 nos. Vande Bharat services are catering to the needs of various stations located in the State of Maharashtra, 22 nos. services in the State of Karnataka, 4 nos. services in the State of Goa and 6 nos. in the state of Kerala, which includes Vande Bharat trains running between Mangaluru-Madgaon and Madgaon-Mumbai station.

Out of the 739 route km of Konkan Railway jurisdiction, doubling of about 55 km between Roha- Veer and Madgaon- Majorda sections has already been completed. To increase the capacity of the balance 685 km route, doubling is required. This requires substantial investment with the contribution from all the shareholding State Government.

The concerned State Governments have been approached by the Ministry of Railways for contributing towards capital expenditure in KRCL as per their share.

In the meanwhile, KRCL has taken up the work of preparation of detailed project report (DPR) for the doubling of identified sections (approx 263 km) to increase the capacity of route.

Further, sanction of any railway project depends upon many parameters/factors which include the following:

- Anticipated traffic projections and remunerativeness of the proposed route
- First and last mile connectivity provided by the project

- Connection of missing links and providing additional route
- Augmentation of congested/saturated lines
- Demands raised by State Governments/Central Ministries/Public representatives,
- Railway's operational requirements
- Socio-economic considerations
- Overall availability of funds

**प्रधानमंत्री ग्रामीण डिजिटल साक्षरता अभियान के अंतर्गत एआई और रोबोटिक्स
प्रौद्योगिकियां**

2834. श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

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

(क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में पिछले पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री ग्रामीण डिजिटल साक्षरता अभियान (पीएमजीडिशा) के अंतर्गत सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आईटी) प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाले लाभार्थियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) इन राज्यों में और महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश तथा संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली में आंगनवाड़ी और आशा कार्यकर्ता लाभार्थियों का प्रतिशत कितना है; और

(ग) उक्त अभियान के अंतर्गत कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई) और रोबोटिक्स जैसी प्रौद्योगिकियों को किस प्रकार शामिल किया गया है?

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

(क) से (ग): भारत सरकार द्वारा माननीय प्रधानमंत्री के दृष्टिकोण के अनुरूप प्रौद्योगिकी को लोकतांत्रिक बनाने और नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने के उद्देश्य से डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम लॉन्च किया गया।

इस कार्यक्रम के तहत, प्रधानमंत्री ग्रामीण डिजिटल साक्षरता अभियान (पीएमजीदिशा) लॉन्च किया गया, जिसमें बुनियादी डिजिटल साक्षरता पर जोर दिया गया। उन्नत क्षेत्र जैसे कि आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) और रोबोटिक्स इसके मुख्य फोकस में शामिल नहीं थे।

यह योजना विश्व की सबसे बड़ी डिजिटल साक्षरता पहलों में से एक थी, जिसका लक्ष्य देशभर के 6 करोड़ ग्रामीण घरों (प्रत्येक घर में एक व्यक्ति) में डिजिटल साक्षरता पहुँचाना था। यह योजना 31 मार्च, 2024 को समाप्त हुई।

योजना के मुख्य पहलू:

- देशभर में 6.39 करोड़ से अधिक व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया (लक्ष्य 6 करोड़ के मुकाबले)।
- योजना की राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेशवार स्थिति **विवरण-I** में दी गई है।
- योजना की पिछले 5 वर्षों में वार्षिक उपलब्धियां **विवरण-II** में दी गई हैं।

विवरण- I

पीएमजीदिशा योजना के तहत राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों की उपलब्धियां

क्रम संख्या	राज्य का नाम	पंजीकृत उम्मीदवार	प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवार
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	5,564	2,931
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	23,01,731	19,17,452
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	14,949	11,615
4.	असम	27,21,585	23,60,195
5.	बिहार	82,40,606	74,12,740

6.	छत्तीसगढ़	24,86,455	21,37,064
7	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	20,522	18,029
8.	गोवा	58,569	53,784
9.	गुजरात	30,31,310	26,83,286
10.	हरियाणा	18,57,815	15,77,109
11.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	6,61,922	5,32,976
12.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	8,70,451	7,06,991
13.	झारखंड	27,52,731	22,86,356
14.	कर्नाटक	29,64,726	24,40,957
15.	केरल	1,77,165	1,18,132
16.	लद्दाख	24,785	22,122
17.	लक्षद्वीप	142	35
18.	मध्य प्रदेश	56,92,467	50,69,449
19.	महाराष्ट्र	61,23,970	53,23,817
20.	मणिपुर	28,397	18,286
21.	मेघालय	1,52,783	1,06,063
22.	मिजोरम	30,317	23,125
23.	नागालैंड	11,990	8,968
24.	ओडिशा	36,16,441	30,86,143
25.	पुडुचेरी	22,079	15,801
26.	पंजाब	17,46,448	15,14,820
27.	राजस्थान	45,06,184	39,70,690
28.	सिक्किम	27,035	23,122
29.	तमिलनाडु	17,04,537	14,07,880
30.	तेलंगाना	14,56,226	12,10,448
31.	त्रिपुरा	3,25,000	2,64,186
32.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1,63,14,369	1,45,48,273
33.	उत्तराखंड	7,85,978	6,73,306
34.	पश्चिम बंगाल	28,36,714	23,95,565
	कुल	7,35,71,963	6,39,41,716

*चंडीगढ़ और दिल्ली शहरी समूह में हैं, इसलिए इस योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल नहीं किए गए हैं।

विवरण-II

पीएमजीडिशा योजना के पिछले 05 वर्षों में वर्षवार उपलब्धियां

वर्ष	पंजीकृत उम्मीदवार	प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवार
2019-20	1,42,85,919	1,28,25,128
2020-21	1,08,78,397	96,95,717
2021-22	1,11,13,212	97,87,886
2022-23	1,01,45,209	92,12,931
2023-24	58,55,656	53,20,936

STORAGE CAPACITY OF FCI**2835. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken any recent assessment of foodgrains storage infrastructure especially in rural and remote areas of the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the current total storage capacity available with the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and other central agencies, State-wise;
- (c) whether there are reports of wastage or spoilage of foodgrains due to inadequate or outdated storage facilities and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of the measures being taken by the Government to modernize and expand foodgrains storage infrastructure including the promotion of scientific warehousing and private sector participation?

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

(a) and (b): The Government continuously assesses and monitors the storage capacity and based on the storage gap assessment, the storage capacities are created/hired through following schemes:

1. Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme
2. Central Sector Scheme (CSS) 2017-25
3. Construction of Silos under PPP mode

4. Hiring of godown from CWCs/SWCs/State Agencies
5. Hiring of godown through Private Warehousing Scheme (PWS).
6. Creation of godowns under Asset Monetization
7. CAP Hiring Scheme -2025
8. Modified PEG scheme for NE & Hilly states with longer guarantee period of 15 years.

Department of Food & Public Distribution through FCI mainly stores wheat & rice after procurement for PDS operation and to maintain buffer stock. As on 01.11.2025, total Storage Capacity available with FCI is 482.23 LMT (Owned covered– 147.38 LMT + Hired covered – 322.43 LMT+ CAP-12.42 LMT). Besides, 432.93 LMT storage capacity (347.13 LMT covered and 85.8 LMT CAP) is with state agencies. The State-wise details are enclosed at **Statement-I.**

As on 01.11.2025, 2544 numbers (Owned - 575 & Hired – 1969) of godowns of Food Corporation of India currently operating in the various states for storage of foodgrains throughout the country. The State-wise details are enclosed at **Statement-II.**

(c): FCI mainly procures paddy, rice and wheat for maintaining buffer & strategic reserve for the country to ensure food security. During this process, very negligible quantity of food grains accrued as non-issuable (damage) mainly due to natural calamities like cyclone, flood, rain etc.

However, reports of wastage or spoilage of foodgrains due to inadequate or outdated storage facilities have not been observed by this Department.

(d): The Government has taken various steps to modernise and expand storage infrastructure, including the promotion of scientific warehousing and private sector participation: -

Steps for modernization of Storage

(i) Smart Warehouse Project :-

Department is in the process of converting 150 owned Depots of Food Corporation of India (FCI) to smart warehouses on pilot basis. Besides, all the food grain depots of Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) are also covered under smart warehouse project.

Under this project, traditional depots are converted in smart warehouses which are equipped with different sensors like smoke sensors, fire sensors & gate opening sensor etc. for monitoring key parameters such as CO₂, phosphine levels, fire hazards, humidity, unauthorized entry and temperature on real time basis.

This initiative is to ensure real-time visibility, timely intervention, data-driven decision-making & standardized operations across all depots contributing to ensure safe, secure, and efficient food grain storage and distribution.

(ii) Depot Darpan Portal: -

Depot Darpan Portal is a digital platform launched by this Department to enhance the monitoring, transparency and efficiency of food-grain storage depots under PDS.

This Portal uses a composite scoring system, assessing depots on two broad categories: Infrastructure and Operational Parameters. Based on the

scores, each depot receives a star rating, which is meant to provide a quick assessment of depot performance. Validation of data is built into the process via 100% supervisory officer verification and some random third-party audits to ensure reliability.

(iii) Creation of modern steel silos: -

FCI's operational steel-silo capacity has increased to 29.5 LMT, with projects underway to raise it to nearly 90 LMT in coming 2-3 years, marking a major shift from traditional godown-based storage to modern scientific systems.

Main objective of this reform is to modernize India's food grain storage and supply chain through durable, efficient and technologically advanced steel silos that reduce post-harvest losses, preserve grain quality, enable faster and safer rail-based movement, requires one third of the land in comparison to conventional godown, and lower logistics costs.

Silos ensure better grain quality, reduced wastage and improving. For the sector, silos provide higher operational efficiency, faster bulk handling, reduced spoilage, lower labour needs and optimized supply-chain operations, strengthening the long-term storage capacity and enhancing sustainability and cost-effectiveness.

Steps for expansion of storage.

The Government expands storage capacity using the various schemes as stated in part (a) and (b) above.

STATEMENT-I**Central Pool Storage Capacity with FCI and State Govt.Agencies**

Central Pool Storage Capacity with FCI and State Govt.Agencies as on 01.11.2025																
(Figures in LMT)																
Zo n e	Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	Total Storage Capacity with FCI (Owned/Hired) (Covered & CAP)						Total (Owned+ Hired)	Total Storage Capacity with State Agencies including SWCs (excluding capacities given to FCI) for storage of foodgrains			Grand Total			
			Covered		CAP		Total			Cov. & CAP	State Agencies			Cov.	CAP	Cov. & CAP
			Owned	Hired	Owned	Hired	Cov.	CAP			Cov.	CAP	Total			
E A S T	1	BIHAR	3.45	9.99	0.00	0.00	13.43	0.00	13.43	10.13	0.00	10.13	23.56	0.00	23.56	
	2	JHARKHAND	1.08	3.52	0.00	0.00	4.61	0.00	4.61	2.25	0	2.25	6.86	0.00	6.86	
	3	ORISSA	3.65	3.13	0.00	0.00	6.78	0.00	6.78	5.34	0	5.34	12.12	0.00	12.12	
	4	WEST BENGAL	9.53	1.42	0.00	0.00	10.95	0.00	10.95	9.66	0	9.66	20.61	0.00	20.61	
	5	SIKKIM	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.11	0	0.11	0.23	0.00	0.23	
Total East Zone			17.82	18.07	0.00	0.00	35.89	0.00	35.89	27.49	0.00	27.49	63.38	0.00	63.38	
N. E.	6	ASSAM	3.82	1.59	0.00	0.00	5.42	0.00	5.42	0.00	0	0.00	5.42	0.00	5.42	
	7	ARUNACHAL PD	0.41	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.45	0.00	0	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.45	
	8	MEGHALAYA	0.20	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.44	0.00	0	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.44	
	9	MIZORAM	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.32	0.41	0	0.41	0.73	0.00	0.73	
	10	TRIPURA	0.44	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.62	0.64	0	0.64	1.27	0.00	1.27	
	11	MANIPUR	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.65	0.00	0	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.65	
	12	NAGALAND	0.42	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.57	0.08	0	0.08	0.65	0.00	0.65	
Total North East Zone			6.25	2.22	0.00	0.00	8.47	0.00	8.47	1.13	0.00	1.13	9.60	0.00	9.60	
N O R T H	13	DELHI	3.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.28	0.00	3.28	0.00	0	0.00	3.28	0.00	3.28	
	14	HARYANA	8.75	55.25	2.88	0.00	64.00	2.88	66.88	46.77	23.09	69.86	110.77	25.97	136.74	
	15	HIMACHAL PD.	0.27	0.73	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	
	16	J & K	0.95	1.45	0.00	0.00	2.40	0.00	2.40	0.00	0	0.00	2.40	0.00	2.40	
	17	LADAKH	0.25	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.38	0.00	0	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.38	
	18	PUNJAB	27.17	122.65	3.31	5.63	149.82	8.94	158.76	30.19	62.71	92.90	180.01	71.65	251.66	
	19	CHANDIGARH	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	0	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09	
	20	RAJASTHAN	8.42	12.45	0.60	0.00	20.87	0.60	21.47	0.00	0	0.00	20.87	0.60	21.47	
	21	UTTAR PRADESH	15.68	38.74	0.00	0.00	54.42	0.00	54.42	0.00	0	0.00	54.42	0.00	54.42	
	22	UTTARAKHAND	0.83	1.26	0.00	0.00	2.09	0.00	2.09	1.88	0	1.88	3.97	0.00	3.97	
Total North Zone			65.59	232.75	6.79	5.63	298.35	12.42	310.77	78.84	85.80	164.64	377.19	98.22	475.41	

S O U T H	23	ANDHRA PRADESH	8.64	2.67	0.00	0.00	11.31	0.00	11.31	23.68	0	23.68	34.99	0.00	34.99
	24	ANDMAN NIKOBAR	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.16	0	0.16	0.23	0.00	0.23
	25	TELANGANA	6.68	16.20	0.00	0.00	22.87	0.00	22.87	6.01	0	6.01	28.88	0.00	28.88
	26	KERALA	5.88	0.13	0.00	0.00	6.01	0.00	6.01	1.84	0	1.84	7.85	0.00	7.85
	27	KARNATAKA	4.61	5.83	0.00	0.00	10.44	0.00	10.44	0.00	0	0.00	10.44	0.00	10.44
	28	LAKSHDWEET	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03
	29	TAMIL NADU	6.46	6.46	0.00	0.00	12.92	0.00	12.92	0.00	0	0.00	12.92	0.00	12.92
	30	PUDDUCHERI	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.51	0.00	0	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.51
Total South Zone			32.87	31.28	0.00	0.00	64.16	0.00	64.16	31.69	0.00	31.69	95.85	0.00	95.85
W E S T	31	GUJARAT	4.93	4.49	0.00	0.00	9.42	0.00	9.42	0.58	0	0.58	10.00	0.00	10.00
	32	DADAR NAGAR HAVERI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	33	MAHARASHTRA	9.23	9.90	0.00	0.00	19.13	0.00	19.13	6.98	0	6.98	26.11	0.00	26.11
	34	GOA	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.00	0	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.19
	35	MADHYA PRADESH	4.18	9.33	0.00	0.00	13.51	0.00	13.51	189.16	0.00	189.16	202.67	0.00	202.67
	36	CHHATTISGARH	6.32	14.38	0.00	0.00	20.70	0.00	20.70	11.26	0	11.26	31.96	0.00	31.96
Total West Zone			24.85	38.10	0.00	0.00	62.95	0.00	62.95	207.98	0.00	207.98	270.93	0.00	270.93
Grand Total			147.38	322.43	6.79	5.63	469.81	12.42	482.23	347.13	85.80	432.93	816.94	98.22	915.16

STATEMENT-II**Food Corporation of India State-wise Number of Storage Unit available with FCI**

Food Corporation of India State-wise Number of Storage Unit available with FCI as on 1st Nov, 2025												
II)												
SL. NO.	REGIONAL OFFICE	STATE/U.T.	FCI Owned*	Hired & Manage by FCI								Total FCI (Owned+ Hired)
				CWC	State Govt.	SWC	PEG	Hired Silo	PWS 2010	Others/ Pvt. Parties	Total Hired	
1	Bihar	Bihar	12	9	1	30	14	3	4	2	63	75
2	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	9	4	0	5	20	0	9	0	38	47
3	Odisha	Odisha	21	7	2	13	0	0	0	0	22	43
4	West Bengal	West Bengal	22	2	0	1	0	2	1	1	7	29
		Sikkim	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Total East Zone			65	22	3	50	34	5	14	3	131	196
5	Assam	Assam	22	3	0	4	1	1	0	5	14	36
6	Arunachal PD.	Arunachal PD.	14	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	4	18
7	NEF(Shillong)	Meghalya	4	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	5	9
		Mizoram	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
		Tripura	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	8
8	Manipur	Manipur	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
9	Nagaland	Nagaland	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Total North East Zone			65	6	2	9	3	1	0	6	27	92
10	Delhi	Delhi	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
11	Haryana	Haryana	34	13	6	92	94	6	7	3	221	255
12	Himachal PD.	Himachal PD.	8	3	0	1	7	0	0	1	12	20

13	J & K	J & K	12	2	1	0	7	0	6	0	16	28
		Ladakh	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5
14	Punjab	Punjab	125	23	1	357	181	9	1	54	626	751
		Chandigarh	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
15	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	39	20	3	27	3	1	94	10	158	197
16	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	46	26	7	94	63	4	4	1	199	245
17	Uttrakhand	Uttrakhand	4	5	0	11	1	0	0	0	17	21
Total North Zone			278	99	18	582	357	20	112	69	1257	1535
18	Andhra Pd.	Andhra Pd.	22	3	0	24	0	0	0	0	27	49
		Andman & Nico	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
19	Telangana	Telangana	11	8	1	47	1	0	15	0	72	83
20	Kerala	Kerala	23	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	26
21	Karnataka	Karnataka	21	8	0	22	0	1	8	0	39	60
		Lakshdweed	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
22	Tamilnadu	Tamilnadu	10	8	1	12	4	2	2	0	29	39
		Puducherry	4	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	5	9
Total South Zone			93	32	2	107	5	3	26	0	175	268
23	Gujarat	Gujarat	14	10	2	0	0	3	8	3	26	40
		Dadar & Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Maharashtra	Maharashtra	13	6	1	24	2	1	19	2	55	68
		Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25	Madhya Pd.	Madhya Pd.	25	2	0	204	0	0	2	1	209	234
26	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	21	8	2	74	3	0	1	1	89	110
Total West Zone			74	26	5	302	5	4	30	7	379	453
G.Total			575	185	30	1050	404	33	182	85	1969	2544

बांदीकुई जंक्शन रेलवे स्टेशन के लिए इलेक्ट्रिक लोको शेड और वाशिंग पिट लाइन

2836. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का दौसा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में बांदीकुई जंक्शन रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक इलेक्ट्रिक लोको शेड और वाशिंग पिट लाइन स्थापित करने का विचार है, जिससे न केवल रेलवे की परिचालन क्षमता बढ़ेगी बल्कि स्थानीय स्तर पर रोजगार के अवसरों में भी उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि होगी और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार बांदीकुई जंक्शन रेलवे स्टेशन को विकसित स्टेशन के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए किसी विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर), बजट आवंटन, चरणबद्ध विकास योजना पर काम कर रही है और यदि हां, तो इसकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और

(ग) क्या बांदीकुई-दौसा-मेहंदीपुर बालाजी सेक्टर में बढ़ते यात्री भार को देखते हुए मेहंदीपुर बालाजी तक रेललाइन के विस्तार के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण, पूर्व-व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन/अनुमोदन प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसकी संभावित समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): इलेक्ट्रिक लोको शेड की योजना भारतीय रेल की मौजूदा और प्रत्याशित भावी यातायात आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर बनाई गई है। परिचालन और अनुरक्षण की आवश्यकता के अनुसार वाशिंग पिट लाइन सुविधाओं की योजना बनाई जाती है और उन्हें निष्पादित किया जाता है। वर्तमान में, जयपुर में पिट लाइन की सुविधा उपलब्ध है। इसके अलावा, खातीपुरा में पिट लाइन सुविधाओं से संबंधित कार्यों को स्वीकृत किया गया है और कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। ये सुविधाएं इस क्षेत्र की वर्तमान और भविष्य की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त हैं।

रेल मंत्रालय ने दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ स्टेशनों के पुनर्विकास के लिए अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना शुरू की है।

इस योजना में स्टेशनों में सुधार करने के लिए मास्टर योजना तैयार करना और उनका चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वयन शामिल है। इस मास्टर योजना में निम्नलिखित कार्य शामिल हैं :-

- स्टेशन और परिचलन क्षेत्रों तक पहुंच में सुधार,
- स्टेशन का शहर के दोनों भागों के साथ एकीकरण,
- स्टेशन भवन में सुधार,
- प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, बैठने की व्यवस्था, पानी के बूथ में सुधार,
- यात्री यातायात के अनुरूप चौड़े पैदल पार पुल/एयर कॉनकोर्स का प्रावधान
- लिफ्ट/स्वचालित सीढ़ियों/रैंप का प्रावधान
- प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह और प्लेटफॉर्म पर कवर में सुधार/प्रावधान
- 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' जैसी योजनाओं के माध्यम से स्थानीय उत्पादों के लिए कियोस्क का प्रावधान,
- पार्किंग क्षेत्र, यातायात के विभिन्न साधनों का एकीकरण,
- दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाएं,
- बेहतर यात्री सूचना प्रणाली,
- प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए एकजीक्यूटिव लाउंज, व्यावसायिक बैठकों के लिए नामित स्थान, लैंडस्केपिंग आदि का प्रावधान शामिल हैं।

इस योजना में आवश्यकतानुसार, चरणबद्ध रूप से एवं यथा व्यवहार्य दीर्घकालिक और पर्यावरण अनुकूल समाधान, गिट्टी रहित पटरियों का प्रावधान आदि और दीर्घावधि में स्टेशन पर सिटी सेन्ट्रों के निर्माण की भी परिकल्पना की गई है।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत अब तक 1337 स्टेशनों को विकास के लिए चिह्नित किया गया है, जिनमें से दौसा लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के बांदीकुई, दौसा, राजगढ़, मंडावर महुआ

रोड स्टेशनों सहित 85 स्टेशन राजस्थान में स्थित हैं। राजस्थान में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत विकास के लिए चिह्नित स्टेशनों के नाम निम्नानुसार हैं:

राज्य	स्टेशनों की संख्या	अमृत 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 जंक्शन, चूरू, डाकनिया तलाव, दौसा, डीग, देगाना, देशनोक, धौलपुर, डीडवाना, डूंगरपुर, फालना, फतेहनगर, फतेहपुर शेखावटी, गांधीनगर जयपुर, गंगापुर सिटी, गोगामेड़ी, गोटेन, गोविंदगढ़, हनुमानगढ़, हिंडौन सिटी, जयपुर जं, जैसलमेर, जालौर, जवाई बांध, झालावाड़ सिटी, झुंझुनू, जोधपुर, कपासन, खैरथल, खेरली, कोटा जं, लालगढ़ जं, माण्डल गढ़, मंडावर महवा रोड, मारवाड़ भीनमाल, मारवाड़ जंक्शन, मावली जंक्शन, मेड़ता रोड जं, नागौर, नरैना, नीम का थाना, नोखा, पाली मारवाड़, फलौदी जं, फुलेरा जं, पिंडवाड़ा, रायसिंह नगर, राजगढ़, रामदेवरा, रामगंजमंडी जंक्शन, राणा प्रतापनगर, रानी, रतनगढ़ जं, रेन, रींगस, सादुलपुर, सांगानेर, सवाई माधोपुर, श्री महावीरजी, सीकर, सोजत रोड, सोमेसर, श्रीगंगानगर, सुजानगढ़, सूरतगढ़, उदयपुर सिटी

राजस्थान में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत रेलवे स्टेशनों पर विकास कार्य तीव्र गति से शुरू किया गया है। अब तक राजस्थान में 11 स्टेशनों (बाड़मेर, बूंदी, देशनोक, फतेहपुर शेखावटी, गोगामेड़ी, गोविंदगढ़, जैसलमेर, खैरथल, माण्डल गढ़, मंडावर महवा रोड, राजगढ़) का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है।

अन्य स्टेशनों पर भी कार्य तीव्र गति से शुरू किया गया है और कुछ उपर्युक्त स्टेशनों की प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

- बांदीकुई स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार, परिचलन क्षेत्र, प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय और 12 मीटर पैदल पार पुल का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
- दौसा स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन, प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, परिचलन क्षेत्र, दिव्यांगजन सुविधाओं और 12 मीटर पैदल पार पुल के सुधार का कार्य पूरा हुआ है। लिफ्ट का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
- बीकानेर स्टेशन: टेलीकॉम साइट को छोड़कर एमसीएफ भवन का पुनर्निर्माण कार्य पूर्ण कर

लिया गया है। उत्तरी ओर के स्टेशन भवन का नींव का कार्य प्रारम्भ किया गया है।

- गांधीनगर जयपुर स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन के मुख्य एवं दूसरे प्रवेश द्वार का संरचनात्मक कार्य, एयर कॉनकोर्स का लॉचिंग का कार्य तथा डेक स्लैब की ढलाई कार्य पूर्ण कर लिए गए हैं। स्टेशन भवन के मुख्य एवं दूसरे प्रवेश द्वार का फिनिशिंग कार्य, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर का निर्माण कार्य तथा प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह का पुनर्निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ किया गया है।
- जयपुर जंक्शन स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन के दूसरे प्रवेश द्वार और बेसमेंट का संरचनात्मक कार्य, एयर कॉनकोर्स की नींव का कार्य तथा दौसा छोर पर प्लेटफॉर्म संख्या 1 से प्लेटफॉर्म संख्या 4 और 5 तक पैदल पार पुल निर्माण कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। स्टेशन भवन के अग्रभाग और बेसमेंट का कार्य, स्टेशन भवन के द्वितीय प्रवेश द्वार और बेसमेंट का फिनिशिंग कार्य, एयर कॉनकोर्स और तथा सीकर छोर पर पैदल पार पुल निर्माण का कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया है।
- उदयपुर सिटी स्टेशन: बेसमेंट सहित स्टेशन के पूर्वी और पश्चिमी हिस्से का संरचनात्मक कार्य पूर्ण कर लिया गया है। बेसमेंट सहित स्टेशन के पूर्वी और पश्चिमी हिस्से का फिनिशिंग कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय रेल पर स्टेशनों का विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण सतत और निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है और इस संबंध में कार्यों की पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता और निधियों की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन, आवश्यकतानुसार कार्य शुरू किए जाते हैं। स्टेशनों के विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण कार्यों को स्वीकृति देने और निष्पादन के समय निचली कोटि के स्टेशनों की तुलना में उच्चतर कोटि के स्टेशनों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के साथ-साथ अन्य योजनाओं के अंतर्गत शामिल स्टेशनों का विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण को सामान्यतः योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएं' के अंतर्गत वित्तपोषित किया जाता है। योजना शीर्ष – 53 के तहत आवंटन और व्यय का विवरण क्षेत्रीय रेल-

वार रखा जाता है, न कि कार्य-वार, स्टेशन-वार या राज्य-वार। राजस्थान पाँच क्षेत्रीय रेलों नामतः उत्तर रेल, उत्तर मध्य रेल, उत्तर पश्चिम रेल, पश्चिम रेल और पश्चिम मध्य रेल के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। इन क्षेत्रीय रेलों के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 में योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत 5,257 करोड़ रुपए का आबंटन किया गया है और (अक्टूबर, 2025 तक) 2,829 करोड़ रुपए 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 फायर क्लीयरेंस, धरोहर, पेड़ों की कटाई, विमानपत्तन स्वीकृति इत्यादि जैसी विभिन्न सांविधिक स्वीकृतियों की आवश्यकता होती है। इनकी प्रगति जनोपयोगी सेवाओं (जिनमें जल/सीवेज लाइन, ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल, गैस पाइप लाइन, पावर/सिगनल केबल इत्यादि शामिल हैं) को स्थानांतरित करना, अतिलंघन, यात्री आवागमन को बाधित किए बिना रेलगाड़ियों का परिचालन, उच्च वोल्टेज बिजली लाइनों के निकट किए जाने वाले कार्यों के कारण गति प्रतिबंध आदि जैसी ब्राउन फील्ड संबंधी चुनौतियों के कारण भी प्रभावित होती है और ये कारक कार्य के समापन समय को प्रभावित करते हैं।

वर्तमान में, मेहंदीपुर बालाजी को बांदीकुई जंक्शन, जो मेहंदीपुर बालाजी से 10 कि.मी. की दूरी पर स्थित है, द्वारा सेवित किया जाता है। 2023-24 में 950 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से दौसा-गंगापुर सिटी नई लाइन (93 कि.मी.) को कमीशन कर दिया गया है।

इस क्षेत्र में संपर्कता को और बेहतर बनाने के लिए, 988 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से आगरा फोर्ट - बांदीकुई दोहरीकरण (150 कि.मी.) को स्वीकृत कर दिया गया है। भूमि अधिग्रहण शुरू कर दिया गया है।

STATUS OF BARGARH-NUAPADA RAILWAY LINE PROJECT

2837. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

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

- (a) the details of the present status of the ongoing Bargarh–Nuapada railway line project, including the progress achieved so far in terms of survey, land acquisition, sanction, and construction;
- (b) whether the Government has fixed any timeline for completion of this railway line and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether adequate budgetary allocation has been made for the project in the current financial year and if so, the details thereof; and;
- (d) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to ensure timely execution of the project in order to improve connectivity in western Odisha?

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

(a) to (d): Bargarh Road – Nawapara Road New Line (138 Km) Railway Project has been sanctioned at a cost of ₹ 2,622 Crore.

The project has been notified as a ‘Special Railway Project’ for land acquisition. Competent Authority for Land Acquisition (CALA) has also been appointed for both Bargarh and Nawapara Districts. Preliminary Notification has been issued for acquisition of land of 73 villages. An outlay of ₹ 43 Cr. has been provided during 2025-26.

Completion of Railway project/s depends on various factors which include the following:

- Land acquisition
- Forest clearance

- Shifting of infringing utilities
- Statutory clearances from various authorities
- Geological and topographical conditions of area
- Law and order situation in the area of project site
- Number of working months in a year for particular project site etc.

All these factors affect the completion time and cost of the project/s.

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

SHOWCASING INDIAN TALENT TO GLOBAL AUDIENCES THROUGH OTT

2838. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

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

(a) whether the Over-The-Top (OTT) sector has elevated India's soft power by showcasing Indian talent to global audiences and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there has been an increase in revenue from international viewers and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of India's OTT subscription base and the manner in which it

compare to the figures from 2020; and

(d) whether the Government is planning to address issues related to digital piracy and the unauthorized distribution of content on OTT platforms and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The Over-the-Top (OTT) sector has significantly contributed towards India's soft power by enabling global access to Indian stories, creative talent, cultural heritage, and independent filmmaking.

As per industry estimates (FICCI-EY Media & Entertainment Industry Report 2025), the video subscription revenues grew at 11% in 2024 to reach Rs. 9,200 cr. The number of users paying for streaming content on OTT are estimated between 9.5-11.8 crore individuals.

Public Broadcaster's platform WAVES OTT has further strengthened this outreach by making Doordarshan and All India Radio's rich archives, regional arts, documentaries, classical music, literature-based programming, and multilingual content accessible to audiences worldwide.

WAVES OTT has introduced a framework to support emerging filmmakers and creators, providing them with a technology-driven distribution platform to reach diverse global audiences.

WAVES OTT is primarily a subscription-free public service platform and does not operate on a subscription-based model. Advertising is its main source

of revenue. It focuses on democratising access to public broadcasting content across India and globally.

The platform is currently in a growth and expansion phase, with a steadily increasing international user footprint. Revenue streams from international markets are being progressively developed through strategic partnerships.

User growth has shown a significant upward trend with more than 80 Lakh downloads users in the first year of launch. This reflects the rising demand for multilingual Indian content and public service media on digital platforms.

The newly inserted Section 7(1B)(ii) of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (as amended in 2023), empowers the Central Government, under Section 79(3) of the Information Technology Act, 2000 to take remedial action against intermediaries hosting pirated film contents.

INSTALLATION OF KAVACH 4.0 ON DELHI-MUMBAI AND DELHI-KOLKATA ROUTES

2839. DR. MALLU RAVI:

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

(a) the specific reasons for the revised deadline of December 2025 for the installation of 'Kavach' 4.0 on the high-density Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Kolkata routes and the percentage of this work completed as of November 1, 2025;

(b) the total fund utilised (out of the Rs. 1,950 crore spent so far), route-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to approve more vendors and scale up

manufacturing capacity given the recent industry statements (in November 2025) that the five year national rollout target is impossible with the current three approved OEMs?

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

(a) to (c):

1. Kavach is an indigenously developed Automatic Train Protection (ATP) system. Kavach is a highly technology intensive system, which requires safety certification of highest order (SIL-4).
2. Kavach aids the Loco Pilot in running of trains within specified speed limits by automatic application of brakes in case Loco Pilot fails to do so and also helps the trains to run safely during inclement weather.
3. The first field trials on the passenger trains were started in February 2016. Based on the experience gained and Independent Safety Assessment of the system by Independent Safety Assessor (ISA), three firms were approved in 2018-19, for supply of Kavach Ver 3.2.
4. Kavach was adopted as National ATP system in July 2020.
5. Implementation of Kavach System involves following Key Activities:
 - I. Installation of Station Kavach at each and every station, block section.
 - II. Installation of RFID Tags throughout the track length.
 - III. Installation of telecom Towers throughout the section.
 - IV. Laying of Optical Fibre Cable along the track.

V. Provision of Loco Kavach on each and every Locomotive running on Indian Railways.

6. Based on deployment of Kavach version 3.2 on 1465 Rkm on South Central Railway and experience gained, further improvements were made. Finally, Kavach specification version 4.0 was approved by RDSO on 16.07.2024.

7. Kavach version 4.0 covers all the major features required for the diverse railway network. This is a significant milestone in safety for Indian Railways. Within a short period, IR has developed, tested and started deploying Automatic Train Protection System.

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

9. After extensive and elaborate trials, Kavach Version 4.0 has been successfully commissioned on 738 Route km on Palwal –Mathura- Nagda section (633 Rkm) on Delhi – Mumbai route and Howrah–Bardhaman section (105 Rkm) Delhi – Howrah route. Kavach implementation has been taken up in balance sections of Delhi – Mumbai & Delhi – Howrah corridors.

10. Progress of key items of Kavach on High density routes including Delhi–Mumbai & Delhi– Howrah corridors are as under:

SN	Item	Progress
i	Laying of Optical Fibre Cable	7129 Km

ii	Installation of Telecom Towers	860 nos
iii	Station Data Centre	767 Stns
iv	Installation of Track side equipment	5672 RKm
v	Provision of Kavach on Locos	4,154

11. Further, track side Kavach implementation work has been taken up on 15,512 RKm covering all GQ, GD, HDN and identified sections of Indian Railways.

12. Bids have been invited for equipping another 9,069 locomotives with Kavach version 4.0. Kavach is being provided progressively in a phased manner in locomotives.

13. Specialized training programmes on Kavach are being conducted at centralized training institutes of Indian Railways to impart training to all concerned officials. By now more than 40,000 technicians, operators and engineers have been trained on Kavach technology. This includes 33,000 Loco Pilots & Assistant Loco Pilots. Courses have been designed in collaboration with IRISSET.

14. The funds utilized on Kavach works so far up to Oct'25 is Rs. 2,354.36 Crores. The allocation of funds during the year 2025-26 is Rs. 1673.19 Crores. Requisite funds are made available as per the progress of works.

MONSOON WARNING SYSTEM

2840. SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that despite repeated claims of a robust monsoon warning system, several regions continue to face avoidable loss of life due to delayed or inaccurate alerts and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for contradiction between the ground reports and official claims;
- (b) whether the India Meteorological Department (IMD's) so-called "state-of-the-art forecasting network" is fully functional in all vulnerable districts including Doppler radars, high-resolution models and GIS systems and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for delay in full deployment;
- (c) whether the Government is effectively utilising the CWC's FloodWatch India app and real-time river monitoring sensors for timely flood forecasting and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the transition to impact-based warnings and color-coded advisories is complete nationwide and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether NDMA's integrated alert system including the SACHET portal is reaching citizens consistently through SMS, mobile apps and social media 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): The accuracy of the forecasting models used by IMD has improved significantly; however, it is not possible to forecast with 100% accuracy. The skill score for 24-hour (1 day) in advance detection of monsoonal heavy rainfall over the meteorological subdivisions is 85% in 2024. At present, the accuracy of IMD's heavy rainfall forecasts, measured as the percentage of correct warnings, is 85%, 73%, 67%, 63%, and 58% for lead times ranging from one to five days, respectively. Overall, forecast accuracy for heavy rainfall events across the country improved by about 40% in 2023–2024 compared to 2014.

IMD issues heavy rainfall impact-based forecasting and risk-based early warnings considering the amount of heavy rainfall and the susceptibility of the area of occurrence of heavy rainfall. The warning is issued at the meteorological subdivision and district level, valid up to 7 and 5 days, respectively. There is also nowcasting every three hours, with validity of the next three hours for heavy rainfall.

IMD's state-of-the-art forecasting system is fully operational in all the districts of the country. The high-resolution models and GIS systems cover all the districts of the country. Regarding the Doppler Weather Radar (DWR) Network, currently, 47 DWRs are in operation across India, with 87% of the total area of the country coming under radar coverage. In the coming years, DWRs will be installed as per the requirement to cover the remaining gap areas in the country, provide redundancy, and replacement of old radars in the DWR network under Mission Mausam of MoES. The Ministry is continuously working to

strengthen observational capabilities and R&D infrastructure to achieve greater accuracy in weather forecasting. Further, the IMD has expanded its infrastructure for observations, data exchange, monitoring & analysis, forecasting, and warning services in the country, including vulnerable districts. To provide computational support for such high-resolution models and to enable them to run regularly in real-time, the computing facilities (Arunika and Arka) have also been substantially increased to integrate voluminous data and run mesoscale, regional, and global models at higher resolutions. Further, recently, a new Central Sector Scheme, "Mission Mausam", was launched by the MoES to make Bharat a "weather-ready and climate-smart" nation. Various steps have been taken to ensure effective dissemination of warnings to vulnerable populations. The recently launched Bharat Forecasting System (BharatFS) has been developed primarily to improve short- and medium-range weather predictions.

Forecast improvement is a continuous process with augmentation of more observations and Numerical Weather Prediction Models. With further improvement in the observational network consisting of traditional (surface, AWS/ARG/HWSR, and upper air stations-RS/RW, GPS Sonde, Pilot balloon, and wind profilers) and remote-sensing observing platforms (Satellites and Radars), the forecast accuracy is likely to improve further.

All warnings originated by IMD pertaining to Monsoon are made available to SDMAs in near real time for further dissemination over SMS, Mobile App, Sachet Public Portal, GAGAN & NaVIC Satellite terminals, and RSS feed. There

is no processing delay in the Sachet platform.

(c): Central Water Commission (CWC) developed the FloodWatch India mobile application during the 2023 monsoon season to provide real-time flood information, forecasts, and alerts to users across the country. The FloodWatch India App, developed and maintained by the CWC, provides near real-time information and presently disseminates flood forecasting information (water levels) for 200 flood forecasting stations across the country, near real-time water levels for an additional 500+flood monitoring stations, and live storage status of 150+major reservoirs, thereby enabling continuous situational awareness for various stakeholders. The application serves as a vital decision-support tool for Disaster Management Authorities at the Central, State, District, and Local levels, besides being accessible to the general public. Timely availability of river flow conditions, flood forecasts, and reservoir storage data strengthens preparedness, early warning, and coordinated response during flood situations. Since its launch, CWC has been continuously sensitizing and engaging stakeholders through various platforms such as workshops, trainings, review meetings, and conferences to promote wider adoption of the application. CWC takes immense steps and adopts various dissemination mechanisms to ensure maximum reach of the flood warnings produced, so that mitigation measures can be adopted by State Governments, State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA), National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), and the Public. The total number of downloads till date from the Android (Google Play Store) is 35.1k, while from the iOS (Apple App Store) is 2.58k. For wider outreach, the app is

prominently displayed on the CWC's official website and showcased in national exhibitions, including the most recent World Trade Fair. The flood forecasts formulated by CWC are disseminated to all stakeholders through the Flood Forecasting Website, FloodWatch India 2.0 App, e-mail, WhatsApp, Facebook (CWCOfficial.FF), X (Twitter CWCOfficial_FF), and the 'CWC Flood Updates' YouTube channel.

(d): Yes. The IMD provides threshold-based, impact-based forecasts and risk-based early warnings, which are colour-coded, to all the districts of the country. A suitable colour code is used to highlight the impact of the severe weather expected and signal disaster management about the course of action to be taken regarding an impending severe weather event. IMD's Impact-Based Forecasting (IBF) provides localized risk assessments for vulnerable populations in advance of extreme events.

CWC monitors the floods in three categories with assigned colors, namely Above Normal-Yellow(River water level between Warning level & Danger level), Severe-Orange(River water level between danger level & Highest Flood Level), and Extreme-Red (River Water Level above Highest Flood Level). As per the Ministry of Home Affairs Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), Above Normal flood situation is updated on daily basis, Severe Flood is updated on 6 hourly basis and Extreme Flood is updated on 3 hourly basis.

Sachet is disseminating alerts, which are colour-coded. SDMAs are converting the forecast/warnings received from five Warnings & Forecast generating Agencies (AGAs)- India Meteorological Department (IMD), Central

Water Commission (CWC), Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Defence Geoinformatics Research Establishment (DGRE), and Forest Survey of India (FSI) into impact-based alerts before dissemination on the Sachet platform.

(e): Yes, since inception, Sachet disseminates alerts to all States & UTs, and till now approximately 89 thousand alerts have been generated on the SACHET Platform, and 11000 Crore SMSs have been sent to the citizens. At present, there are nearly 13.98 lakh Mobile App Users and 31.57 thousand Browser Notification users in the country.

NDMA regularly undertakes targeted campaigns to inform, educate, and raise public awareness about various hazards and disaster management initiatives, including the SACHET App/Portal.

Awareness about the SACHET App/Portal is being disseminated consistently through electronic and print media, specialized field-based outreach activities such as awareness van campaigns, Nukkad Natak, focused social media campaigns, proactive sharing of the QR code across digital and print events, including Maha Kumbh 2025 and the India International Trade Fair (IITF).

PROJECTS FUNDED BY NMET

2841. DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

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

- (a) the details of projects currently being funded under the National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) for systematic geological exploration including State-wise distribution, mineral categories covered and the stage of progress in each project;
- (b) whether the Accredited Mining Engineer and Geoscientist Institutions (AMEI) framework has resulted in measurable improvements in exploration quality, reporting standards and private- sector participation and if so, the assessment thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to expand advanced geoscientific surveying in order to improve the discovery of critical and strategic minerals;
- (d) whether the Government has plans to propose to introduce capacity-building programmes or technological grants for State Directorates of Geology and Mining (DGMs) to strengthen their exploration capabilities; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the support envisaged?

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

- (a): National Mineral Exploration and Development Trust (NMEDT) has funded 216 mineral exploration projects, details along with the State-wise distribution and minerals covered are given at **Statement**.
- (b): The Accredited Mining Engineer and Geoscientist Institutions (AMEI) framework is not followed by Ministry of Mines. The Quality Council of India – National Accreditation Board for Education and Training (QCI-NABET) provides accreditation to private exploration agencies, which are thereafter

notified by the Central Government as Notified Private Exploration Agencies (NPEAs) following due process. 41 private exploration agencies have been notified, strengthening the exploration ecosystem.

(c): The Ministry has adopted advanced technologies such as ground and airborne geophysical surveys, Magneto-Telluric (MT) Surveys, Deep Seismic Reflection Surveys (DSRS), Drone based magnetic surveys, AI/ML and 3D predictive modelling etc. for improving the discovery of critical and strategic minerals as well as concealed and deep-seated deposits.

(d) and (e): The Ministry has undertaken several initiatives for the capacity building of State Directorates of Geology and Mining to strengthen their exploration capabilities. Accordingly, 35 projects amounting to ₹93.02 crore for the procurement of machinery, equipment etc. and 117 exploration projects amounting to ₹189.57 crore of the State Governments and their PSUs have been sanctioned by NMEDT. Further, to encourage the State Governments for strengthening their capacity in minor mineral exploration, provision has been made to provide a matching grant to the extent of 10% of annual collection by the State Governments in the State Mineral Exploration Trust.

STATEMENT

Details of ongoing exploration projects currently being funded by the National Mineral Exploration and Development Trust				
Sl. No.	State	Project Details	Stage	Mineral covered
1	Andhra Pradesh	Reconnaissance Survey (G4) For Diamond In Part of a Palaeo-Channel In Krishna Basin Near Mangalagiri, Guntur Dist, Andhra Pradesh.	G4	Diamond

2		Reconnaissance Survey (G4 Stage) for Iron ore in Yaparlapadu - Dhone Area, Kurnool & Nandyal Districts, Andhra Pradesh	G4	Iron Ore and Limestone
3		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Nickel, Chromium & Rare Metals in Vemula Block, YSR (Kadapa) District, Andhra Pradesh	G3	Nickel, Chromium & RM
4		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for REE, Ni, Co and PGE in Podili area, Prakasam District, Andhra Pradesh	G4	REE, Ni, Co and PGE
5		Regional Mineral Targeting for Manganese, Graphite, Tungsten, Cobalt, REE and associated Critical minerals in parts of Alluri Sitharama Raju District, Andhra Pradesh	RMT	Manganese, Graphite, Tungsten, Cobalt, REE and associated Critical minerals
6	Arunachal Pradesh	Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Graphite & Vanadium in and around Lalpani area, Lohit District, Arunachal Pradesh	G4	Graphite
7	Assam	Reconnaissance (G4) survey for Limestone in Dillai area, Karbi Anglong districts, Assam	G4	Limestone
8		Reconnaissance (G4) survey for limestone in Sheelveta area (25 sq.km.), Karbi Anglong district, Assam	G4	Limestone
9		Reconnaissance (G4) survey for limestone in Longplaidisa area (25 sq.km.), Dima Hasao district, Assam	G4	Limestone
10		Reconnaissance (G4) survey for limestone in Dikurumetron area (20 sq.km.), Upper Deopani of Karbi Anglong district, Assam	G4	Limestone
11		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Tungsten, REE and Associated minerals in and around Nellie Area, Morigaon and West Karbi Anglong Districts, Assam	G4	Tungsten REE and Associated Minerals
12		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for REE & associated minerals in and around Langmipi - Laching Thing Area, West Karbi Anglong District, Assam	G4	REE and Associated Minerals
13		Preliminary Exploration (G3 Stage) for REE and Associated Minerals in Umprikhola Block, Kamrup District, Assam	G3	REE & associated minerals
14		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for REE & associated minerals in Pipargaon Area, West Karbi Anglong District, Assam	G4	REE and associated minerals
15	Chhattisgarh	Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Graphite in Nawadih Block, District: Balrampur, State: Chhattisgarh	G4	Graphite

16		Reconnaissance survey (G4) for Lithium, Niobium, Tantalum, Titanium & REE Minerals in and around Bengpal–Ellingnar-Kumakoleng Block, Sukhma, and Bastar Districts, Chhattisgarh	G4	Lithium, Niobium, Tantalum, Titanium & REE
17		Preliminary exploration (G3) for Bauxite in Barpat Block, Balrampur Ramanujan District, Chhattisgarh	G3	Bauxite
18		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Iron Ore in Nawagarh-Nelsod-Antagarh area, District Uttar Bastar Kanker, Chhattisgarh	G4	Iron Ore
19		Preliminary exploration Survey (G3) for Iron ore in Gidhali-Chiklakasa block, Balod district, Chhattisgarh	G3	Iron
20		Regional Mineral Targeting and integrated mineral system studies to target potential mineralization in Proterozoic rocks of Amgaon Gneissic Complex, Dongargarh Granites, Dongargarh Supergroup, Bijli Rhyolite, Bailadila Group, in parts of Kanker, Rajnandgaon Narayanpur Districts, Chhattisgarh	RMT	REE, RM, Critical Minerals, Iron, Copper & Gold
21		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for REE & RM mineralization in Bande Saver area (129 Sq.km), District: Uttar Bastar Kanker District, Chhattisgarh	G4	Tin, REE & RM
22		Reconnaissance survey (G4) for Vanadium, Gallium and other Strategic and Critical Minerals associated with Bauxite & Laterite in Golardih area, Khairagarh-Chhuikhadan-Gandai Districts, Chhattisgarh	G4	Vanadium, Gallium and other Strategic and Critical Minerals
23		Preliminary exploration (G3) for Vanadium, Gallium and other Strategic and Critical Minerals associated with Bauxite & Laterite in Khara East Block, Kabirdham District, Chhattisgarh	G3	Vanadium, Gallium and other Strategic and Critical Minerals
24		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Glauconite Sandstone in Magarlod area, Dhamtari District, Chhattisgarh	G4	REE and RM
25		Reconnaissance survey (G4) for copper ore and associated mineralisation in Bodal area, Mohla Manpur Ambagarh Chowki District, Chhattisgarh	G4	Copper ore and associated mineralization
26	Gujarat	Reconnaissance Survey for REE Exploration in Bhuj Clay Prospect Block, Kachchh District Gujarat	G4	REE
27		Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for Limestone in Chhasra Block, Kachchh District, Gujarat	G3	Limestone
28		Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for Limestone in Vayor Block, Kachchh District, Gujarat	G3	Limestone
29		Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for Limestone in Jadv Block, Kachchh District, Gujarat.	G3	Limestone
30		Reconnaissance survey (G4) for Glauconite in Mudhan-Khatiya block (129.00 sq. km), Kachchh District Gujarat	G4	Glauconite

31	Preliminary Exploration for Bauxite in Mothala Block, Kachchh District, Gujarat	G3	Bauxite
32	Preliminary Exploration for Limestone in Lodhva Block, Gir Somanth District, Gujarat	G3	Limestone
33	Preliminary Exploration for Limestone in Matana Block, Gir Somnath District, Gujarat	G3	Limestone
34	Preliminary Exploration (G-3 Level) for Limestone in Simar Block, Gir Somanth District, Gujarat	G3	Limestone
35	Detailed Exploration (G-3 Level) for Limestone in Bolas Block, Gir Somanth District, Gujarat	G3	Limestone
36	Reconnaissance survey (G4) for Glauconite in Ambara West Block Kachchh District, Gujarat	G4	Glauconite
37	Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Vanadium and Titanium in Magnetite bearing sand in the beach/dune sands along the Saurashtra coast, Gujarat	G4	Vanadium & Titanium
38	Reconnaissance Survey (G-4 Stage) for Glauconite, Phosphorite & REE in Ambara-Maru Block, District Kachchh, Gujarat	G4	Glauconite, Phosphorite & REE
39	Preliminary Exploration (G-3 Stage) for Bauxite, Gallium, Vanadium, REE in Sandhan Block, Kachchh District, Gujarat	G3	Bauxite, Gallium, Vanadium, REE
40	Preliminary Exploration (G-3 Stage) for Bauxite, Gallium, Vanadium & REE minerals in Naredi Bauxite Block, Kachchh District, Gujarat	G3	Bauxite, Gallium, Vanadium, REE
41	Reconnaissance Survey (G-4 stage) for establishing the occurrence of Lithium and associated minerals in Great Rann of Kachchh, Gujarat	G4	Lithium
42	Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Bauxite, Ga, V, Ti & REE in Lakhond area, Kachchh District, Gujarat	G4	Bauxite, Titanium, Ga, V and REE
43	Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Bauxite, Ga, V, Ti & REE in Nadapa area Kachchh District, Gujarat	G4	Bauxite, Titanium, Ga, V and REE
44	Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Bauxite, Ga, V, Ti & REE in Reldi Moti area Kachchh District, Gujarat	G4	Bauxite, Titanium, Ga, V and REE
45	Reconnaissance Survey (G-4) for Wollastonite in Bhadli Block (107.89 sq km), District: Banaskantha, Gujarat	G4	Wollastonite
46	Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for Bauxite and associated minerals in Julrai Block, District: Kachchh, Gujarat	G3	Bauxite and associate minerals
47	Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for Bauxite and associated minerals in Dhrang Block, Districts: Kachchh, Gujarat	G3	Bauxite and associate minerals

48	Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Limestone in Bhatiya Area in the Village Bhatiya-Gokalpur, District- Devbhumi Dwarka, Gujarat	G4	Limestone
49	Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for REE, Glauconite and Associated minerals in Devpur area (138.52 sq. km), Kachchh District, Gujarat	G4	REE, Glauconite and Associated Minerals
50	Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for REE and Associated Minerals in Saiyedpar area (135.45 Sq.km), Kachchh District, Gujarat	G4	REE and Associated Minerals
51	Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for REE, RM, Glauconite and Phosphorite in Devisar area (102.70 Sq.km), Kachchh District, Gujarat	G4	REE, RM, Glauconite and Phosphorite
52	Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for REE and Phosphorite in Sumarsar area (107.46 sq.km), Kachchh District, Gujarat	G4	Phosphorite & REE
53	Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for REE and associated Minerals in Nokhaniya area (101.65 Sq.km), Kachchh District, Gujarat	G4	REE & associated Minerals
54	Reconnaissance survey (G4) for Nickel, Cobalt and PGE in Botad area, Botad District, Gujarat	G4	Nickel, Cobalt and PGE
55	Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for REE in the Goma River Basin, Dahod, Chhota Udaipur and Panchmahal Districts, Gujarat	G4	REE
56	Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for Graphite in Jhab Block, District: Dahod, Gujarat	G3	Graphite
57	Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Bauxite and Associated Minerals in Nundhatad Block (5.12 sq.km), Kachchh District, Gujarat	G3	Bauxite and associated mineral
58	Preliminary Exploration for Limestone in Indroi-Mandor block, Gir Somnath District, Gujarat	G3	Limestone
59	Preliminary Exploration for Limestone in Harnasa-Umbri block, Gir Somnath District, Gujarat	G3	Limestone
60	Preliminary Exploration for Limestone in Govindpara-Savni Block, Gir Somnath District, Gujarat	G3	Limestone
61	Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Limestone in Ishwariya Block, Gir Somnath District, Gujarat	G3	Limestone
62	Reconnaissance Survey (G-4) for Bauxite and associated minerals in Ratnal Area, Districts Kachchh, Gujarat	G4	Bauxite and associated minerals
63	Reconnaissance Survey (G-4) for Bauxite and associated minerals in Kukma Area, District Kachchh, Gujarat	G4	Bauxite and associated minerals

64		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for limestone in Vadekhan Block, Rajkot district, Gujarat	G3	Limestone
65		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Bauxite in Ran Block, Dev Bhumi Dwarka District, Gujarat	G3	Bauxite
66	Jharkhand	Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for Iron and Manganese ore in Bokna Block, District- West Singhbhum, Jharkhand.	G3	Iron & Manganese
67		Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for Iron and Manganese ore in Silpunji Block, Jamda-Koira Valley Iron Ore Belt, District- West Singhbhum, Jharkhand	G3	Iron and Manganese
68		Preliminary Exploration (G-3 Level) for Bauxite, Titanium and associated minerals in Anvrapat Block (1.00 sq. km), Lohardaga District, Jharkhand	G3	Bauxite, Titanium and Associated Minerals
69		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Bauxite, Titanium, and Associated Minerals Harhapat block, Gumla, Jharkhand.	G3	Bauxite, Titanium, and Associated Minerals
70		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) Exploration of Copper Bearing Minerals around Musabani, Dumriya, Maheshpur areas in West Singhbhum District, Jharkhand.	G4	Copper
71		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Copper and associated minerals in Jaridih-Pipradih Block, District: Giridih, Jharkhand	G3	Copper
72		Preliminary exploration (G-3) for Magnetite and associated minerals in Pipradih Area District: Giridih, State: Jharkhand	G3	Magnetite
73		Reconnaissance (G4 Stage) for Gold in Jojobera-Ulihurang Block, Arki Block, Khunti District, Jharkhand	G4	Gold
74		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Manganese and Associated Minerals in Kankura Block, West Singhbhum District, Jharkhand	G3	Manganese
75		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Gold in Hurungdah-Tamar Ranchi-Arki-Khunti-Kuchai area, Saraikela-Kharsawan District, Jharkhand	G4	Gold
76		General exploration (G2) in Thakurdih Area-1 block for Copper and associated minerals, Singhbhum Copper Belt, East Singhbhum District, Jharkhand	G2	Copper and associated minerals
77	Karnataka	Preliminary Exploration, G3 (Phase-I) For Ni, Co, PGE and associated minerals in J.C. Pura Mafic-Ultramafic Schist Belt near Rampura and Gollarahatti Block, Hassan District, Karnataka	G4	Ni, Co, PGE and associated minerals
78		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Gold in Kakol block, Haveri, Karnataka	G3	Gold

79		Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for Gold & assoc. minerals in Sirigeri Block, Ballari district, Karnataka	G3	Gold & Assoc. Minerals
80		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Gold in Yediyur area, Yediyur - Karighatta schist belt, Mandya district, Karnataka	G4	Gold
81		Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for Iron and Manganese mineralization in Ramghad Block, Bellari District, Karnataka	G3	Iron and Manganese
82		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for gold and associated minerals in Killarhatti area, Koppal & Raichur, Karnataka	G4	Gold
83		Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for Gold in Chinnikatti Block, Haveri District, Karnataka	G3	Gold
84		Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for aluminous laterite and associated Critical minerals in Govindagude & Sudigudde block, Udupi District, Karnataka.	G3	Aluminous laterite and associate Critical minerals
85		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Bauxite in Nittadgi Block, Uttara Kannada district, Karnataka	G3	Bauxite
86		Detailed Exploration (G2) for Bauxite and Aluminous Laterite in Byndoor Block, Udupi District, Karnataka	G2	Bauxite and aluminous laterite
87	Kerala	Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Aluminous Laterite, Vanadium and Associated Minerals in Kolathur Block, Kasaragod district, Kerala	G3	Aluminous laterite, vanadium and associated Minerals
88		General Exploration (G2) for Graphite and Associated Minerals in Nagapuzha-Vadakhol Block, District: Ernakulam, Kerala	G2	Graphite and associated mineral
89		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Aluminous Laterite, Vanadium and associated minerals (V, Ga & REE) in Kallar Block, Kasaragod District, Kerala	G3	Aluminous Laterite, Vanadium and associated minerals (V, Ga & REE)
90		Regional Mineral Targeting and integrated mineral system studies for identification of prospective blocks for Graphite, Niobium, REE and associated mineralisation in Yellikod-Azhikod areas, near Achankovil shear zone, Southern Granulite Terrain, Kerala and Tamil Nadu	RMT	Graphite, niobium, REE and associated mineralisation
91	Madhya Pradesh	Reconnaissance survey (G4) for manganese and associated minerals in Katori-Jhiriya block, District: Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh	G4	Manganese and associated minerals
92		Preliminary Exploration (G3 Stage) for Diamond in Angira B Block (1.5 Sq. Km), District: Chhatarpur, Madhya Pradesh	G3	Diamond

93	Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Gold, copper, graphite and associated minerals in Jamtola-Khandapar Block, Balaghat district, Madhya Pradesh	G4	Gold, Copper, Graphite & Assoc. Minerals
94	Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Diamond in adjacent area of Angira-B & Angira-A Block, Chhattarpur district, Madhya Pradesh	G3	Diamond
95	Reconnaissance Survey (G-4) for Phosphorite in Bijawar-Imiliya block, Chhattarpur district, Madhya Pradesh	G4	Phosphorite
96	Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Limestone in Bhatura Block Satna district, Madhya Pradesh.	G3	Limestone
97	Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Limestone in Banki-Salaiya Block, Chhattarpur district, Madhya Pradesh.	G4	Limestone
98	Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Limestone in Dhanokhar Nagod Block, Panna & Satna Districts, Madhya Pradesh	G4	Limestone
99	Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Limestone in Gunaur Pali Block, Panna District, Madhya Pradesh	G4	Limestone
100	Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Graphite in the Patra graphite block, Jhabua district, Madhya Pradesh	G3	Graphite
101	Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Basemetal in Pastalaimal Basemetal Block, Betul District, Madhya Pradesh	G3	Basemetal
102	Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Glauconite Sandstone in Jhari block, Satna district, Madhya Pradesh	G3	Glauconite
103	Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Glauconite Sandstone in Deulha block, Satna district, Madhya Pradesh	G3	Glauconite
104	Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Iron and Bauxite Ore in Amoch-Chhapra Block, District- Jabalpur & Katni, Madhya Pradesh	G3	Iron and Bauxite Ore
105	Preliminary exploration (G3) of Tungsten and Tin ore in Murara-Devendrapura Block, District-Niwari, Madhya Pradesh	G3	Tungsten and Tin Ore
106	Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Copper, Lead, Zinc and Associated Metals in Salaiya Phatak Block, District: Katni, Madhya Pradesh	G3	Copper, Lead, Zinc & associated Metals
107	Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Glauconite and associated mineralization in Dhamni-Piparwasi Simliya area, Sheopur district, Madhya Pradesh	G4	Glauconite and associated mineralization
108	Preliminary Exploration (G3) in Jhalauthar Phosphorite block for Rock Phosphate, in Bada Malehra Taluka, Chhattarpur District, M.P	G3	Phosphorite

109		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for PGE and Associated mineral in Mordongri-Jamtara Block in Chhindwara district, Madhya Pradesh	G3	PGE and Associated Minerals
110		Reconnaissance survey (G4) for copper and associated minerals in Kochipur District– Sidhi, Madhya Pradesh	G4	Copper and associated Mineral
111		Preliminary exploration (G3) for Limestone in Sangmania Block, Satna District, Madhya Pradesh	G3	Limestone
112		Reconnaissance survey (G4) for Glauconitic Sandstone in Kisanpur Block, Satna District, Madhya Pradesh	G4	Glauconite
113		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Iron, Manganese and Associated Minerals in Jauli-Sailwara Block, District: Jabalpur, State: Madhya Pradesh	G4	Iron, Manganese and associated Minerals
114		Preliminary Exploration Survey (G3) of Iron Ore and associated minerals in Bamuri Block, Sidhi District, Madhya Pradesh	G3	Iron Ore
115		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Limestone in and around Nanhwara Kymore area, Katni District, Madhya Pradesh	G4	Limestone
116		Preliminary exploration (G3) for Iron ore and associated minerals in Amhawa Block, Sidhi District, Madhya Pradesh.	G3	Iron Ore & Assoc. Minerals
117		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Gold and Associated Minerals in Parma area (133.00 Sq.km), Singrauli District, Madhya Pradesh	G4	Gold and Associated Minerals
118		Reconnaissance Survey (G4 Stage) for Limestone in and around Amanganj Gunnor-Pawai Area, Panna District, Madhya Pradesh	G4	Limestone
119		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Gold, Base Metal & Associated Minerals in Pidariya - Nawanagar areas, Singrauli District, Madhya Pradesh	G4	Gold, basemetal & associated minerals
120		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Graphite and associated mineralisation in Phandka-Gatakhara area, Betul District, Madhya Pradesh	G4	Graphite and associated minerals
121		Preliminary exploration (G3) for PGE, Gold and Basemetal in Timkitola block, Balaghat District, Madhya Pradesh.	G3	PGE, Gold and basemetal
122	Maharashtra	Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Manganese in Rongha block, District: Nagpur, Maharashtra.	G3	Manganese
123		Preliminary exploration (G3) for Limestone in Savalhira block, District: Chandrapur, Maharashtra.	G3	Limestone
124		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Copper and associated Mineralization in Govindpur Block, Chandrapur District, Maharashtra.	G3	Copper and associated Mineral

125		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Limestone in Akapur Block, Yavatmal District, Maharashtra	G3	Limestone
126		Preliminary Exploration (G3 Stage) of Limestone, Gadeghat -Khatera block, Yavatmal District, Maharashtra	G3	Limestone
127		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Tungsten & Associated Minerals in Bodkipet block (intervening area between Kuhi and Khobna blocks), District: Nagpur, Maharashtra	G3	Tungsten and associated minerals
128		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Limestone in Dhunki-Chilai Block District: Yavatmal, Maharashtra	G3	Limestone
129		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Magnetite and associated Vanadium mineralization in Khursipar Block, District: Gondia, Maharashtra	G3	Magnetite and associated Vanadium
130		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Kyanite and Sillimanite in Malada Block, District- Bhandara and Gondia, Maharashtra	G3	Kyanite and Sillimanite
131		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Bauxite/Aluminous Laterite in area of village - Gudheghar, Tahsil - Mandangad, District- Ratnagiri, Maharashtra	G3	Bauxite and aluminous laterite
132		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Limestone in Bhari Block, Chandrapur district, Maharashtra	G3	Limestone
133		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Limestone in Dongargaon-Kasara Block, District-Yavatmal, Maharashtra	G3	Limestone
134		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Bauxite, Vanadium, Gallium and associated minerals around Patgaon and Somlewadi villages (Patgaon Block), Sindhudurg district, Maharashtra	G3	Bauxite, Vanadium, Gallium and associated minerals
135		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Bauxite, Vanadium, Gallium and associated minerals around Pendhri village (Pendhri Block), Sindhudurg District, Maharashtra	G3	Bauxite, Vanadium, Gallium and associated minerals
136		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Manganese in Kawlewada Sakkardara Block, Bhandara District, Maharashtra	G3	Manganese
137		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Aluminous laterite and associated Critical minerals in Nakhare area, Ratnagiri District, Maharashtra	G4	Aluminous laterite and associated Critical minerals
138	Manipur	Reconnaissance survey (G4) for nickel-cobalt, PGE and chromium in and around Phangrai area, Ukhrul district, Manipur	G4	Ni-Co, PGE and chromium

139		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Nickel, Cobalt, Chromium & PGE minerals in Gamnom Block, Kamjong District, Manipur	G3	Nickel
140	Meghalaya	Preliminary Exploration (G3) of Ion-Adsorption and Laterite Hosted Supergene Enriched REE Deposits in Sung Valley Block, East Khasi and West Jaintia Hills districts, Meghalaya.	G3	REE
141		Regional Mineral Targeting in parts of AMGC and associated granites for identification of prospecting blocks in West Khasi Hill and East Garo Hill Districts, Meghalaya	RMT	Sillimanite, REE, Tungsten, Molybdenum, and Lithium
142	Nagaland	Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Limestone in Mimi Kheti Block, Kiphire district, Nagaland	G3	Limestone
143		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Limestone in Khongkha Block, Kiphire district, Nagaland- DGM Nagaland	G3	Limestone
144	Odisha	Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Bauxite in Kalychochra block, Rayagada district, Odisha	G3	Bauxite
145		General Exploration (G2) for Iron ore in Khandadhar Block Sub block-C , District- Sundergarh, Odisha	G2	Iron
146		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Bauxite in Keluamali block, District Kalahandi, Odisha	G3	Bauxite
147		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Bauxite, Majhingamali block, District : Rayagada & Kalahandi, Odisha	G3	Bauxite
148		General Exploration (G2) for Iron ore in Khandadhar Sub-block-A, District- Sundargarh, Odisha	G2	Iron Ore
149		Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for Iron ore in Khandadhar Sub Block-E, Sundargarh district, Odisha.	G3	Iron Ore
150		Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for Graphite in Chormunda Block, District- Balangir and Nuapara, Odisha.	G3	Graphite
151		Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for Graphite in Temrimal Block, District- Balangir and Bargarh, Odisha	G3	Graphite
152		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Graphite in Patimal Block, District-Balangir, Odisha	G3	Graphite
153		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Graphite in and around Khairmal area, Bolangir, District, Odisha.	G4	Graphite
154		Reconnaissance survey(G4) for Graphite in Dhourakhaman area, District: Bolangir, Odisha	G4	Graphite
155		Reconnaissance (G-4) for Manganese around Kandhal area of Rairakhol Tahasil of Sambalpur District, Odisha	G4	Manganese
156		Reconnaissance Survey (G4 Stage) for Graphite in and around Dumburuneli area, Rayagada District, Odisha	G4	Graphite

157		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for REE and associated minerals in Ektala Rajanpalli and Jogiapalli-Gobindpur Area, Nayagarh District, Odisha	G4	REE and associated minerals
158		Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for Graphite in Dahita Block, District: Bargarh, Odisha	G3	Graphite
159		Regional Mineral Targeting in Madanpur-Rampur-Kankatru areas to identify prospective blocks of REE, Base Metal & other mineralization in Kalahandi District, Odisha	RMT	REE, Base Metal & other mineralization
160		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Bauxite, Aluminous Laterite, Manganese and Associated Minerals around Rengalaberha-Kashira area, Sundargarh District, Odisha	G3	Bauxite, Aluminous Laterite, Manganese and Associated Minerals
161		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for REE and associated minerals in Nakchi Area, Angul District, Odisha	G4	REE and associated minerals
162		Reconnaissance Survey (G-4) for Graphite and associated minerals in Ampali Area, Balangir District, Odisha	G4	Graphite and associated minerals
163	Rajasthan	Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for REE and associated minerals in Borana block, Rajsamand district, Rajasthan	G3	REE & associated minerals
164		Reconnaissance Survey (G-4) for mineral-Rock Phosphate in Randha, Jaisalmer district, Rajasthan	G4	Rock Phosphate
165		Preliminary (G3) exploration for Glauconite and associated minerals in Pitupura block, Sawai Madhopur and Karauli Districts, Rajasthan	G3	Glauconite
166		Preliminary Exploration (G3-Stage) for REE mineralisation in Nauser-Bamni Dhani-Dandali Block Barmer, State: Rajasthan	G3	REE
167		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Potash in Lakhasar East Extension Block , Lakhasar Sub Basin, north western part of Rajasthan, District- Bikaner, Rajasthan	G3	Potash
168		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for REE and Copper in Hirnoda block, Jaipur, Rajasthan	G3	REE and Copper
169		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Copper and Associated minerals in Singhana - Bodhan Block , Jhunjhunu District, Rajasthan	G3	Copper and Associated Minerals
170		Reconnaissance survey (G4) for REE in Jasai-Para area, District: Barmer, Rajasthan	G4	REE

171		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Rare Earth Elements (REE) & Rare Metals (RM) in Meghawas-Nagana area, Barmer District, Rajasthan	G4	REE & RM
172		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for REE and associated minerals in Bhimgoda South Block, Balotra District, Rajasthan	G3	REE and associated minerals
173		Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for REE and associated minerals in Ludrada South Block, Balotra District, Rajasthan	G3	REE and associated minerals
174		Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for REE and associated minerals in Ludrada North Block, Balotra District, Rajasthan	G3	REE and associated minerals
175		Reconnaissance Survey (G-4) for REE in Jeerawal (W) - Rohua area, district Sirohi, Rajasthan	G4	REE
176		Reconnaissance survey (G4) for REE and associated mineralization in Gol-Bagindi-Tilwara Area, Siwana Ring Complex, Balotra District, Rajasthan	G4	REE and associated mineralization
177		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Potash mineralization in Kalu Block, Bikaner District, Rajasthan	G3	Potash
178	Tamil Nadu	Reconnaissance Survey (G-4) for Gold in Bargur Block, Bargur Belt of Kolar Schist Belt, District- Krishnagiri, Tamil Nadu	G4	Gold
179		Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for Graphite in Arsanur East block, Sivaganga district, Tamil Nadu	G3	Graphite
180		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for REE Mineralization in Maravapaliyam Block, Tiruppur District, Tamil Nadu.	G3	REE Mineralisation
181		General exploration (G2 stage) for molybdenum in Vellakkal Central Block, Uttangarai Sector, Haru-Uttangarai Belt, District-Krishnagiri, Tamil Nadu.	G2	Molybdenum
182		Preliminary exploration (G3) for molybdenum in Vellakkal North Block & Vellakkal South Block, Uttangarai Sector, Haru-Uttangarai Belt, District-Krishnagiri, Tamil Nadu.	G3	Molybdenum
183		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for REE & RM (Sc, Nb) mineralisation in Samalpatti, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu	G4	REE & RM
184		Preliminary Exploration (G-3 Stage) for limestone in Chokkanathapuram Block, Ariyalur and Perambalur Districts, Tamil Nadu	G3	Limestone
185		Preliminary exploration (G3 stage) for limestone in Kulumur Block, Ariyalur and Perambalur Districts, Tamil Nadu	G3	Limestone

186		Preliminary exploration (G3) for molybdenum in Mannadipatti South Block & Ponnaiyar North Block, Uttangarai Sector, Harur-Uttangarai Belt, District-Krishnagiri, Tamil Nadu	G3	Molybdenum
187	Telangana	Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Limestone in Mangrur block, Adilabad District, Telangana	G3	Limestone
188		Preliminary Exploration (G3) of Limestone in Ponar Block, Adilabad District, Telangana	G3	Limestone
189		Reconnaissance survey (G4) for REE and associated minerals in Nellikudur area Mahabubabad and Warrangal districts, Telangana	G4	REE & associated minerals
190		Preliminary exploration (G-3) for limestone in Mukteswarapuram Block, Suryapet district, Telangana.	G3	Limestone
191		Preliminary exploration (G-3) for limestone in Pedaveedu East Block, Suryapet district, Telangana.	G3	Limestone
192		Preliminary exploration (G-3) for limestone in Pedaveedu West Block, Suryapet district, Telangana	G3	Limestone
193		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for REE and Associated Minerals in Maddur area, Narayanpet District, Telangana	G4	REE and Associated Minerals
194		Preliminary Exploration (G3) For Limestone in Dondapadu Block, Dondapadu Cluster-6, Suryapet District, Telangana	G3	Limestone
195		Preliminary Exploration (G-3) For Limestone in Raghunathpalem Block, Raghunathapalem Cluster-3, Suryapet District, Telangana	G3	Limestone
196		Preliminary Exploration (G-3) For Limestone in Mattampally Block-1, Mattampally Cluster-2, Suryapet District, Telangana	G3	Limestone
197		Preliminary Exploration(G-3) For Limestone in Mattampally Block-2, Mattampally Cluster-2, Suryapet District, Telangana	G3	Limestone
198		Preliminary Exploration (G3) For Limestone in Ramapuram Block, Ramapuram Cluster-5, Suryapet District, Telangana	G3	Limestone
199		Preliminary Exploration (G3) For Limestone in Mellacheruvu Block, Mellacheruvu Cluster-1, Suryapet District, Telangana	G3	Limestone
200		Preliminary Exploration (G3) For Limestone in Mallareddygudem Block, Mellacheruvu Cluster-1, Suryapet District, Telangana	G3	Limestone
201		Preliminary Exploration (G3) For Limestone in Yepalamadhavaram	G3	Limestone

		Block, Mellacheruvu Cluster-1, Suryapet District, Telangana		
202		Preliminary Exploration (G3) For Limestone in Veerappagudem Block, Damarcherla Cluster-4, Nalgonda District, Telangana	G3	Limestone
203		Preliminary exploration (G3) for Limestone in West of Yepalamadhavaram Block, Suryapet District, Telangana	G3	Limestone
204		Preliminary exploration (G3) for Limestone in Revuru Block, Suryapet District, Telangana	G3	Limestone
205	Uttar Pradesh	Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Iron Ore in Mahakoshal Group around Chakdiya, Kushaniya, Jobra and Tusgaon area, Sonbhadra district, Uttar Pradesh	G4	Iron Ore
206		Reconnaissance Survey (G4 Stage) for Mailar Base Metal–Gold Prospect Block in Mailar Area, Lalitpur District, Uttar Pradesh	G4	Basemetal - Gold
207		Reconnaissance Survey (G4 Stage) for Copper, Molybdenum, Tungsten & associated minerals in Hanspur Block, District Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh	G4	Copper, Molybdenum, Tungsten
208		Reconnaissance Survey (G4 stage) for Basemetals in Burogaon-Biltala-Mogan area, Lalitpur district, Uttar Pradesh	G4	Basemetal
209	Uttarakhand	Preliminary Exploration (G3-Stage) for Tin in Kangra Block, District – Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand	G3	Tin
210		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) For Phosphorite & associated minerals in Kaphalda Block, Districts: Dehradun & Tehri Garhwal, State: Uttarakhand	G4	Phosphorite and associate minerals
211		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Polymetals (Cu-Pb-Zn & AuAg) in Amritpur area (56.62 Sq.km), Nainital District, Uttarakhand	G4	Copper, Lead and Zinc
212		Reconnaissance survey (G4) for Basemetal in Chupra-Khet, Kuta area, Pithoragarh District, Uttarakhand	G4	Basemetal
213		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Basemetal in Thal-Didihat-Askot area, Pithoragarh district, Uttarakhand	G4	Basemetal
214		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Graphite and Vanadium in Matena-Sirar Area, Almora District, Uttarakhand	G4	Graphite & Vanadium
215	West Bengal	Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for graphite in Korapara, Bankura District, West Bengal	G4	Graphite
216		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) of Graphite, Korapara East Block, Bankura District, West Bengal.	G4	Graphite

DIGITAL INDIA PROGRAMME IN UTTAR PRADESH**2842. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:**

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

- (a) the status of the implementation of the Digital India Programme in the eastern Uttar Pradesh, including that of Mau and Ballia districts;
- (b) the total budgetary allocation by Union Government during the last five years for the programme in the region and its utilization etc.;
- (c) the status of IT Parks at Varanasi and Gorakhpur;
- (d) whether the Government has plan to establish IT infrastructure in Mau and Ballia districts; and
- (e) 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 (e): In line with the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision to democratise technology and empower citizens, Government of India launched the Digital India programme in July, 2015.

The overall goal is to ensure that digital technologies improve the life of every citizen, expand India's digital economy, and create investment and employment opportunities in India.

From expanding internet access in remote villages to revolutionising public service delivery through digital platforms, the country has bridged the urban-rural divide significantly.

Digital India includes many flagship programmes that cut across sectors:

- DigiLocker for secure document access
- Unified Payments Interface (UPI) for cashless transactions
- Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance (UMANG) for accessing digital services through mobile App
- CoWIN for vaccine management, and
- Government e-Marketplace (GeM) for transparency in procurement.

Details of some of the key initiatives taken by the Government across the country including eastern Uttar Pradesh and the Mau and Ballia districts are as follows:

Common Services Centres – CSCs are offering government and business services in digital mode enhancing last-mile connectivity in rural areas through Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs). Over 800 services are being delivered through CSCs.

As on 31st October, 2025, 5.67 lakh CSCs are functional across the country (in rural and urban areas), out of which 4.41 lakh CSCs are functional at the Gram Panchayat level (rural).

In the state of Uttar Pradesh 1.21 lakh CSCs are functional across the country (in rural and urban areas), out of which more than 94,000 lakh CSCs are functional at the Gram Panchayat level (rural).

Details of CSCs in Mau and Ballia districts of Uttar Pradesh are as follows:

Sl. No.	District Name	Functional CSCs (Urban+Rural)	Functional CSCs at GP level
1	Ballia	1499	1301
2	Mau	1127	858

PMGDISHA: The Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA) was initiated to provide digital literacy to 6 crore rural households (one person per household) nationwide.

6.39 crore individuals were trained across the country, making it one of the world's largest digital literacy initiatives. The Scheme has concluded on 31.03.2024.

In the state of Uttar Pradesh 1.45 crore beneficiaries were trained. The status in the specified districts of Uttar Pradesh is given below:

Sl. No.	District Name	Trained
1	Ballia	233409
2	Mau	165906

FutureSkills PRIME: The programme started by Government of India in collaboration with the National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM) to bridge the industry skill gap. It focuses on skilling, reskilling, and upskilling individuals in new and emerging technologies.

Over 500+ courses & 2000+ digital fluency pathways are offered on the platform. So far, 16.29 lakh+ candidates have enrolled/trained in various courses.

In addition, a total of 23,996 Government officials, 2367 trainers and 30,053 candidates under 340 bootcamps have been trained through Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) and National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology (NIELIT) centres.

In Uttar Pradesh, more than 65000 candidates are enrolled/trained which includes 600+ candidates in Ballia and 200+ candidates in Mau districts.

National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology (NIELIT): It provides training on digital literacy courses such as Awareness in Computer Concept (ACC), Basic Computer Course (BCC), Course on Computer Concepts (CCC) and Expert Computer Course (ECC) etc.

NIELIT operates throughout the country including in the State of Uttar Pradesh through its main centre located at Gorakhpur and 3 more centres in the state.

NIELIT has strengthened digital literacy and IT skill development in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, including Ballia and Mau, by delivering Digital Literacy courses, short-term Information Technology (IT) training, and regular online examinations under the Digital India Programme.

NIELIT has 76 Facilitation Centres in the district of Mau and 128 in Ballia. Through this wide network of centres, NIELIT has trained more than 2 lakh candidates from Eastern Uttar Pradesh in Digital Literacy Courses, out of which 14157 candidates from Ballia and 13788 from Mau have been trained in last 3 years.

BharatNet - Linking Villages to the Internet: BharatNet project provides broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (GPs) and villages. The infrastructure created under BharatNet project is a national asset, accessible on a non-discriminatory basis to the Service Providers.

The same can also be utilized to provide broadband services, such as Wi-Fi Hotspots, Fibre to the Home (FTTH) connections, leased lines, etc.

As of October 2025, 2,14,843 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been made service-ready under the BharatNet project. Status of BharatNet in Uttar Pradesh (including UP-East and UP-West) is as below:

S. No.	State	Service ready on OFC	Service ready on Satellite	Total Service ready (OFC + Satellite)
1	Uttar Pradesh (E)	34263	11	34274
2	Uttar Pradesh (W)	12449	23	12472

Digital India is an umbrella programme covering multiple projects implemented across Central Ministries/Departments and State/UT Governments. Its execution requires close coordination among these agencies, as many initiatives are jointly developed and implemented.

The details of funds allocated and utilised can be accessed from the website <https://www.digitalindia.gov.in>.

For growth of IT sector

The Government of India is promoting the growth of the IT sector, especially in smaller towns and cities. The aim is to make India a global hub for software products and boost domestic demand and exports.

Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) plays a key role in expanding the IT/ITeS ecosystem beyond major cities. It supports startups, innovation, R&D, and product/IP creation in emerging technologies such as AI, IoT, Blockchain, Cyber Security and Industry 4.0 across multiple sectors.

At present, following 5 STPI centres are operational in Uttar Pradesh which are providing services to all districts including Gorakhpur and Varanasi:

SN	City
1.	Prayagraj
2.	Kanpur
3.	Lucknow
4.	Noida
5.	Meerut

The Government had launched India Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) Promotion Scheme (IBPS) under Digital India Program to create employment opportunities and dispersal of IT/ITeS industry in small cities/ towns by incentivize setting up of BPO/ITES operations, with an outlay of ₹ 493 crore. The scheme provided 50% financial support up to ₹ 1 Lakh/seat in the form of Viability Gap Funding (VGF) towards capital and operational expenditures.

In addition, scheme provided various special incentives to the units promoting local entrepreneur, encouraging employment to women and physically disabled persons etc. The duration of this scheme is over.

Under this scheme, 227 units have set up BPO/ITES operations in 93 small cities/towns of the 21 States/UTs of the country and provided direct employment to 52,514 persons, including 870 in Uttar Pradesh state.

प्रतिष्ठानों में महिला कर्मचारी

2843. डॉ. आनन्द कुमार गोंडः

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

(क) क्या मुख्यतः महिला उपभोक्ता वाले क्षेत्रों जैसे वस्त्र, सौंदर्य प्रसाधन, स्वास्थ्य, पोषण और अन्य संबद्ध क्षेत्रों में महिला कर्मचारियों की संख्या नगण्य है, जबकि इन क्षेत्रों में महिलाएँ ही मुख्य उपभोक्ता आधार हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का सार्वजनिक और निजी, दोनों क्षेत्रों के उद्यमों, जहाँ मुख्य उपभोक्ता आधार महिलाएँ हैं, के लिए महिला कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति अनिवार्य करने का विचार है ताकि महिला ग्राहकों को अधिक सुरक्षा, सुविधा और विश्वास प्रदान किया जा सके;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस दिशा में सरकार द्वारा अब तक उठाए गए/उठाए जाने वाले कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का निकट भविष्य में इस संबंध में कोई नीति लाने का विचार 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) से (घ): उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग प्रगतिशील कानून बनाकर उपभोक्ता संरक्षण और उपभोक्ताओं के सशक्तीकरण के लिए लगातार काम कर रहा है। वैश्वीकरण, प्रौद्योगिकियों, ई-कॉमर्स बाजारों आदि के युग में उपभोक्ता संरक्षण को नियंत्रित करने वाले ढांचे को आधुनिक बनाने के उद्देश्य से उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019 अधिनियमित किया गया। यह अधिनियम एक वर्ग के रूप में उपभोक्ताओं से संबंधित है। उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग द्वारा विशेष क्षेत्रों में महिला कर्मचारियों के बारे में ऐसा कोई डेटा नहीं रखा जाता है।

CYBERATTACKS FACED BY GOVERNMENT WEBSITES

2844. SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA:

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

- (a) the number of incidents of cyberattacks faced by Government websites since 2014, year-wise;
- (b) the top ten Government websites that have faced the most number of cyber attacks since 2014, website-wise;
- (c) the details of loss to the exchequer (in Rs.) as a result of these cyberattacks, since 2014, year-wise;
- (d) the top ten cyberattacks on Government websites in terms of citizens affected since 2014 including the details of the websites; and
- (e) the number of cyberattack instances since 2014 where data lost could not be recovered, year and website-wise including the number of citizens affected?

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

(a) to (e): The policies of the Government of India aim to ensure a secure and trustworthy cyberspace while taking active measures to mitigate risk to India's digital infrastructure.

With the advancement of technology and increasing use of digital infrastructure for businesses and services, cyber-attacks pose threats to the confidentiality, integrity and availability of data and services.

The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) is designated as the national agency for responding to cyber security incidents under the provisions of section 70B of the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000. The impact of cyber incidents varies based on the nature and duration of service disruption. On reporting of incidents, CERT-In issues advisories and remedial measures to the affected organisations.

Further, the Government has undertaken following initiatives to prevent cyber threats including cyberattacks faced by Government websites, which inter alia includes:

1. National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC), implemented by CERT-In, examines the cyberspace to detect cyber security threats. It shares the information with concerned organizations, state governments and stakeholder agencies for taking action.

2. Cyber Swachhta Kendra (CSK)

- A citizen-centric service provided by CERT-In, which extends the vision of Swachh Bharat to the Cyber Space.
- It is a Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre and helps to detect malicious programs and provides free tools to remove the same.
- It also provides cyber security tips and best practices for citizens and organisations.

3. CERT-In has developed and issued a Comprehensive Cyber Security Audit Policy Guidelines in July 2025 with the strategy to carry out cyber security audits

in a consistent, effective, and secure manner across sectors. As per the guidelines, cyber security audit should be conducted at least once in a year.

4. CERT-In has empanelled 231 security auditing organizations to support and audit implementation of Information Security Best Practices.

5. CERT-In and National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) carry out cybersecurity audits under Information Technology Act, 2000 and Rules made thereunder.

6. All the Government websites and applications are audited with respect to cyber security prior to their hosting. The auditing of the websites and applications is conducted on a regular basis after hosting also.

7. Cyber security mock drills are conducted regularly by CERT-In, to enable assessment of cyber security posture and preparedness of various organisations.

8. CERT-In operates an automated cyber threat intelligence exchange platform for sharing tailored alerts with organisations across sectors for proactive threat mitigation.

9. CERT-In issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats/vulnerabilities and countermeasures to protect computers, mobile phones, networks and data on an ongoing basis.

10. CERT-In has formulated a Cyber Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism for implementation by all Ministries/ Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their organizations and critical sectors.

पंजाब में रेलवे लाइनों का विद्युतीकरण/ब्रॉड गेज लाइने

2845. श्री सुखजिंदर सिंह रंधावा:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) आज की तिथि के अनुसार, पंजाब में ब्रॉड गेज लाइनों में परिवर्तित न की गई रेल लाइनों की संख्या कितनी है तथा इनमें से कितनी लाइनों का विद्युतीकरण नहीं हुआ है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा इन लाइनों को ब्रॉड गेज लाइनों से जोड़ने के लिए उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा पंजाब में, विशेषकर सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में, रेल सेवाओं को मजबूत करने के लिए उठाए जा रहे/उठाए जाने वाले कदमों का 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 क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार किया जाता है न कि राज्य-वार क्योंकि रेल परियोजनाएं राज्य की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैली हो सकती हैं।

पंजाब राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली केवल एक छोटी रेल लाइन है, अर्थात् पठानकोट से जोगिंदर नगर (200 किमी)। इस लाइन के आमान परिवर्तन के लिए सर्वेक्षण को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है और विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए सर्वेक्षण कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार होने के बाद, परियोजना को स्वीकृति देने के लिए राज्य सरकारों सहित विभिन्न हितधारकों से परामर्श करना और आवश्यक अनुमोदन जैसे नीति आयोग, वित्त मंत्रालय का मूल्यांकन आदि अपेक्षित होते हैं। चूंकि परियोजना को स्वीकृति देना एक निरंतर चलने वाली और सतत प्रक्रिया है, इसलिए सटीक समय-सीमा विभिन्न स्टैकधारकों के मूल्यांकन और अनुमोदन पर निर्भर करती है।

किसी भी रेल परियोजना की मंजूरी कई मानदंडों/कारकों पर निर्भर करती है जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- यातायात अनुमानों और प्रस्तावित मार्ग की लाभप्रदता
- परियोजना द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई जाने वाली आरंभिक और अंतिम छोर संपर्कता
- मिसिंग लिंकों का संयोजन और वैकल्पिक मार्ग उपलब्ध कराना
- संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों के संवर्द्धन
- राज्य सरकारों/केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों/जन प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा की गई मांगें
- रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक आवश्यकताओं
- सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व
- निधियों की समग्र उपलब्धता

भारतीय रेल में रेल नेटवर्क के विद्युतीकरण को मिशन मोड में शुरू किया गया है। अब तक, बड़ी लाइन नेटवर्क का लगभग 99.2% विद्युतीकृत हो चुका है। शेष नेटवर्क में विद्युतीकरण कार्य शुरू हो गया है। वर्ष 2014-25 के दौरान और वर्ष 2014 से पहले किए गए विद्युतीकरण का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	मार्ग किलोमीटर
2014 से पहले (लगभग 60 वर्ष)	21,801
2014-25	46,900

पंजाब में, संपूर्ण मौजूदा बड़ी लाइन नेटवर्क का विद्युतीकरण किया गया है। इसके अलावा, सभी नई लाइन/बहुपथन परियोजनाओं को विद्युतीकरण के साथ स्वीकृत और निर्मित किया जा रहा है।

पंजाब

पंजाब राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए किया गया बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	225 करोड़ रुपए/वर्ष
2025-26	5,421 करोड़ रुपए (24 गुना से अधिक)

01.04.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, पंजाब राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 714 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई की 09 परियोजनाएँ (04 नई लाइन और 05 दोहरीकरण) जिनकी लागत 21,926 करोड़ रुपए है, योजना/स्वीकृति/निष्पादन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं, जिनमें से 115 कि.मी. की लंबाई को कमीशन किया जा चुका है और मार्च 2025 तक 8,079 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय उपगत किया गया है। सार इस प्रकार है:

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई	कमीशन की गई लंबाई	मार्च-2025 तक व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
नई लाइन	04	252 कि.मी.	64 कि.मी.	7359
दोहरीकरण/बहुपथन	05	462 कि.मी.	51 कि.मी.	720
कुल	09	714 कि.मी.	115 कि.मी.	8,079

पंजाब राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली हाल ही में पूरी की गई कुछ परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	परियोजना	लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)
1	चक्की बैंक-भरौली दोहरीकरण (3 कि.मी.)	15
2	जाखल-मानसा दोहरीकरण (45 कि.मी.)	163
3	मीरथल-भंगाला ब्यास नदी दोहरीकरण (2.5 कि.मी.)	74
4	अंबाला-धप्पर-चंडीगढ़ दोहरीकरण (45 कि.मी.)	339
5	मानसा – बठिंडा दोहरीकरण (49 कि.मी.)	216
6	अमृतसर - छहरटा दोहरीकरण (7 कि.मी.)	31
7	जालंधर-पठानकोट-जम्मू तवी दोहरीकरण (209 कि.मी.)	850
8	रावी पुल सहित कठुआ-माधोपुर पंजाब दोहरीकरण (2.5 कि.मी.)	257
9	राजपुरा-बठिंडा दोहरीकरण (173 कि.मी.)	2459

पंजाब राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली कुछ परियोजनाएं जिन्हें शुरू किया गया है, निम्नानुसार हैं:

क्र. सं.	परियोजना	लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)
1	नंगल डैम-तलवाड़ा - मुकेरियां नई लाइन (143 कि.मी.)	2018
2	भानुपल्ली-बिलासपुर-बेरी नई लाइन (63 कि.मी.)	6753
3	कादियां-ब्यास नई लाइन (40 कि.मी.)	842
4	फिरोजपुर-पट्टी नई लाइन (26 कि.मी.)	300
5	रामा मंडी (रमन)-मौर मंडी (मौर) तलवंडी साबो के रास्ते (29 किमी) नई लाइन	154
6	लुधियाना-किला रायपुर दोहरीकरण (19 किमी)	238
7	लुधियाना-मुल्लनपुर दोहरीकरण (21 किमी)	235
8	राजपुरा-मोहाली नई लाइन (18 किमी)	443

भारत सरकार परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए तैयार है, हालांकि इसकी सफलता पंजाब सरकार के सहयोग पर निर्भर करती है। उदाहरण के लिए, भूमि अधिग्रहण के कारण लंबित हैं, कुछ प्रमुख परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	कुल अपेक्षित भूमि (हेक्टेयर में)	कुल अधिगृहीत की गई भूमि (हेक्टेयर में)	अधिगृहीत की जाने वाली शेष भूमि (हेक्टेयर में)
1	फिरोजपुर-पट्टी नई लाइन	166	0	166
2	अलाल-हिम्मताना कॉर्ड लाइन	20	0	20
3	कादियां-ब्यास नई लाइन	151	0	151
4	रामा मंडी (रमन) - तलवंडी साबो नई लाइन	85	0	85

पंजाब में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा के पास फिरोजपुर-पट्टी नई लाइन (26 किमी) एक महत्वपूर्ण परियोजना है। इस परियोजना के लिए भूमि पंजाब राज्य सरकार द्वारा सौंपी जानी थी। फिरोजपुर और तरनतारन जिलों में कुल 166 हेक्टेयर भूमि अधिगृहीत की जानी है। पूरी भूमि के लिए पंचाट मार्च-2023 में प्रकाशित किया जा चुका है। बहरहाल, पंचाट का वितरण राज्य सरकार द्वारा नहीं किया गया है। इस महत्वपूर्ण सीमा क्षेत्र में परियोजना के निष्पादन में विलंब को ध्यान में रखते हुए,

रेल मंत्रालय ने अपनी स्वयं की वित्तीय सहायता से फिरोजपुर-पट्टी नई लाइन (26 कि.मी.) को शुरू करने का निर्णय लिया है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों अर्थात् वित्त वर्ष 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 और चालू वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान, पंजाब राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली कुल 2,101 किलोमीटर लंबाई के 22 सर्वेक्षण (09 नई लाइन, 12 आमान परिवर्तन और 01 दोहरीकरण) शुरू किए गए हैं।

रेल परियोजनाओं के त्वरित अनुमोदन और कार्यान्वयन के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए जा रहे विभिन्न कदमों में (i) गति शक्ति इकाइयां स्थापित करना (ii) परियोजनाओं की प्राथमिकता निर्धारित करना (iii) प्राथमिकता वाले परियोजनाओं पर निधि के आबंटन में पर्याप्त वृद्धि (iv) फील्ड स्तर पर शक्तियों का प्रत्यायोजन (v) विभिन्न स्तरों पर परियोजना की प्रगति की गहन निगरानी, और (vi) शीघ्र भूमि अधिग्रहण, वानिकी और वन्यजीव संबंधी मंजूरीयों और परियोजनाओं से संबंधित अन्य मुद्दों को सुलझाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों और संबंधित प्राधिकारियों के साथ नियमित रूप से अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई करना शामिल है। परिणामस्वरूप वर्ष 2014 से कमीशनिंग की दर में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है। रेल परियोजनाओं का पूरा होना विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है, जो निम्नानुसार शामिल हैं:

- राज्य सरकार द्वारा भूमि अधिग्रहण
- वन संबंधी मंजूरी
- बाधक जनोपयोगी सेवाओं का स्थानांतरण
- विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां
- क्षेत्र की भू-वैज्ञानिक और स्थलाकृतिक परिस्थितियां
- परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थिति
- परियोजना विशेष के स्थल के लिए किसी वर्ष में कार्य के महीनों की संख्या आदि।

ये सभी कारक परियोजना/परियोजनाओं के समापन समय और लागत को प्रभावित करते हैं।

पंजाब में अंतरराष्ट्रीय सीमा के पास स्थित रेलवे स्टेशन अच्छी तरह से जुड़े हुए हैं। वर्तमान में, फाज़िल्का स्टेशन 28 रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित है। इसी तरह, फिरोजपुर कैंट स्टेशन दो वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस सेवाओं सहित 76 रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित है, जबकि अमृतसर स्टेशन 04 वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस सेवाओं सहित 132 रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित है।

इसके अलावा, नई रेलगाड़ी सेवाएँ शुरू करना निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है जो निम्नलिखित कारकों पर निर्भर करता है-

- उस खंड की क्षमता
- पथ की उपलब्धता
- अपेक्षित चल स्टॉक की उपलब्धता
- चल स्टॉक के लिए समान अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता
- रेलपथ और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों की अनुरक्षण आवश्यकता

SHORTAGE OF NIGHT TRAINS BETWEEN NEW DELHI-AMRITSAR

2846. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:

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

- (a) whether there is a severe shortage of night trains operating from New Delhi to the Amritsar border belt, causing great hardship to thousands of passengers every single day as it is a major National/International route and religious/historic-cultural centre of Country and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether the Government intends to introduce night train service between New Delhi-Amritsar and if so, the details and the timeline by when the said trains will be introduced?

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

(a) and (b): Presently, 23 pairs of trains are catering to the needs of Delhi-Amritsar sector, which are as under:

SN	Train no. & Name
1	15707/08 Katihar-Amritsar Express
2	11057/58 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T)-Amritsar Express
3	12483/84 Thiruvananthapuram North-Amritsar Express
4	12497/98 New Delhi-Amritsar Express
5	12029/30 New Delhi-Amritsar Swarn Shatabdi Express
6	12031/32 New Delhi-Amritsar Shatabdi Express
7	04651/52 Jaynagar-Amritsar Special Express
8	22429/30 Delhi-Pathankot Express
9	12379/80 Sealdah-Amritsar Jalianwala Bagh Express
10	12421/22 Hazur Sahib Nanded-Amritsar Express
11	12925/26 Bandra (T)-Amritsar Paschim Express
12	19325/26 Indore-Amritsar Express
13	22125/26 Nagpur-Amritsar Express
14	12715/16 Hazur Sahib Nanded-Amritsar Sachkhand Express
15	14679/80 Delhi-Amritsar Express
16	12903/04 Bandra (T)-Amritsar Golden Temple Express
17	12203/04 Saharsa-Amritsar Express
18	20807/08 Vishakhapatnam-Amritsar Hirakud Express
19	22487/88 Delhi-Amritsar Vande Bharat Express
20	12013/14 New Delhi-Amritsar Shatabdi Express
21	18237/38 Korba-Amritsar Chattisgarh Express
22	18101/02 Tatanagar-Jammu Tawi Express
23	18309/10 Sambalpur-Jammu Tawi Express

These includes the following 3 train services which depart Delhi during night hours:

1. 18237 Korba-Amritsar Chattisgarh Express (H. Nizamuddin Departure: 20:05 hrs)

2. 18101 Tatanagar-Jammu Tawi Express (Delhi Departure: 21:25 hrs)

3. 18309 Sambalpur-Jammu Tawi Express (Delhi Departure: 21:25 hrs)

Besides, introduction of new train services on any route/section, which is an on-going process, depends on various factors which include:

- Capacity of that section
- Availability of path
- Availability of required rolling stock
- Availability of matching infrastructure for rolling stock
- Maintenance requirement of railway tracks and other assets

‘MERI SAHELI’ INITIATIVE IN NORTHERN RAILWAY ZONE

2847. ADV PRIYA SAROJ:

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

- (a) the total number of cases of harassment and theft reported by women passengers on trains running through Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;
- (b) the number of trains in the Northern Railway zone that are currently escorted by RPF/GRP female constables under the 'Meri Saheli' initiative;
- (c) the status of CCTV camera installation in the ladies' coaches of suburban and passenger trains operating in the Varanasi-Lucknow sector; and
- (d) whether there is any proposal to install panic buttons in General and Sleeper coaches and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, State Governments are responsible for prevention, detection, registration, and investigation of crime and maintenance of law and order on Railways through their law enforcement agencies viz. Government Railway Police (GRP)/District Police. Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of GRP/ District Police to provide better protection and security to railway property, passenger area and passengers and for matters connected therewith.

The State-wise details of cases of crimes against women passengers over Indian railways are published by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) in 'Crime in India'.

'Meri Saheli' initiative is undertaken for focused attention for safety and security of woman passengers travelling alone by long distance trains for their entire journey i.e. from originating station to destination station. Presently, 32 'Meri Saheli' teams have been deployed at important railway stations over Northern Railway. These teams brief the woman passengers travelling alone about the security measures to be adopted during the journey and the details of the channels available for seeking the help in distress. The RPF posts falling enroute are also informed well in advance about the movement of lady passengers travelling alone and are kept on high alert to respond to any situation

without any loss of time. Also, 10 trains are escorted in vulnerable section by women RPF and GRP personnel over Northern Railway. The CCTV cameras have been installed in 130 ladies coaches of suburban (MEMU/DEMU) trains operating in Northern and North Eastern Railway. Further, instruction have been issued to Zonal Railways and Production Units to install CCTV cameras in coaches to strengthen passenger security.

Improvement/up-gradation of Rolling Stock to enhance safety and comfort of passengers is a continuous and ongoing process on Indian Railways.

There is a provision of 4 Emergency Talk Back Units in every coach of Vande Bharat trains. This facilitates communications of passengers with Train Manager/Loco-pilots in case of exigencies. Passenger Emergency Alarm Buttons have been provided in the Vande Bharat Train. Each coach has been provisioned with 4 such push buttons for emergency usage.

DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN RURAL AREAS

2848. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any new initiatives to strengthen digital infrastructure in rural and remote districts across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of ongoing and proposed projects for expanding broadband connectivity, Common Service Centres (CSCs), and digital services in Bihar, especially in border districts like Kishanganj; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure reliable internet access, digital literacy and secure digital transactions for rural citizens?

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

(a) to (c): The Government of India launched the Digital India Programme in 2015 to use digital technology to improve citizens' lives, grow the digital economy, and create jobs and investment.

Through focused interventions, the Government has significantly expanded digital connectivity and service delivery in rural, remote and border districts, thereby bridging the urban-rural digital divide.

Strengthening digital infrastructure and connectivity

BharatNet: Broadband connectivity is being provided to all Gram Panchayats (GPs) and villages in a phased manner. As on 30 November 2025, 2,14,904 GPs have been made service-ready, including 8,340 GPs in Bihar. All GPs in Bihar are planned to be covered under BharatNet.

In Kishanganj District, all 771 villages are covered with 4G mobile services. Further, as on 30.11.2025, a total of 420 5G BTSs have been installed.

Amended BharatNet Programme (ABP) ensures the upgradation of BharatNet Phase-I & II networks, creation of infrastructure in remaining GPs, and on-demand connectivity to non-GP villages.

This programme provides for optical fibre-based broadband access to 2.64 lakh Gram Panchayats across the country in ring topology, including those in Kishanganj District, Bihar.

Mobile Connectivity: As on 30 November 2025, 23,280 mobile towers have been commissioned nationwide, including 386 towers in Bihar, under the 4G Saturation Project and other mobile initiatives.

Under the 4G Saturation Scheme, 99 new sites covering 148 villages and upgradation of 59 existing 2G sites to 4G have been approved in Bihar.

Submarine Optical Fibre Cable (SOFC): The project connects the Andaman & Nicobar Islands (commissioned in 2020) and the Lakshadweep Islands (commissioned in 2024) with the mainland.

It uses robust, armoured fibre cables laid on the seabed to carry high-speed internet and telecom signals, thereby benefitting remote regions.

A Submarine Optical Fibre Cable (SOFC) of 2,312 km was commissioned on 10 August 2020 between Chennai and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Another SOFC of 1,869 km was commissioned on 3 January 2024 between Kochi and the Lakshadweep Islands, along with a 225 km internal optical fibre network across 11 islands to support FTTH and other digital services.

Common Services Centres (CSCs): CSCs are established throughout the country to provide citizen-centric services. The network of CSC continues to grow, with around 5,67,468 CSCs (as on 31.10.2025) presently functioning across India out of which 4,41,270 are functional at GP level.

More than 800 services are being delivered through these CSCs.

In Bihar, 55,557 CSCs are functional, including 49,632 CSCs in rural with 1,066 functional CSCs in Kishanganj district of Bihar (as on 31st October 2025). The State/district wise details of CSC and list of services are available at www.csc.gov.in.

Further, CSCs contribute significantly towards digital financial inclusion and service delivery to the citizens. During Financial Year 2024-25, approximately 49.5 crore digital transactions were carried out through the network of CSCs.

PMGDISHA: The scheme was aimed at providing basic digital literacy to rural households. Nationwide, 6.39 crore candidates were trained, including 74.12 lakh in Bihar and 1.23 lakh in Kishanganj.

The scheme concluded on 31.03.2024.

National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology (NIELIT): NIELIT operates 56 centres nationwide, including 3 centres in Bihar. There are over 700 training partners and 9,000 facilitation centres.

NIELIT has trained more than 30,000 candidates in various skill-based long-term, short-term and awareness courses in the State of Bihar in the last 3 years.

The NIELIT Digital University (NDU) Platform provides online skill-based courses in emerging technologies.

Through these initiatives, the government is ensuring reliable internet access, enhanced digital literacy, and secure digital transactions to rural and remote citizens.

E-KYC VERIFICATION OF PDS

2849. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

- (a) the number of Public Distribution System (PDS) beneficiaries who have completed their e-KYC verification, State-wise;
- (b) the measures taken by the Government to ensure that beneficiaries particularly in rural and tribal areas are able to complete their e-KYC for continued access to PDS entitlements;
- (c) whether the Government is undertaking awareness programmes to motivate and facilitate more PDS beneficiaries to register their e-KYC and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government is planning any additional policy interventions to curb wrongful inclusion or fraudulent claims in the PDS beneficiary list and if so, the details of such proposed measures?

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

(a): A **Statement** showing State-wise number of NFSA beneficiaries completed e-KYC as on 31st October 2025 is enclosed.

(b) and (c): As per the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) Control Order, 2015, the review and updation of ration cards, identification of duplicate or ineligible beneficiaries, and inclusion of eligible households fall under the responsibility of the respective State/UT Governments. States/UTs have been advised to take all necessary steps to facilitate completion of e-KYC for PDS beneficiaries, including those residing in rural, remote, and tribal areas. It may be noted that no genuine beneficiary has been denied entitlement solely on account of non-completion of e-KYC.

To further support beneficiaries, the Department has enabled Aadhaar-based e-KYC for PDS beneficiaries at any Fair Price Shop (FPS) of their choice across the country. This facility has been particularly beneficial for migrant workers, who previously had to return to their home States to complete e-KYC. The system is now fully operational in all States/UTs and has significantly improved convenience, accessibility, and beneficiary compliance.

(d): The Public Distribution System operates under the joint responsibility of the Central and State/UT Governments. The operational functions—including identification of eligible families, issuance of ration cards, Aadhaar seeding, and distribution of foodgrains—rest with the respective State/UT Governments.

To support States/UTs in improving the accuracy of beneficiary databases and curbing wrongful inclusion, the Department undertook a comprehensive data analytics exercise during 2024–25. Multiple key indicators—such as beneficiaries aged over 100 years, silent ration cards, duplicate ration cards, and single-member ration cards for beneficiaries below 18 years—were applied to the national PDS database. This analysis was further strengthened through cross-matching with datasets of other Ministries/Departments, including Aadhaar (UIDAI), CBDT, MoRTH (Vahan), MCA, and CBIC.

Based on this multi-layered validation, approximately 8.51 crore beneficiaries were flagged for field verification. The lists were shared with all States/UTs for appropriate action in accordance with their notified inclusion and exclusion criteria. Till date, States/UTs have reported deletion of about 2.13 crore beneficiaries after verification, thereby enabling the inclusion of genuinely eligible households.

STATEMENT

State-wise number of NFSA beneficiaries completed e-KYC as on 31st October 2025

S No.	State/UT	No. Of Ration Cards (RC) Under NFSA	No. of beneficiaries under NFSA (a)	No. of beneficiaries under NFSA whose e-KYC has been completed(b)	Percentage of beneficiaries under NFSA whose e-KYC has been completed (%)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	17,992	61,261	60,932	99.5%
2	Andhra Pradesh	88,37,973	2,68,23,200	2,50,59,919	93.4%
3	Assam	70,33,972	2,44,94,885	2,07,38,508	84.7%
4	Arunachal Pradesh	1,86,417	8,51,047	4,55,291	53.5%
5	Bihar	2,08,36,105	8,32,20,904	6,51,44,413	78.3%
6	Chandigarh (DBT)	82,850	3,41,954	3,32,148	97.1%
7	Chhattisgarh	56,18,976	1,98,49,313	1,72,65,202	87.0%

8	Delhi	17,40,621	72,77,995	59,12,891	81.2%
9	Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman &Diu	57,781	2,65,160	2,12,253	80.0%
10	Haryana	42,11,814	1,64,32,686	91,66,316	55.8%
11	Himachal Pradesh	7,40,855	28,25,555	27,49,841	97.3%
12	Goa	1,22,279	4,46,965	3,38,861	75.8%
13	Gujarat	75,83,635	3,52,78,131	3,20,67,896	90.9%
14	Jammu & Kashmir	16,60,400	67,40,632	58,78,557	87.2%
15	Jharkhand	60,30,329	2,62,98,890	2,00,82,241	76.4%
16	Karnataka	1,09,13,532	3,98,69,604	3,96,91,980	99.6%
17	Kerala	42,42,928	1,45,80,356	1,44,01,091	98.8%
18	Ladakh	28,880	1,13,349	1,13,349	100.0%
19	Lakshadweep	4,629	20,179	17,674	87.6%
20	Madhya Pradesh	1,31,86,400	5,35,08,215	4,94,22,460	92.4%
21	Maharashtra	1,67,85,945	6,83,22,243	4,03,74,787	59.1%
22	Manipur	5,82,335	21,15,890	1,15,371	5.5%
23	Meghalaya	4,21,888	21,45,105	8,40,140	39.2%
24	Mizoram	1,79,564	7,06,210	5,67,687	80.4%
25	Nagaland	3,33,943	11,78,425	9,02,732	76.6%
26	Puducherry (DBT)	1,91,253	6,34,390	3,43,134	54.1%
27	Rajasthan	1,09,43,305	4,43,98,244	4,13,40,735	93.1%
28	Sikkim	97,081	3,80,556	3,13,915	82.5%
29	Tamil Nadu	1,17,14,899	3,60,00,980	3,20,94,193	89.1%
30	Telangana	56,46,580	1,91,69,600	1,66,18,534	86.7%
31	Tripura	6,03,764	23,44,930	19,34,861	82.5%
32	Punjab	40,50,878	1,51,67,073	1,30,97,735	86.4%
33	Odisha	96,48,379	3,25,41,555	3,09,41,730	95.1%
34	Uttarakhand	13,97,689	60,80,620	25,20,196	41.4%
35	Uttar Pradesh	3,62,02,876	14,57,02,235	13,14,15,709	90.2%
36	West Bengal	1,37,30,496	5,99,14,052	5,89,62,690	98.4%
	TOTAL	20,56,69,243	79,61,02,389	68,14,95,972	85.6%

DEVELOPMENT OF PALM OIL, AGARWOOD AND BAMBOO IN NER

2850. SHRI TAPIR GAO:

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

(a) the cumulative area brought under the National Palm Oil Mission in the North Eastern Region (NER) till March 2025 along with the target for FY 2025-26 and

the status of nurseries, seed gardens and processing infrastructure established under the initiative;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to expand agarwood cultivation and exports, including details of the revised export quota, GI registration status, cluster development in Assam and Tripura along with centralized licensing mechanisms introduced to support growers;

(c) the details of the numbers and value of bamboo-sector projects sanctioned so far, including artisan-training programmes, engineered bamboo product lines and market-linkage initiatives through e-commerce storefronts and B2B platforms; and

(d) the measurable outcomes achieved in livelihood enhancement, export performance and industry diversification through the development of these three value chains, Palm Oil, Agarwood and Bamboo during the last one year?

**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): As per Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, as on 31st March 2025, a cumulative area of 68,324 ha has been brought under oil palm cultivation in the North Eastern Region (NER) under National Mission on Edible Oil – Oil Palm, with a target to reach 92,543 ha in 2025–26. To support expansion, 47 nurseries have been established and 22 additional nurseries approved for 2025–26. Besides, strengthening of seed gardens has been taken up in Mizoram, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, and Assam. Processing capacity has also been

enhanced with two operational mills in Arunachal Pradesh and one in Mizoram. A new mill has been approved for Assam in 2025–26. The Mission focuses on expanding area coverage, ensuring timely availability of quality planting materials, and strengthening processing infrastructure to benefit farmers across the NER.

(b): Cultivation of agar trees is a part of continuing plantation programme including agroforestry, of the States. The Botanical Survey of India in an assessment made in 2024 has indicated that there are about 13.51 crores agar trees grown on private land in NER. Due to its high export potential, Government on the basis of recommendation of an Inter-Ministerial Task Force in 2023 approved a roadmap in 2024 to guide sustainable cultivation, processing and trade. The NE States have been advised to prepare area-expansion plans, supported by geospatial mapping in Tripura and Assam, while export promotion has been significantly strengthened through enhancement of annual export quotas under CITES Convention to 1,51,080 kg for chips and 7,050 kg for oil. To streamline exports, processing of application for export of agarwood products has been integrated on the DGFT portal. GI tagging has also been taken up by North Eastern Region Agricultural Marketing Corporation (NERAMAC) Ltd in collaboration with North Eastern Council (NEC). Proof of Concept (PoC) has also been prepared for development of two Agarwood clusters at Kadamtala (Tripura) and Golaghat (Assam). Collectively, these interventions aim to expand cultivation, strengthen value chains, and boost agarwood exports from the North Eastern Region.

(c): A total 23 projects worth ₹154.03 crore for strengthening bamboo sector in NER have been sanctioned by NEC so far. North East Cane and Bamboo Development Council (NECBDC) has trained a total of 4907 bamboo artisans and officials during the last three years. Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) has sanctioned two Projects with a total outlay of Rs 82.50 crore for strengthening of traditional bamboo artisan clusters by enhancing market access, modernizing products, and linking them with digital and retail ecosystem; as well as for promotion of engineered bamboo products through cluster strengthening and export facilitation in NER.

(d): Over the last year, the Government has implemented comprehensive initiatives across the NER to strengthen bamboo, oil palm, and agarwood value chain by focusing on livelihood enhancement, export performance and development of industries through the development of these three value chains, palm oil, agarwood and bamboo, including the measurable outcomes as mentioned in part (a), (b) and (c) above of the reply.

WIND ENERGY PROJECTS IN MAHARASHTRA

2851. ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:

SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the progress and current operational status of wind energy projects commissioned since their announcement in Nandurbar, Solapur and Sangli districts of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details of the total installed renewable energy capacity presently operational in Nandurbar, Solapur, Sangli and adjoining districts including wind and solar projects under both public and private sector participation;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the contribution of these projects towards national renewable energy capacity targets beyond 2022 and if so, the details and findings thereof;

(d) whether any expansion, repowering or hybridisation (wind-solar) proposals have been submitted or approved for Nandurbar, Solapur and Sangli districts under central renewable energy programmes; and

(e) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government to ensure timely grid connectivity, land-use clearances, and transmission infrastructure for existing and upcoming renewable energy projects in Maharashtra?

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

(a): As on 30.11.2025, the details of wind energy projects commissioned in Nandurbar, Solapur and Sangli districts of Maharashtra are as under;

District	Wind Capacity Commissioned (in MW)
Nandurbar	341.9
Solapur	0
Sangli	1520.16

(b): As on 30.11.2025, the renewable energy capacity commissioned in the State of Maharashtra is 29.36 GW including Nandurbar, Solapur, Sangli and adjoining districts. This includes 5.77 GW of wind projects and 17.16 GW of solar projects under both public and private sector participation.

(c): As on 30.11.2025, the contribution of renewable energy capacity of Maharashtra in national renewable energy capacity is given as under;

Installed Capacity	Maharashtra (GW)	National (GW)	% Contribution
Renewable Energy	29.36	253.96	11.56
Wind	5.77	53.99	10.68
Solar	17.16	132.85	12.91

(d) and (e): The Government has taken several steps to promote renewable energy projects in the country including Maharashtra. The details are placed as **Statement**. However, there is no central financial assistance scheme for repowering or hybridisation of wind-solar projects. The development of such projects carried out by developers based on techno-economic assessment.

STATEMENT

Government has taken several steps to promote renewable energy projects in the country including Maharashtra. These, *inter alia*, include;

- 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.

- Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects commissioned by 30th June 2025 and to be commissioned thereafter with graded ISTS charges.
- To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2030.
- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.
- 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 & 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- The Revised Guidelines for installation of prototype wind turbine models was issued on 12th June 2025.
- The Guidelines for Development of Onshore Wind Power Projects issued in 2016.
- Procedure for inclusion/updating Wind Turbine Model in the Revised List of Models and Manufacturers of Wind Turbines (RLMM) was issued on 31st July 2025. The amendment renames RLMM as Approved List of Models and Manufacturers (ALMM (Wind)) and mandates usage of listed

components such as Blade, Tower, Generator, Gearbox and Special Bearings (Main, Pitch and Yaw Bearing) along with mandatory relocation of data centres within India and prohibition of real-time data transfer outside India.

- The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for ALMM-Wind and ALMM-WTC was issued on 29th October 2025, detailing the end-to-end process for application, verification, factory inspection, component evaluation and model enlistment.
- Standard & Labelling (S&L) programs for Solar Photovoltaic modules and Grid-connected Solar Inverters have been launched.
- “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.

SCHEME FOR INDIAN ORIGIN RESEARCHERS AND SCIENTISTS

2852. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has initiated any scheme to encourage Indian-origin researchers and scientists working in foreign countries to return and contribute to research and innovation in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such researchers identified or approached under the said initiative, country-wise;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to provide any special incentives, research grants or institutional support to facilitate their return and reintegration into Indian research institutions and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has made any budgetary allocation for this purpose and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the manner in which this initiative aligns with the Government's broader objective of strengthening the country's scientific and technological capabilities and reducing brain drain?

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

(a): Ministry of Science and Technology has formulated several schemes to encourage Indian-origin researchers and scientists working in foreign countries to return and contribute to research and innovation in India. The Department of Science and Technology (DST) implements a VAIBHAV (Vaishvik Bharatiya Vaigyanik) Fellowship Programme exclusively for Indian Diaspora [Non-Resident Indian (NRI)/ Overseas Citizen of India (OCI)] to undertake collaborative research in Indian Institutions. The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) through Ramalingaswami Re-entry Fellowship (RRF) and Early Career and Intermediate Fellowships (ECIF) provide attractive avenues and opportunities to Indian researchers of high calibre, who are residing in foreign, to work in Indian Institutes/Universities of their respective interest and domain. Ramanujan Fellowship of the Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) is another scheme for brilliant Indian scientists and engineers aiming to return to India from abroad for undertaking competitive R&D. The Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) has created 50 positions of Scientists/Technologists to be filled laterally from eminent

Scientists/Technologists of Indian Origin (STIO) working abroad. The position has been designated as Outstanding Scientist (STIO).

(b): The VAIBHAV Fellowship envisages collaboration between scientists of Indian Diaspora and Indian Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs), Universities and/ or public funded scientific institutions. The VAIBHAV Fellow would identify an Indian Institution for collaboration and may spend up to two months in a year for maximum 3 years. Since 2023, 3 calls have been announced and 35 fellows from 11 countries such as USA (18), UK (5), Australia (3), Canada (2) and one each from Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Japan and Singapore have been awarded. Presently the DBT RRF scheme is supporting 166 ongoing fellows who were working across 27 countries such as Australia (2), Belgium (4), Canada (3), Chile (1), China (1), Columbia (1), Czech Republic (1), France (2), Germany (10), Ireland (1), Israel (12), Italy (2), Japan (4), Netherlands (1), Philippines (1), Qatar (1), Russia (1), Scotland (1), Singapore (4), Slovenia (1), South Korea (2), Spain (4), Sweden (8), Switzerland (5), Taiwan (2), UK (11) and USA (80).

(c) and (d): The schemes like VAIBHAV provide attractive fellowship (₹4 lakh per month, 1–2 months/year, for 3 years), travel support, accommodation support (upto ₹7500 per day), consumables and accessories, contingency, and institutional overhead expenses (₹5 lakh per year) to support the VAIBHAV Fellow. The DBT RRF Program has the provision to support up to 75 outstanding Indian scientists from overseas each year. The selected fellows are entitled to a fellowship of ₹1.35 lakh per month, Research and Contingency support of

₹13,00,000 per annum, and institutional overheads of ₹50,000 per annum, for a period of three years. Necessary and adequate budgetary provisions have been made under the plan programs of the Ministry of Science and Technology.

(e): All the schemes are being implemented to encourage Indian-origin researchers and scientists working in foreign countries to return contributes to the Government's objective of strengthening national scientific and technological capabilities by enabling the repatriation of trained manpower, augmenting research output in cutting-edge domains, and fostering global-standard expertise within the country. The schemes also help reduce brain drain by providing a structured pathway for overseas scientists to re-establish their careers in India, thereby promoting a self-reliant and innovation-driven research landscape. The areas of research involved are all aligned with the different National Missions.

मेवाड़ एक्सप्रेस

2853. श्री राजकुमार रोलत:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मेवाड़ एक्सप्रेस के दिल्ली-उदयपुर मार्ग पर कितने ठहराव हैं और प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर ठहराव की अवधि कितनी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि मेवाड़ एक्सप्रेस का वर्तमान में दिल्ली से प्रस्थान का समय शाम 6.25 बजे होने के कारण उदयपुर डिजीजन के यात्रियों को दिल्ली पहुंचने में कठिनाई होती है और उसी समय अन्य ट्रेनों के बड़ी संख्या में चलने के कारण उक्त रेलवे स्टेशन पर अत्यधिक भीड़ रहती है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का उक्त ट्रेन के दिल्ली से प्रस्थान समय को बदलकर रात 8.00 बजे करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो यह परिवर्तन कब तक होने की उम्मीद है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या दिल्ली से डूंगरपुर और मुंबई से डूंगरपुर के लिए ट्रेन की मांग लंबे समय से की जा रही है और यदि हां, तो यह मांग कब तक पूरी होने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (घ): मेवाड़ एक्सप्रेस हजरत निजामुद्दीन रेलवे स्टेशन (दिल्ली) से शुरू होती है। 12963 हजरत निजामुद्दीन-उदयपुर मेवाड़ एक्सप्रेस का निर्धारित समय और ठहराव निम्नलिखित हैं:

स्टेशन	आगमन	प्रस्थान
हजरत निजामुद्दीन	—	18.25
बल्लभगढ़	18.46	18.48
कोसी कलां	19.48	19.50
मथुरा	20.20	20.25
भरतपुर	20.48	20.50
बयाना	21.13	21.15
हिंडौन सिटी	21.36	21.38
श्री महावीरजी	21.46	21.48
गंगापुर सिटी	22.13	22.15
सवाई माधोपुर	23.03	23.05
कोटा	00.25	00.45
बूंदी	01.28	01.30
माण्डल गढ़	02.28	02.30
चित्तौड़गढ़	04.40	04.55
कपासन	05.27	05.28
मावली	05.55	05.57
राणा प्रताप नगर	06.38	06.40
उदयपुर सिटी	07.25	—

मेवाड़ एक्सप्रेस अपने मौजूदा समय पर अच्छी तरह से संरक्षित है (दोनों दिशाओं में लगभग 100% अधिभोगिता)। इसके अलावा, रेल सेवाओं के समय में बदलाव यात्रियों की संख्या, प्लेटफॉर्म की उपलब्धता, मार्ग की उपलब्धता आदि पर निर्भर करता है।

उदयपुर-डूंगरपुर-हिम्मत नगर खंड का आमान परिवर्तन हाल ही में पूरा किया गया है। आमान परिवर्तन के बाद डूंगरपुर को कोटा, इंदौर, उदयपुर, अहमदाबाद, जयपुर आदि महत्वपूर्ण शहरों को जोड़ने वाली रेलगाड़ियों की निम्नलिखित 5 जोड़ियाँ शुरू की गई हैं।

1. 12981/12982 जयपुर – असारवा एक्सप्रेस
2. 19315/19316 इंदौर - असारवा एक्सप्रेस
3. 19821/19822 असारवा – कोटा एक्सप्रेस
4. 20987/20988 उदयपुर सिटी- असारवा एक्सप्रेस
5. 69243/69244 असारवा – चित्तौड़गढ़ पैसेंजर

वर्तमान में, डूंगरपुर से अहमदाबाद और डूंगरपुर से उदयपुर को जोड़ने वाली 5-5 जोड़ी रेलगाड़ियां उपलब्ध हैं। इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल में नई गाड़ी सेवाओं की शुरुआत एक सतत प्रक्रिया है जो कई कारकों पर निर्भर करती है, जिनमें शामिल हैं:

- उस खंड की क्षमता
- पथ की उपलब्धता
- आवश्यक चल स्टॉक की उपलब्धता
- चल स्टॉक के लिए संबंधित अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता
- रेल पथ और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों के अनुरक्षण की आवश्यकता

केन्द्र सरकार के अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षण

2854. श्री अरुण गोविल:

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

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के ज्ञान और क्षमता संवर्धन हेतु उन्हें समय-समय पर प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना आवश्यक है और ऐसा प्रशिक्षण समय के साथ उनकी सोच को नवीनतम सूचनाओं से युक्त करने में मदद करता है और उनको नई प्रौद्योगिकियों के बारे में अपेक्षित समझ प्रदान करता है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) केन्द्र सरकार के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को आवधिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने हेतु सरकार की नीति का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या कर्मचारियों की बढ़ती संख्या के अनुरूप प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों की संख्या में वृद्धि की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को केन्द्र सरकार के प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने का प्रावधान है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): जी, हां। केन्द्र सरकार के कर्मचारियों की कार्यकुशलता, कार्यात्मकता और डोमेन संबंधी दक्षताओं तथा प्रौद्योगिकी तत्परता को बढ़ाने के लिए प्रशिक्षण और निरंतर क्षमता विकास आवश्यक है। संवर्ग प्रशिक्षण योजनाओं सहित ऑनलाइन और ऑफलाइन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से क्षमता विकास सुनिश्चित किया जाता है जिसमें प्रवेशन (प्रवेश-स्तर), मध्य कैरियर और पुनश्चर्या प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं।

(ख) और (ग): सरकार विभिन्न संवर्गों के कर्मचारियों के लिए संवर्ग प्रशिक्षण योजनाओं के तहत, आवधिक प्रशिक्षण की संरचित नीति का पालन करती है। क्षमता विकास को निरंतर बढ़ावा देने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार के प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों और आईगॉट कर्मयोगी डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है। केन्द्र सरकार के कर्मचारियों की प्रशिक्षण संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को

वर्तमान में प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों के विद्यमान नेटवर्क के माध्यम से पूरा किया जाता है, जो लगातार बदलती हुई आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार, कार्यक्रमों का संचालन करते हैं। केन्द्र सरकार के कर्मचारियों के उभरते हुए कौशल और ज्ञान संबंधी आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप बनाने के लिए पाठ्यक्रम की परिचर्या और डिजाइन को समय-समय पर संशोधित किया जाता है।

(घ): जी, हां। राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों को भी, जब भी लागू हो, केन्द्र सरकार के प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में नामित और प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, आईगॉट कर्मयोगी डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म, राज्य सरकार के कार्मिकों के लिए उपलब्ध है और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से 95.75 लाख से ज्यादा कर्मचारियों ने इस प्लेटफॉर्म में अपना नामांकन करवाया है और इस प्लेटफॉर्म पर 2.8 करोड़ से ज्यादा पाठ्यक्रम पूरे किए हैं।

AADHAAR LEAKS

2855. SHRI KHALILUR RAHAMAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the leaks of Aadhaar details of citizens from its very own websites and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the numbers of such leaks during the last three years and its impact on individual privacy; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that there are no further breaches of Aadhaar data of citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI JITIN PRASADA):

(a) to (c): Aadhaar is the world's largest biometric identity system with approximately 134 crores live Aadhaar holders. It has completed more than 16,000 crore authentication transactions.

Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), the organisation entrusted to issue Aadhaar, has comprehensive measures in place to protect the personal data of Aadhaar number holders.

- It has implemented multi-layered security infrastructure with defence-in-depth concept to protect its database and continuously reviews/audits the same to protect its systems.
- It uses advanced encryption technologies for protecting data during transmission and storage.
- UIDAI's Information Security Management System is ISO 27001:2022-certified by STQC. UIDAI is also certified ISO/IEC 27701:2019 (Privacy Information Management System).
- Further, UIDAI is declared as a protected system and hence the National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) continuously provide security advices to maintain its cybersecurity posture.

An independent audit agency is engaged for the creation of the Governance, Risk, and Compliance and Performance (GRCP) framework for the Aadhaar ecosystem and oversight for adherence to the same.

It continuously conducts cybersecurity audit of UIDAI application including Static Application Security Testing (SAST) and Dynamic Application Security Testing (DAST).

Till date, no breach of Aadhaar card holders' data has occurred from the UIDAI database.

नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा को अपनाने के लिए सहायता प्रदान करना

2856. श्री कंवर सिंह तंवर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का उत्तर प्रदेश के अमरोहा जिले में सौर छतों, बायोगैस संयंत्रों और छोटे पवन टर्बाइनों जैसे नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा उपायों को अपनाने के लिए घरों, औद्योगिक और सार्वजनिक संस्थानों को सहायता प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त जिले में स्थापित उपकरणों, लाभार्थियों की संख्या और प्राप्त परिणामों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय, देश के सभी जिलों में पीएम सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना (पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई) और राष्ट्रीय जैव ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा

है। जहां तक लघु पवन टरबाइनों की स्थापना का संबंध है, वर्तमान में वित्तीय सब्सिडी/प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने की कोई योजना नहीं है।

उत्तर प्रदेश नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विकास अभिकरण (यूपीएनईडीए) से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश के अमरोहा जिले में स्थापित सौर प्रणालियों का विवरण/लाभार्थियों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

- पीएम सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना के अंतर्गत, 563 आवासीय घरों में रूफटॉप सौर संयंत्र लगाए गए हैं।
- 547.44 किलोवाट की कुल क्षमता के साथ 36 सरकारी भवनों में रूफटॉप सौर प्रणाली स्थापित की गई हैं।
- पीएम-कुसुम योजना के अंतर्गत, 51 ग्रिड कनेक्टेड सिंचाई पंपों को सौरीकृत गया है।
- कुल 1,544 सौर स्ट्रीट लाइटिंग सिस्टम लगाई गई हैं।

UPFS, FOPL AND PDS

2857. SHRI BRIJMOHAN AGRAWAL:

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

- (a) the official definition of 'Ultra-Processed Foods' (UPFs);
- (b) the status of FSSAI's initiatives to define and regulate UPFs including harmonization of standards for identical products and current guidelines;
- (c) the plan for Front-of-Pack Labelling (FoPL) and healthier PDS alternatives, with timelines;

(d) the recent public data does the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) have on the percentage contribution of UPFs to the average Indian's daily energy intake and the manner in which this percentage changed during the last three years, State-wise;

(e) the details of specific healthy and non-processed food alternatives are included or planned to be include in the Public Distribution System (PDS) basket for all States including Chhattisgarh; and

(f) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to address regulatory gaps such as varying formulations and regional variations across the country including intersections with fortified PDS items such as rice etc.?

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

(a) to (f): The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 mandates the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) to lay down science based standards for articles of food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption.

FSSAI has notified the quality and safety standards of various food products which are on par with international standards (Codex standards, developed by the Codex Alimentarius Commission). Further, FSS Act, rules and regulations do not define the "Ultra-Processed Foods' (UPFs) but these type of

foods are being regulated by FSSAI under its existing rules and regulations thereof.

The report of an Expert Committee has been submitted on Front of Pack Nutrition Labelling (FOPNL) to the Honourable Supreme Court of India and the matter is subjudice.

Further, Food Safety and Standards (Labelling and Display) Regulations, 2020 mandates the mention of nutritional information on the labels w.r.t salt, sugar and fat for consumer to make informed choices while selecting the food articles

FSSAI has notified the Food Safety and Standards (Fortification of Food) Regulation, 2018 which prescribes standards for fortification of various staple foods including rice and these standards are uniformly applicable across the country.

गुवाहाटी-श्रीगंगानगर विशेष रेलगाड़ी

2858. श्री कुलदीप इंदौरा:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या रेलगाड़ी संख्या 05635/05636 गुवाहाटी-श्रीगंगानगर विशेष रेल सेवा के परिचालन अवधि के दौरान यात्रियों की संख्या कुल क्षमता से 200 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक रही और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का इस रेल सेवा को नियमित और दैनिक आधार पर चलाने और इसके मार्ग को गुवाहाटी से न्यू बोंगाईगांव, न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी, बरौनी, हाजीपुर, सीवान, थावे, दुदही, कप्तानगंज, गोरखपुर, अयोध्या, लखनऊ, कानपुर, बांदीकुई, जयपुर से होते हुए श्रीगंगानगर तक बढ़ाने का

विचार है ताकि तीर्थयात्रियों को उक्त मार्ग पर स्थित तीर्थ स्थलों तक सुविधाजनक परिवहन सुविधा मिल सके और यह व्यापारियों और सैनिकों की आवाजाही के लिए भी लाभदायक सिद्ध हो और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का इसके लिए भारी मांग, धार्मिक तीर्थयात्राओं की सुविधा, सैनिकों और व्यापारियों की आवाजाही और पूर्व-पश्चिम संपर्क को मजबूत करने के मद्देनजर इस प्रस्ताव पर पुनर्विचार करने का विचार है?

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

(क) से (ग): त्यौहारों, अवकाशों, धार्मिक आयोजनों आदि के दौरान यात्रियों की यात्रा सुगम बनाने हेतु भारतीय रेल नियमित गाड़ियों में उपलब्ध सीटों की कमी को पूरा करने हेतु स्पेशल गाड़ी सेवाएं चलाती है। तदनुसार, भारतीय रेल ने गुवाहाटी-श्रीगंगानगर रेलखंड के यात्रियों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने हेतु 21.05.2025 से 25.06.2025 तक 05635/05636 गुवाहाटी-श्रीगंगानगर स्पेशल का परिचालन किया गया। गाड़ी संख्या 05635/05636 गुवाहाटी-श्रीगंगानगर स्पेशल गाड़ी का अधिभोग 100% से अधिक था।

इसके अलावा, किसी भी मार्ग/रेलखंड पर नई रेलगाड़ी सेवा शुरू करना/विशेष रेलगाड़ियों की सेवा को नियमित करना निम्नलिखित कारकों पर निर्भर करती है:

- उस खंड की क्षमता
- मार्ग की उपलब्धता
- संबंधित चल स्टॉक अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता
- रेलपथ एवं अन्य परिसंपत्तियों की अनुरक्षण आवश्यकताएँ

MINORITY COMMUNITIES/INSTITUTIONS IN MAHARASHTRA**2859. SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:****SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:**

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

- (a) the details of minority communities or minority institutions in the country, particularly in Maharashtra; State-wise
- (b) the criteria or conditions required for any community, group or institution to be declared as a minority community or minority institution;
- (c) the names of the communities or institutions that have been declared as minority communities or minority institutions in the country during the last ten years particularly in Maharashtra;
- (d) whether the Union Government has granted any financial assistance or approvals during this period, and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (e) whether any anti-social or anti-national activities of such institutions have come to the notice of the Government; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

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

- (a) and (b): The Government of India has notified six (6) communities i.e. Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Zoroastrians (Parsis) and Jains as minority communities. The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI), a statutory body under the Ministry of Education, as per

section 2(g) of the NCMEI Act, 2004, declares an institution as Minority Educational Institution if it is established and administered by a member/members of the six (06) religious minority community(s). As per records, the NCMEI has issued Minority Status Certificate to 14,270 Educational Institutions upto 15.12.2025. State-wise data is enclosed at **Statement-I**.

(c) and (d): NCMEI has issued Minority Status Certificate to 2709 educational institutions from 01.01.2016 to 15.12.2025 in the country out of which 33 belongs to the State of Maharashtra. List of the institutions in Maharashtra, which have been issued Minority Status Certificate by NCMEI, is enclosed at **Statement-II**. The details of financial assistance or approvals granted to such institutions is not centrally maintained.

(e) and (f): Any anti-social or anti-national activity is a matter related to law & order, which falls under the responsibilities of State/UT Governments. On receipt of information regarding such incidents, the Ministry take-up the matter with the concerned respective State/UT governments for necessary action.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise list of Educational Institutions which have been granted Minority Status Certificate by the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) upto 15.12.2025.

Sl. No.	State	No. of Minority Status Certificate granted upto 15.12.2025
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	10
2.	Andhra Pradesh	260
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	25
4.	Assam	233
5.	Bihar	166

6.	Chandigarh	21
7.	Chhattisgarh	236
8.	D&N Haveli	4
9.	Daman	1
10.	Delhi	266
11.	Goa	167
12.	Gujarat	81
13.	Haryana	187
14.	Himachal Pradesh	28
15.	Jharkhand	134
16.	Karnataka	779
17.	Kerala	4725
18.	Lakshadweep	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	614
20.	Maharashtra	206
21.	Manipur	37
22.	Meghalaya	8
23.	Mizoram	0
24.	Nagaland	1
25.	Orissa	133
26.	Pondicherry	33
27.	Punjab	124
28.	Rajasthan	105
29.	Sikkim	18
30.	Tamil Nadu	1148
31.	Telangana	357
32.	Tripura	13
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3320
34.	Uttarakhand	134
35.	West Bengal	696
Total		14270

STATEMENT-II

List of the Educational Institutions which have been granted Minority Status Certificate by the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) in Maharashtra (from 01.01.2016 to 15.12.2025)

Sl. No.	Name of the Minority Educational Institution	Date of issue of MSC

1	Iqra Maktab, Tahera Tower, Opp. Metro Hotel, V.P. Naka, Bhiwandi, District Thane, Maharashtra	28-04-2016
2	St. Francis De Sales School, SFS Square, New Town, Badnera, Maharashtra	03-08-2016
3	Iqra Maktab, 85, Bapa Imam Chowk, Somwarpeth, Maharashtra	04-10-2016
4	Iqra Maktab, 1A, Shabnum Cottage, Room No. 1, Juliswadi, Gate No. 6, Malwani, Malad West, Mumbai, Maharashtra - 400 095	04-10-2016
5	Iqra Maktab, Plot No. 12, Maniar Society, Sarvajnik Hospital Road, Dhule, Maharashtra-424 001	04-10-2016
6	Iqra Maktab, 110, Bapu Sparsh CHS, Plot No. 106, Sector 27, Opp. Fire Station, Nr. Ganpati Complex, Nerul (E), Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra - 400 705	04-10-2016
7	Iqra Maktab, 1st Floor, Building No. 1634, Sawar, Mhasla, Raigad, Maharashtra - 402 105	04-10-2016
8	Iqra Maktab, Diamond Complex, 1st & 2nd Floor, Near Rahmaniya Masjid, Flyover Bridge, Standard Silk Mill Colony, Aurangabad, Maharashtra - 431 005	04-10-2016
9	Iqra Maktab, Gut No. 19/1, Plot No. 59, Sanjiv Nagar, Satpur Ambad Link Road, Cunchale, Nasik, Maharashtra	04-10-2016
10	Iqra Maktab, 828, H/3, Near Desai Clinic, Behind Apradh Hospital, Godbole Stop, Ratnagiri, Maharashtra - 415 612	05-10-2016
11	Iqra Maktab, 1st Floor, Kohinoor Complex, Bazar Peth Road, Opp. Palvi Hotel, Padgha, Thane, Room No. 714, Mantralaya (Annexe), Mumbai	05-10-2016
12	Iqra Maktab, Sarvodaya Srishit C.H.S. Ltd. Building No.14, Phatri Pool, Kalyan (W), Thane, Maharashtra	05-10-2016
13	Iqra Maktab, Hamida Apartment, Peth Maap, Opp. Indian Gym, Chiplun, Ratnagiri, Maharashtra - 415 605	05-10-2016
14	Iqra Maktab, House No. 962, Maulana Dargah Road, Saadiya Function Hall, Paithan, Aurangabad, Maharashtra	05-10-2016
15	K.G.N. Madarsa, H. No. 18/08, Near Choti Dargah, New Zahoor Bhai Bada Tq. Khuldabad, Dist. Aruangabad, Maharashtra	02-12-2016
16	Hislop Junior College, Temple Road, Civil Lines, Nagpur, Maharashtra	23-03-2017
17	Hislop Junior College, Chandrapur, Naginbag Mission Compound, Chandrapur, Maharashtra	23-03-2017
18	New Apostolic English Primary School, 48, Kukdey Layout, Nagpur, Maharashtra	27-04-2017
19	New Apostolic English High School, 48, Kukdey Layout, Nagpur, Maharashtra	27-04-2017
20	Dr. Bower Apostolic Junior College, 48, Kukdey Layout, Nagpur, Maharashtra-440027	27-04-2017
21	Vincent Apostolic Degree College, Jawant Nagar, Fulmati Layout, Nagpur, Maharashtra-440 027	27-04-2017

22	Jamiatul Faqihat Madrassa (Girls), Behind Jama Masjid, Gate No. 7, Malwani Malad (W), Mumbai, Maharashtra-400095	22-05-2017
23	Jamiatul Sabriya Madrassa (Boys), Behind Jama Masjid, Gate No. 7, Malwani Malad (W), Mumbai, Maharashtra-400095	22-05-2017
24	Al-Ma'rif Islamic Maktab, G3/1, 1st Floor, R.P. Nagar, Jasmin Mill Road, Matunga Labour Camp, Mumbai, Maharashtra-400019	18-09-2017
25	St. Thomas Bethany Convent School, Village Pathardi, Gaulana Road, Nashik Taluk, Nashik District, Maharashtra-422009	03-11-2017
26	Al Hikmah Maktab, Sonapur, Bhandup (West), Mumbai-400078	23-01-2018
27	Elpro International School, Elpro Compound, Chinchwad, Pune, Maharastra – 411033	17-05-2022
28	St. Joseph School, Pitesur Road, Mahada Colony, Godhni, District Nagpur, Maharashtra- 441123	03-01-2023
29	Al-Qalam English School, 169, NaikNagar, L.B.S. Marg, Opp – Nature Park, Sion, Dharavi, Mumbai, Maharashtra	12-02-2024
30	Dheeraj International School, Plot No. 1, Sector 10, 1 Atal Bihari Vajpayee Marg, PCNDTA, Bhosari, Pune, Maharashtra	24-04-2025
31	St. Francis School, Gundle P.O., Mahagaon, Boisar (East), Palghar District, Maharashtra - 401501	17-07-2025
32	M S Creative English School, Vanjarpatti Naka, Bhiwandi, Thane, Maharashtra	27-11-2025
33	M S Creative English School, Mira Road, Thane, Maharashtra	27-11-2025

FREQUENT RAILWAY ACCIDENTS AND COLLISIONS

2860. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

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

- (a) the details of railway accidents and collisions happened during the last three years in the country;
- (b) the number of lives lost during such accidents;
- (c) whether the railway authorities conducted thorough enquiries for the reasons of such accidents and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Railway fixed the responsibilities for such accidents against any railway officers and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the anti-collision system has been introduced nationwide and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): 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.

Number of Consequential Train Accidents has reduced as shown in the table below:

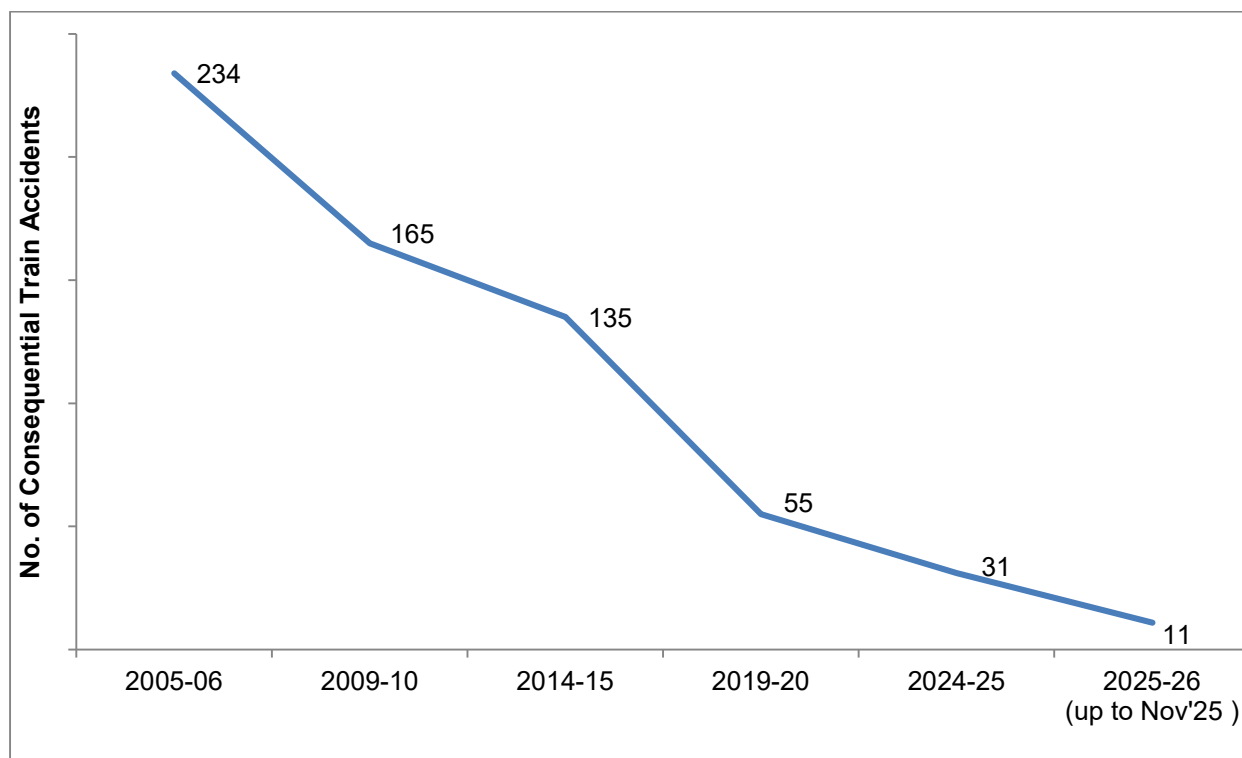
Year	Consequential Accidents
2014-15	135
2025-26 (till date)	11 (90% lesser)

Another important index showing improvement in safety in train operations is Consequential Accidents Index, the details of which are as under:

Consequential Accident Index:Year	Accident Index
2014-15	0.11
2024-25	0.03 (73% lesser)

This index measures number of consequential accidents as a ratio of total running Kilometers of all trains.

$$\text{Accident Index} = \frac{\text{No. of consequential accidents}}{\text{No. of trains X million kilometers run}}$$



Consequential Train Accidents on Indian Railways and casualties (including railway passengers and railway personnel) therein are as follows:

Period	No. of Consequential Train Accidents	No. of Deaths	No. of Injuries
2004-05 to 2013-14	1,711	904	3,155
2014-15 to 2023-24	678	748	2,087
2024-25	31	18	92

Each Rail accident is inquired into either by the Commission of Railway Safety, a statutory body under Ministry of Civil Aviation or by the Railway Departmental Inquiry Committee as per laid down norms. As per the inquiry reports, the causes of the accidents that occurred during the last three years

broadly include track defects, loco/coach defects, equipment failures, human errors etc.

The agencies, after due deliberations submit their findings and establish the responsibility of officers/staff leading to the rail accidents. The officers/staff held responsible are taken up under 'Railway Service (Disciplinary & Appeal) Rules' by the respective Zonal Railway.

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/Budget on Safety related activities (Rs. in Cr.)				
2013-14 (Act.)	2022-23 (Act.)	2023-24 (Act.)	2024-25	2025-26
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 6,656 stations up to 31.10.2025 to reduce accidents due to human failure.

3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 10,098 Level Crossing Gates up to 31.10.2025 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 6,661 stations up to 31.10.2025.

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. Initially, Kavach Version 3.2 was deployed on 1465 RKm of South Central Railway and 80 RKm of North Central Railway. Kavach specification Version 4.0 was approved by RDSO on 16.07.2024. After extensive and elaborate trials, Kavach Version 4.0 has been successfully commissioned on Palwal-Mathura-Kota-Nagda section (633RKm) on Delhi- Mumbai route and on Howrah-Bardhaman section (105RKm) on Delhi-Howrah route. Kavach implementation has been taken up in balance sections of Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah route. Further, Kavach implementation has been taken up on 15,512 RKm covering all GQ, GD, HDN and identified sections of Indian Railways.

6. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Signalling, e.g. mandatory correspondence check, alteration work protocol, preparation of completion drawing, etc. have been issued.

7. System of disconnection and reconnection for S&T equipment as per protocol has been re-emphasized.

8. All locomotives are equipped with Vigilance Control Devices (VCD) to improve alertness of Loco Pilots.

9. Retro-reflective sigma boards are provided on the mast which is located two OHE masts prior to the signals in electrified territories to alert the crew about the signal ahead when visibility is low due to foggy weather.

10. A GPS based Fog Safety Device (FSD) is provided to loco pilots in fog affected areas which enables loco pilots to know the distance of the approaching landmarks like signals, level crossing gates, etc.

- 11.** Modern track structure consisting of 60kg, 90 Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS) rails, Prestressed Concrete Sleeper (PSC) Normal/Wide base sleepers with elastic fastening, fan shaped layout turnout on PSC sleepers, Steel Channel/H-beam Sleepers on girder bridges is used while carrying out primary track renewals.
- 12.** Mechanisation of track laying activity through use of track machines like PQRS, TRT, T-28 etc. to reduce human errors.
- 13.** Maximizing supply of 130m/260m long rail panels for increasing progress of rail renewal and avoiding welding of joints, thereby improving safety.
- 14.** Ultrasonic Flaw Detection (USFD) testing of rails to detect flaws and timely removal of defective rails.
- 15.** Laying of longer rails, minimizing the use of Alumino Thermic Welding and adoption of better welding technology for rails i.e., Flash Butt Welding.
- 16.** Monitoring of track geometry by OMS (Oscillation Monitoring System) and TRC (Track Recording Cars).
- 17.** Patrolling of railway tracks to look out for weld/rail fractures.
- 18.** The use of Thick Web Switches and Weldable CMS Crossing in turnout renewal works.
- 19.** Inspections at regular intervals are carried out to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices.
- 20.** Web based online monitoring system of track assets viz. Track database and decision support system has been adopted to decide rationalized maintenance requirement and optimize inputs.

21. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Track, e.g. integrated block, corridor block, worksite safety, monsoon precautions, etc. have been issued.

22. Preventive maintenance of railway assets (Coaches & Wagons) is undertaken to ensure safe train operations.

23. Replacement of conventional ICF design coaches with LHB design coaches is being done.

24. All unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG) route have been eliminated by January 2019.

25. Safety of Railway Bridges is ensured through regular inspection of Bridges. The requirement of repair/rehabilitation of Bridges is taken up based upon the conditions assessed during these inspections.

26. Indian Railways has displayed Statutory “Fire Notices” for widespread passenger information in all coaches. Fire posters are provided in every coach so as to educate and alert passengers regarding various Do’s and Don’ts to prevent fire. These include messages regarding not carrying any inflammable material, explosives, prohibition of smoking inside the coaches, penalties etc.

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

28. Regular counselling and training of staff is undertaken.

29. Concept of Rolling Block introduced in Indian Railways (Open Lines)

General Rules vide Gazette notification dated 30.11.2023, wherein work of integrated maintenance/ repair/replacement of assets is planned up to 52 weeks in advance on rolling basis and executed as per plan.

The details of the Safety related works related to better maintenance practices, Technological improvements, better infrastructure and rolling stock etc. undertaken by Railways are tabulated below:

S.No.	Item	2004-05 to 2013-14	2014-15 to 2024-25	2014-25 Vs. 2004-14
Technological Improvements				
1.	Use of high-quality rails (60 Kg) (Km)	57,450 Km	1.43 Lakh Km	More than 2 times
2.	Longer Rail Panels (260m) (Km)	9,917 Km	77,522 Km	Nearly 8 times
3.	Electronic Interlocking (Stations)	837 Stations	3,691 Stations	More than 4 times
4.	Fog Pass Safety Devices (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14: 90 Nos.	As on 31.03.25: 25,939 Nos.	288 times
5.	Thick Web Switches (Nos.)	Nil	28,301 Nos.	
Better Maintenance Practices				
1.	Primary Rail Renewal (Track Km)	32,260 Km	49,941 Km	1.5 times
2.	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Welds (Nos.)	79.43 Lakh	2 Crore	More than 2 times
3.	Weld failures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 3699 Nos.	In 2024-25: 370 Nos.	90 % reduction
4.	Rail fractures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 2548 Nos.	In 2024-25: 289 Nos.	More than 88% reduction
Better Infrastructure and Rolling Stock				
1.	New Track KM added (Track Km)	14,985 Km	34,428 Km	More than 2 times
2.	Flyovers (RoBs)/Underpasses (RUBs) (Nos.)	4,148 Nos.	13,808 Nos.	More than 3 times

3.	Unmanned Level crossings (Nos.) on BG	As on 31.03.14: 8,948	As on 31.03.24: Nil (All eliminated by 31.01.19)	Removed
4.	Manufacture of LHB Coaches (Nos.)	2,337 Nos.	42,677	More than 18 times

Implementation of Kavach:-

1. Kavach is an indigenously developed Automatic Train Protection (ATP) system. Kavach is a highly technology intensive system, which requires safety certification of highest order (SIL-4).
2. Kavach aids the Loco Pilot in running of trains within specified speed limits by automatic application of brakes in case Loco Pilot fails to do so and also helps the trains to run safely during inclement weather.
3. The first field trials on the passenger trains were started in February 2016. Based on the experience gained and Independent Safety Assessment of the system by Independent Safety Assessor (ISA), three firms were approved in 2018-19, for supply of Kavach Ver 3.2.
4. Kavach was adopted as National ATP system in July 2020.
5. Implementation of Kavach System involves following Key Activities:-
 - a. Installation of Station Kavach at each and every station, block section.
 - b. Installation of RFID Tags throughout the track length.
 - c. Installation of telecom Towers throughout the section.
 - d. Laying of Optical Fibre Cable along the track.
 - e. Provision of Loco Kavach on each and every Locomotive running on Indian Railways.

6. Based on deployment of Kavach version 3.2 on 1465 RKm on South Central Railway and experience gained, further improvements were made. Finally, Kavach specification version 4.0 was approved by RDSO on 16.07.2024.

7. Kavach version 4.0 covers all the major features required for the diverse railway network. This is a significant milestone in safety for Indian Railways. Within a short period, IR has developed, tested and started deploying Automatic Train Protection System.

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

9. After extensive and elaborate trials, Kavach Version 4.0 has been successfully commissioned on 738 Route km on Palwal – Mathura- Nagda section (633 Rkm) on Delhi – Mumbai route and Howrah–Bardhaman section (105 Rkm) Delhi – Howrah route. Kavach implementation has been taken up in balance sections of Delhi – Mumbai & Delhi – Howrah corridors.

10. Progress of key items of Kavach on High density routes including Delhi–Mumbai & Delhi– Howrah corridors are as under:

S. No.	Item	Progress
I.	Laying of Optical Fibre Cable	7,129 Km
II.	Installation of Telecom Towers	860 Nos
III.	Station Data Centre	767 Stations

IV.	Installation of Track side equipment	5,672RKm
V.	Provision of Kavach on Locos	4,154

11. Further, track side Kavach implementation work has been taken up on 15,512 RKm covering all GQ, GD, HDN and identified sections of Indian Railways.

12. Bids have been invited for equipping another 9,069 locomotives with Kavach version 4.0. Kavach is being provided progressively in a phased manner in locomotives.

13. Specialized training programmes on Kavach are being conducted at centralized training institutes of Indian Railways to impart training to all concerned officials. By now more than 40,000 technicians, operators and engineers have been trained on Kavach technology. This includes 30,000 Loco Pilots & Assistant Loco Pilots. Courses have been designed in collaboration with IRISET.

14. The fund utilized on Kavach works so far up to Oct'25 is Rs. 2,354.36 Crore. The allocation of funds during the year 2025-26 is Rs. 1673.19 Crores. Requisite funds are made available as per the progress of works.

ITI LAND MONETISATION

2861. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

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

- (a) the major projects being undertaken by the Indian Telephone Industry (ITI) during the last 5 years along with the financial outlay for the same;
- (b) the present financial status of the ITI and the measures taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of this organisation;
- (c) whether any land parcels belonging to the ITI have been identified by the Government for lease/sale/monetisation and if so, the details thereof and the potential cost of each land parcel's monetisation;
- (d) the total number of employees of the ITI at present and during the last five years, year wise along with the number of contractual employees; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by ITI to protect the interests of the employees as well as retirees along with the total amount required for meeting their employee and pensionary benefits?

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

(a): The major projects undertaken by ITI Limited along with the financial outlay for the last 5 years are as tabulated below:

Major projects undertaken by ITI Limited in last 5 years(completed and ongoing)		
Sl. No	Name of the Project	Order value in ₹ Cr
1	Defence Projects:	
	Army Static Communication Network (ASCON) PH IV	8,280
	Network For Spectrum (NFS) Package- F and G (AMC)	873
2	Air Force projects: Data Center and 4G	793
3	BSNL 4G Mobile Networks in West Zone	4,810
4	BharatNet Phase-III	7,006
5	BharatNet Phase-II	5,677

6	Solar Street lights in Bihar	640

(b): The present order book position of ITI Limited is ₹ 18,746 Cr. In the Financial Year 2024-25, the company achieved a turnover of ₹ 4,323 Cr, with a positive Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, Amortization (EBITDA) of ₹ 25 Cr but Profit After Tax (PAT) of ₹ (-233) Cr. The Bank borrowing is ₹ 1,325 Cr. Total Statutory {Provident Fund (PF), Gratuity, Privilege Leave (PL) and Pending Salary} Employee/ Retirement Dues are - ₹ 339 Cr.

To strengthen ITI Limited, financial assistance of ₹ 4156.79 Cr. comprising of ₹ 2,264 Cr. as equity for capital investments (Capex) for indigenous manufacturing and ₹ 1,892.79 Cr. as grant-in-aid to clear the liabilities of the company, was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in February, 2014. Entire amount of grant-in-aid/amount for statutory dues have been sanctioned to ITI Limited. Subsequently, an additional amount of ₹ 299.69 Cr was also given to ITI Limited, with the approval of Ministry of Finance, for statutory dues.

Further, the Government is working with ITI Limited to monetise its certain vacant land parcels, so that the proceeds can be used to clear bank loans and pending statutory dues.

(c): The following land parcels of ITI Limited have been identified for monetisation and the potential cost of each land parcels are as tabulated below:

Sl.No	Details of Land Parcel	Extent in acres	Potential cost of land parcel (₹ in Crores)

1	Land Parcel-D, B Narayanapura Village, KR Pura Taluk, Bengaluru Urban, Karnataka.	10.275	357.57
2	Land Parcel-E, Krishnarajapura Village, KR Pura Taluk, Bengaluru Urban, Karnataka.	44.032	1651.20
3	Proposed Land to GST, B-Area, ITI Township, Krishnarajapura Village, KR Pura Taluk, Bengaluru Urban, Karnataka.	21.00	823.20
4	Remaining land parcel after proposed land to GST, B-Area, ITI Township, Krishnarajapura Village, KR Pura Taluk, Bengaluru Urban, Karnataka.	16.122	641.17
	Total	91.429	3473.14

(d):The year wise details of the total number of employees of ITI Limited during the last five years along with the number of contractual employees are as tabulated below:

Year (As on 01st Dec.)	Regular Employees	Contractual Employees	Total
2021	1788	754	2542
2022	1395	782	2177
2023	1087	713	1800
2024	824	649	1473
2025	623	617	1240

(e):To protect the interests of the employees as well as retirees of ITI Limited, the Government is working with it to monetise its certain vacant land parcels, so that the proceeds can be used to clear bank loans and pending statutory dues. Further, ITI Limited is working to overcome the financial challenges by generating profits from the projects being executed and to ensure early payment of outstanding dues. The total amount required for meeting the pending salary and retirement benefits of employees of ITI limited is ₹ 339 Cr.

**IMPLEMENTATION OF CENTRAL MINORITY WELFARE
SCHEMES IN PUNJAB**

2862. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the progress of minority welfare schemes such as scholarships, skill development and infrastructure development in Punjab and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the State Government of Punjab has requested additional allocations for minority-focused schemes in the current financial year and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to address delays in disbursement of scholarships to minority students in Punjab and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to strengthen monitoring mechanisms to ensure transparent implementation of minority welfare programmes in Punjab and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): The Ministry of Minority Affairs implements various schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK), Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PMVIKAS), Scholarships, concessional loans to minorities through National Minority Development Finance Corporation (NMDFC) at pan

India level including Punjab for socio-economic empowerment of the six (6) centrally notified minority communities. The Ministry regularly reviews the physical and financial progress made under these minority welfare schemes through meetings with concerned Stakeholders, organising National workshops with concerned State/UT Governments to ensure timely intervention and completion of projects.

(b): No proposal from the Government of Punjab is pending in the Ministry.

(c): The Scholarship schemes of the Ministry namely (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme, (ii) Post Matric Scholarship Scheme and (iii) Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme have not been approved for implementation beyond 2021-22.

(d): The Ministry follows structured mechanism to ensure transparent and time bound implementation of programmes/projects under its various schemes. The progress made under various schemes is being reviewed through regular senior officer meetings, dedicated scheme specific portals, online dashboards, utilization certificates, etc. Periodic workshops/meetings with concerned stakeholders including State/UT Governments are also conducted to assess the performance of schemes, address implementation issues/challenges, and strengthen monitoring to achieve the objectives of the Schemes. On ground implementation of schemes is also assessed through direct interaction with the beneficiaries. The Ministry time-to-time engages independent third-party organizations/agencies to conduct evaluation and impact assessment of various schemes.

SOLAR LIGHTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH**2863. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:****SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:**

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

- (a) the details of the number of unelectrified households in the country, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the number of solar lights sanctioned and installed in streets and Multipurpose Centers (MPCs), State and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the details of the number of solar off-grid systems sanctioned and installed in Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTGs) households, State and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh; and
- (d) the details of the funds sanctioned, released and utilized for energization of unelectrified PVTGs, State-wise?

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

(a): As per the information received from Ministry of Power, Government of India has been supplementing the efforts of the States in providing electricity access to consumers through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) launched in 2014, Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) launched in October, 2017, and currently under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) launched in 2021.

Under DDUGJY and thereafter under SAUBHAGYA, electrification of all willing households was completed by 31st March, 2019 as reported by the States/UTs. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA period. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.

Under the scheme of RDSS, on-grid electrification works amounting to **Rs. 6,521 Cr.** have been sanctioned for **13.65 lakh** left out households including households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) identified under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN), households belonging to Scheduled Tribes (STs) under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA-JGUA), households belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC) under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) and households in remote & border areas under Vibrant Village Program (VVP), wherever found feasible. The details of households sanctioned under various initiatives of RDSS are given at **Statement-I**. District-wise details of households sanctioned and electrified in Andhra Pradesh are given at **Statement-II**.

(b): As per the information received from New & Renewable Energy Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Ltd. (NREDCAP), the district-wise details of solar lights installed in Andhra Pradesh under Off-grid and Decentralised Solar PV Applications Phase-III Programme are given below:

Sl. No.	District	No. of Street Lights Installed
1.	Nellore	143
2.	Visakhapatnam	13
3.	YSR Kadapa	684
4.	Ananthapuramu	1,128
Total		1,968

(c): The district-wise details of PVTG households sanctioned and electrified in Andhra Pradesh through off-grid solar systems under the PM JANMAN component of the New Solar Power scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) are given as under:

Sl. No.	District	Number of Households sanctioned	Number of Households Electrified (as of 31.10.2025)
1.	Prakasam	611	522
2.	Alluri Seetharamaraju	731	165
3.	Eluru	305	17
4.	Parvathipuram-Manyam	28	6
Total		1675	710

(d): The State-wise details of funds released for off-grid electrification under the PM JANMAN component of the New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) are given as under:

Sl. No.	State	Funds released in Rs. Lakh (as on 31.10.2025)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36.60
2.	Jharkhand	642.98
3.	Karnataka	62.65
4.	Telangana	44.1
5.	Tripura	596.05
Total		1382.38

As per the information received from Ministry of Power, fund sanctioned and released for households identified for on-grid electrification under PM-JANMAN are given at **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I**Status of Households Sanctioned under Various Initiatives of RDSS**

Sl. No.	Name of State	Sanctioned Outlay (Rs. Crores)	Sanctioned GBS (Rs. Crores)	Total Households Sanctioned
A. Addl. Households Sanctioned under RDSS				
1	Andhra Pradesh	49.24	29.55	15,475
2	Arunachal Pradesh	47.11	42.4	6,506
3	Assam	785.55	706.99	127,111
4	Bihar	238.86	143.32	35,467
5	Chhattisgarh	166.55	99.93	34,078
6	Jammu & Kashmir	106.7	96.03	15,359
7	Jharkhand	25.16	15.09	4,853
8	Kerala	0.33	0.2	40
9	Madhya Pradesh	1.13	0.68	196
10	Manipur	214.44	193	36,972
11	Meghalaya	435.7	392.13	50,501
12	Mizoram	79.9	71.91	15,167
13	Nagaland	69.55	62.59	10,004
14	Rajasthan	1,526.94	916.16	338,702
15	Uttar Pradesh	931.04	558.62	251,487
B. Electrification works sanctioned under RDSS in Vibrant Villages				
1	Himachal Pradesh	6.08	5.47	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20.18	18.16	1,683
3	Uttarakhand	13.08	11.77	1,154
C. Electrification of PVTG Households through Grid Connectivity under PM-JANMAN				
C1. PVTG Households Sanctioned under RDSS				
1	Andhra Pradesh	88.71	53.23	24,967
2	Chhattisgarh	38.16	22.9	7,077
3	Jharkhand	74.13	44.48	12,442
4	Karnataka	3.76	2.26	1,615
5	Kerala	0.86	0.52	345
6	Madhya Pradesh	148.83	89.28	30,216
7	Maharashtra	26.61	15.97	8,556
8	Rajasthan	40.34	24.2	17,633
9	Tamil Nadu	29.89	17.93	8,603
10	Telangana	6.79	4.07	3,884
11	Tripura	61.52	55.37	11,664
12	Uttar Pradesh	1.1	0.66	316
13	Uttarakhand	0.6	0.54	669
C2. PVTG Households covered under State Plan				
1	Gujarat	0	0	0
2	Odisha	0	0	0

3	West Bengal	0	0	0
C3. Public Places Sanctioned under RDSS				
1	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	25
D. Electrification of Tribal Households identified under DA-JGUA				
D1. DA-JGUA Households Sanctioned under RDSS				
1	Andhra Pradesh	19.12	11.47	4,921
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8.2	7.38	1,938
3	Bihar	61.4	36.84	7,117
4	Chhattisgarh	218.44	131.06	39,579
5	Himachal Pradesh	0.49	0.45	93
6	Jammu & Kashmir	89.84	80.85	13,824
7	Jharkhand	92.44	55.47	19,467
8	Karnataka	41	24.6	5,288
9	Kerala	5.73	3.44	1,080
10	Madhya Pradesh	305.66	183.4	59,172
11	Maharashtra	23.6	14.16	6,961
12	Rajasthan	197.11	118.26	82,842
13	Telangana	110.73	66.44	26,525
14	Tripura	40.69	36.62	7,677
15	Uttar Pradesh	32.21	19.32	6,867
16	Uttarakhand	0.84	0.75	207
D2. DA-JGUA Households covered under State Plan				
1	Odisha	0	0	0
D3. DA-JGUA Public Places sanctioned under RDSS				
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.7	0.42	182
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.04	0.03	9
3	Himachal Pradesh	0.05	0.05	7
4	Jharkhand	8.25	4.95	1,910
5	Kerala	0.15	0.09	17
6	Madhya Pradesh	3.32	1.99	650
7	Rajasthan	0.7	0.42	195
8	Telangana	2.9	1.74	672
9	Tripura	2.31	2.08	512
10	Uttar Pradesh	0.13	0.08	30
11	Uttarakhand	0.08	0.07	19
D4. DA-JGUA Public Places covered under State Plan				
1	Odisha	0	0	0
E. Electrification works sanctioned under PM-AJAY				
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.5	2.1	811
2	Jharkhand	6.141	3.684	1,782
3	Madhya Pradesh	0.002	0.001	6
4	Maharashtra	6.81	4.086	2,012

STATEMENT-II**Households Sanctioned and Electrified in Andhra Pradesh as on
30.11.2025****1. Household Electrification under RDSS:**

Andhra Pradesh, Left Out HHs under RDSS				
Sl. No.	Discom	District (OLD)	Sanctioned Households (Nos.)	Progress (Nos.)
1	APEPDCL	Srikakulam	44	51
2		Vizianagaram	4,233	3,789
3		Visakhapatnam	7,851	8,661
4		Rajamahendravaram	3,100	2,558
5		Eluru	247	247

2. Under PM-JANMAN - PVTG (On-Grid):

Andhra Pradesh, PM JANMAN				
Sl. No.	Discom	District (NEW)	Sanctioned Households (Nos.)	Progress (Nos.)
1	APCPDCL	Guntur	772	770
2		Prakasam	982	982
3	APEPDCL	Srikakulam	828	851
4		Vizianagaram	150	99
5		PVP Manyam	3407	3400
6		ASR	17502	17279
7		Kakinada	0	0
8		Ankapalli	0	160
9		East Godavari	4	39
10		Eluru	1196	1196
11	APSPDCL	Nandyal	126	149

3. Under DA-JGUA:

Andhra Pradesh, DA JGUA				
Sl. No.	DISCOM	District (NEW)	Sanctioned Households and Public Institutions (Nos.)	Progress (Nos.)
1	APEPDCL	ASR	1559	920
2		Ankapalli	276	145
3		Kakinada	171	136
4		Parvathipuram Manyam	1696	1565

5		Srikakulam	5	5
6		Vizianagaram	38	8
7	APCPDCL	Palnadu	219	218
8	APSPDCL	Ananthapur	498	326
9		Annamayya	300	300
10		Kurnool	25	25
11		Nandyal	21	14
12		Tirupati	35	35
13		YSR Kadapa	260	260

4. Under PM-AJAY:

Andhra Pradesh, PM-AJAY				
Sl. No.	DISCOM	District (NEW)	Sanctioned Households (Nos.)	Progress (Nos.)
1	APSPDCL	Annamayya	1	0
2		Chittoor	393	205
3		Nellore	48	0
4		Kurnool	10	10
5		Tirupati	348	0
6		YSR Kadapa	11	11

STATEMENT-III

Fund Expenditure Position of Households Identified for On-Grid Electrification under PM-JANMAN

Sl. No.	Name of State	Sanctioned Outlay (Rs. Crores)	Sanctioned GBS (Rs. Crores)	Cumulative GBS Released (Rs. Crores)
1	Karnataka	3.76	2.26	1.1
2	Maharashtra	26.61	15.97	7.9
3	Rajasthan	40.34	24.20	11.9
4	Telangana	6.79	4.07	2.0
5	Tripura	61.52	55.37	27.7
6	Uttar Pradesh	1.10	0.66	0.2
7	Uttarakhand	0.60	0.54	0.5
8	Andhra Pradesh	88.71	53.23	26.2
9	Chhattisgarh	38.16	22.90	11.3
10	Kerala	0.86	0.52	0.2
11	Madhya Pradesh	148.97	89.37	36.3

12	Tamil Nadu	29.89	17.93	8.8
13	Jharkhand	74.13	44.48	22.5
14	Bihar	0.28	0.17	0.05

All actual funds released have been utilised except for Rs. 0.14 Cr in Madhya Pradesh, 0.06Cr in Kerala and 0.49 Cr in Uttarakhand.

APPLICATION OF ATOMIC ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES IN UTTAR PRADESH

2864. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

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

(a) whether any agricultural universities, Krishi Vigyan Kendras or research institutions in Uttar Pradesh have been identified for the adoption of radiation-induced crop improvement technologies and gamma-based bio-fertiliser/biocontrol innovations and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of farmers benefitting from Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) developed radiation-bred crop varieties, State-wise and district-wise particularly for Uttar Pradesh along with the plans to expand adoption;

(c) whether proposals are under consideration to establish additional food irradiation or medical sterilisation facilities in Uttar Pradesh beyond the existing units in Mathura and Lucknow and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up a BARC and Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology (BRIT) technology incubation or isotope distribution centre in Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details thereof and the timeline thereof; and

(e) the measures taken to develop skilled manpower in Uttar Pradesh in nuclear agriculture, radiopharmaceuticals and radiation-based healthcare?

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, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) a constituent Unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), is actively involved in improvement of local aromatic rice landrace 'Kalanamak' using radiation induced mutation breeding in collaboration with Acharya Narendra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology (ANDUAT), Kumarganj, Ayodhya. Six (6) different Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK's) namely Siddharthnagar, Maharajganj, Basti, Gorakhpur I & II and Balarampur stations are involved in the R&D work on Kalanamak rice improvement, which will benefit the farmers in Tarai region of Uttar Pradesh. Ten (10) Regional Adoptive Testing and Demonstration Stations (RATDS) of Uttar Pradesh state agriculture department have been identified for testing of radiation-improved mutant derivatives of rice in different zones of Uttar Pradesh. In addition, radiation-induced wheat and okra improvement program is being carried out in collaboration with Rani Lakshmbai Central Agricultural University (RLBCAU), Jhansi and ANDUAT, Ayodhya. Further, Indian Institute of Pulses Research (IIPR), Kanpur, also evaluates BARC-improved mutant lines in national evaluation trials regularly. Presently yield evaluation trials for mustard

and wheat crop for Uttar Pradesh state in collaboration with Banda University of Agriculture and Technology (BUAT), Banda, are underway. DAE/Board of Research in Nuclear Sciences (BRNS) has funded ICAR-IIPR, Kanpur, for a research project on radiation-induced mutagenesis for improvement of disease resistance in lentil.

BARC groundnut variety, TG 37A has been evaluated and released for Uttar Pradesh in collaboration with Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology, Mainpuri, Uttar Pradesh. Trombay Linseed Variety TL 99, first Indian edible oil variety having low linolenic acid content, having high seed yield, high oil yield developed by BARC, was released for commercial cultivation for the state of Uttar Pradesh.

(b): Typically, seeds are categorised as nucleus, breeder, foundation and certified seeds during the various stages of commercial cultivation.

Seeds of Trombay crop varieties are supplied to farmers of different states in collaboration with respective Agricultural Universities. 10.0 kg Nucleus seed of TL-99 was given to IIPR, Kanpur for seed production and popularisation. BARC has supplied breeder seed of groundnut varieties to various agencies for foundation and certified seed production.

Breeder seed of Trombay groundnut was supplied to seven districts of Uttar Pradesh to expedite the adoption of BARC developed crop varieties.

(c): Three such facilities have already been commissioned in private sector in the state of Uttar Pradesh and they are providing radiation processing services on demand basis. Proposal from Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development

Authority to set up one such facility for medical product sterilization is in primitive stages.

(d): Presently, no proposal is under consideration in the Department.

(e): Students of various institutes in Uttar Pradesh undergo research project work at BARC, Mumbai in different aspects of nuclear agriculture. Based on the common research interest, BARC is also in the process of formulating MoUs with Agriculture Universities of Uttar Pradesh. Further, DAE/BRNS has funded research projects in nuclear agriculture in different research centres located in the state. To enhance awareness and understanding, lectures on the beneficial uses of radiation technologies were delivered to students and faculties of Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture & Technology (ANDUAT), Ayodhya, and public awareness programmes under the aegis of the Indian Nuclear Society were conducted at four premier institutions in Lucknow on different aspects of nuclear technology for agriculture, food, health and energy.

BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR MINORITY WELFARE SCHEMES IN LADAKH

2865. SHRI MOHMAD HANEEFA:

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

(a) the details of the annual budget allocated and actually spent for minority welfare schemes in the Union Territory of Ladakh during each of the last three financial years including education, skill development, handicrafts and livelihood-related programmes;

(b) whether the Government has taken note that the present allocation for Ladakh is insufficient to meet the needs of minority communities particularly students, artisans, small traders and local entrepreneurs operating in remote areas and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase Grants-in-Aid and introduce special financial packages for Ladakh focusing on education support, artisan development, marketing assistance and trade facilitation and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government is planning to consider organising dedicated exhibitions, loanmela awareness camps and market-linkage initiatives at regional and national platforms to promote Ladakh's minority artisan products and enhance access to credit and marketing opportunities for local entrepreneurs and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Ministry of Minority Affairs implements various schemes across the country for socio- economic and educational empowerment of the six (6) centrally notified minority communities. These schemes give representation to all weaker segments of society including minorities.

Ministry of Minority Affairs allocate fund scheme-wise not state-wise. However, Ministry of Minority Affairs is implementing Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) which is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Ministry of Minority Affairs for creation of community infrastructure in the Minority

Concentration Areas across the country in the sectors viz. Health, Skill Development, Education, Women Centric Projects, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Sports, Renewable energy, Tourism, Animal Husbandry and Other Community Infrastructure.

PMJVK being a demand-driven scheme, States/UTs-wise budget allocation is not made under the scheme. However, the details of funds released to UT of Ladakh during the last three year are as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Financial Year	Fund Released
2022-23	-
2023-24	3.06
2024-25	12.92

Ministry of Minority Affairs is also implementing Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS) scheme. Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS) is a Central Sector Scheme focusing on the socio-economic empowerment of six notified minorities through skill development; entrepreneurship among minority women; and education support for school dropouts across the country, including the Union Territory of Ladakh. Under the scheme, the projects are implemented at a pan-India level and therefore, no funds are allocated to States/UTs.

i. The scheme guidelines were approved in January 2025, accordingly, the process to allocate projects under the scheme was initiated thereafter. So far, a target of 1.40 lakh beneficiaries has been allocated to 42 Project Implementing Agencies (as on date). Under PM VIKAS, allocation of targets commenced only

recently, therefore, no expenditure could be made under PM VIKAS during last three financial years (FY 2022-23, FY 2023-24 & FY 2024-25).

ii. The Ministry is currently inviting proposals through Central Government Ministries/Departments and State/ UT governments from eligible agencies under the Scheme for a pan-India implementation including proposals from Union Territory of Ladakh. Currently, no such proposals have been received from the Union Territory of Ladakh for implementation under the PM VIKAS scheme.

iii. The Ministry organises 'Lok Samvardhan Parvs' to provide artisans with a unique opportunity to showcase their indigenous arts, crafts, and rich cultural heritage. The event has been designed not only to promote the traditions of minority communities but also to foster an innovative and entrepreneurial environment for artisans. The Ministry also leverages the platform to create awareness about its schemes and facilitate credit linkages through National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), a PSU under the Ministry. The Ministry has so far organized 5 Lok Samvardhan Parvs wherein artisans/ craftspersons from across the States/UTs have participated, including the Union Territory of Ladakh.

The National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) implements schemes aimed at the socio-economic development of “backward sections” among the notified minority communities by extending concessional loans for self-employment income generation ventures across the country. The schemes of NMDFC are implemented through State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) nominated by respective State Govt./ UT Administration. In 2024-2025,

the UT Government of Ladakh has nominated SINDHU Infrastructure Development Corporation (SIDCO) as the SCA to implement NMDFC Schemes in Ladakh.

For the financial years 2024–25 and 2025–26, NMDFC has allocated ₹10 crore each year, for implementing its schemes in Ladakh. Against these allocations, ₹1 crore was drawn in FY 2024–25, while ₹4.19 crore has been drawn during current financial year. Further, any request for enhancement will be considered, in accordance with scheme guidelines of NMDFC and availability of funds.

Under the Marketing Scheme of NMDFC, grant is given to respective SCAs for organizing exhibitions. These exhibitions showcase handcrafted products made by artisans, facilitate buyer-seller interactions, and help artisans to access better marketing and sales opportunities. Each year at least one marketing exhibition is allocated to each State Channelizing Agency.

In order to generate publicity of NMDFC schemes, SCAs are encouraged to organize awareness camps in minority concentrated areas. 10 such awareness camps are allocated to each SCA, during a financial year. SIDCO has planned to organize Awareness camps & exhibition, during summer season.

APPLICATION OF SPACE TECHNOLOGIES IN AGRICULTURE

2866. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:

SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE:

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

- (a) the details of major initiatives and programmes undertaken by the Department of Space for supporting and improving the agriculture sector particularly in the areas of crop assessment, forecasting, resource monitoring and decision-support;
- (b) whether the Government has developed or deployed any space-based technologies, satellite-data services or geo-spatial applications to enhance agricultural productivity, crop monitoring, yield estimation or natural-resource management and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is providing technical support to agricultural risk-management systems and early-warning mechanisms, and if so, the details thereof along with the manner in which such support is being extended; and
- (d) the expected impact of these interventions on farmers' income, agricultural planning processes, transparency in field-level operations and overall rural development?

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

- (a): The Department of Space (DoS) has taken initiative on Umbrella Agricultural

Application Programme titled SUFALAM (Space technology Utilization for Food security Agricultural Assessment and Monitoring) for advanced R & D activities to support different flagship programmes of Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW) for assessment and forecasting of crops, area-yield estimation at insurance unit level, green fodder assessment techniques, development of dashboard for decision making regarding drought declaration, crop estimation, etc. Some of the key initiatives include:

- Forecasting Agricultural output using Space, Agro-meteorology and Land-based observations (FASAL) – An integrated multi-source system for in-season and end-season crop production forecasting. This initiative was institutionalized through Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre (MNCFC), DoA&FW, New Delhi.
- Coordinated Horticulture Assessment and Management using Geoinformatics (CHAMAN) – A national-level initiative supporting Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for mapping fruit crops and monitoring productivity. This initiative was also institutionalized through Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre (MNCFC), DoA&FW, New Delhi.
- National Agricultural Drought Assessment & Monitoring System (NADAMS) – Operational since 1990, NADAMS provides fortnightly agricultural drought information at sub-district level using vegetation and

soil moisture indices, with alignment to international drought standards. Institutionalized through MNCFC, DoA&FW.

- PMFBY - Yield Estimation System based on Technology (YESTECH) – ISRO/DoS contributed through development of smart sampling technique for Crop Cutting Experiments. ISRO/DoS also contributed in development of Technology-driven framework for satellite and AI-based yield estimation. ISRO/DoS centres are mentoring states and guiding Technology Implementation Partners in roll-out of YES-TECH technology.

(b): ISRO/DoS has developed and contributed in development of techniques & tools for crop monitoring, yield estimation, enhance agriculture productivity and natural-resources management. Details of recent techniques & tools developed are as follows:

- *Crop monitoring* – An AI-based crop mapping tool named ‘SASYA’ has been developed for C-band SAR from EOS-04 (RISAT-1A) and integrated into BHOONIDHI geo-portal of NRSC/ISRO. This tool has been made open to operational agencies, including MNCFC, MoA&FW.
- *Post-Rice Fallows Assessment* – ISRO/DoS operationally maps the post-kharif fallow lands, using remote sensing inputs, to support National Food Security Mission in assessing suitable areas for Rabi crop intensification.
- *Rice crop area and Kharif sown area* – ISRO/DoS operationally carries out, since 2023, national level mapping of Rice crop area and Kharif sown area by the end of August month using EOS-04 active microwave (SAR) data.

- *Green Fodder Assessment* – ISRO/DoS has developed green fodder assessment techniques, using remote sensing data, for Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation (GCMMF) and National Dairy Development Board (NDDB).
- *Agricultural productivity and Yield Estimation* – ISRO/DoS has developed a Smart sampling technique for improving the Crop Cutting Experiment (CCE) locations to improve the crop yield estimation under Yield Estimation System based on Technology (YES-TECH) initiative of PMFBY. Further, ISRO/DoS has contributed in development of crop yield simulation models including semi-physical model, machine learning based model to reduce the dependence on manual CCEs in the process of crop insurance payouts under PMFBY.
- *Drought Assessment and Monitoring*: ISRO/DoS in collaboration with the MoA&FW and State agencies has developed National Agricultural Drought Assessment and Monitoring System (NADAMS).
- *Satellite Data-service*: As per Indian Space Policy-2023 the remote sensing data from Indian satellite missions is made open and free for all government users. Further, remote sensing data coarser than 5m spatial resolution is provided free and open to all users.

ISRO/DoS is providing the free services of C-band SAR data of EOS-04 missions to MNCFC, DoA&FW for operational crop mapping. Further, high-

resolution satellite imagery for 13 states are provided, as part of the Agristack Project, to strengthen digital infrastructure in agriculture.

- *Natural Resource Management* – As part of the National Agricultural Land Use Mapping programme, annual and quinquennial land cover and land use datasets at various scales (1:250K, 1:50K, 1:10K), for land use planning, food security, and environmental assessments are being generated by ISRO/DoS to support the natural resource management activities in the country.
- *Value-added agro-meteorological products*: ISRO/DoS operationally generates and disseminates through VEDAS geoportal (vedas.sac.gov.in), seven value-added agro-meteorological products to six Agro-Meteorological Field Units (AMFUs) covering more than 85 districts and 500 blocks under Gramin Krishi Mausam Seva (GKMS).

(c): ISRO/DoS is contributing in YES-TECH programme of PMFBY where space inputs are used for risk-management in agriculture. Under YES-TECH claim settlements are being done using area-yield based estimates over insurance units using various models where satellite-based estimates are contributing 30% weights. Additionally, special reports are also prepared, using remote sensing inputs, post- natural calamities or weather perils, to estimate crop damage and reduction of yield. ISRO/DoS is supporting Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare in implementation YES-TECH programme as 'Mentor Institute for Technology roll-out' (MITR) for 12 States.

ISRO/DoS has developed a geospatial pest forewarning technique for mustard aphid. The technique has been transferred to NGE to facilitate geospatial services for digital agricultural monitoring of various states including Gujarat.

(d): The focus of ISRO/DoS is towards research and development in the field of application of space technologies in Agriculture, aimed at advancement of agriculture mapping and monitoring in Indian scenario.

Space technology intervention in YES-TECH of PMFBY led to decrease in premium rate from 17% to 12%. Moreover, the claims of more number of farmers were settled using space technology blend than with only CCEs, especially under natural calamities. The YES-TECH system also brought transparency in claim settlement through evidence-based decision making.

A socio-economic survey in Parbhani, Maharashtra showed the usage of satellite products in the advisory improved the productivity soybean and cotton farms by 2-5% with reduction of input cost by 5-10%.

Similar, increase in transparency, productivity and economic returns are expected from agriculture sector with enhanced utilisation of space inputs.

BAN ON WEBSITES ADVERTISING ONLINE PROSTITUTION

2867. SHRI MATHESWARAN V. S.:

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

- (a) the details of steps taken by the Government to ban websites which are advertising online prostitution or escort services;
- (b) whether it is a fact that there are many websites publicly advertise adultery contents; and
- (c) the details of websites related to online prostitution/prostitution/escort services which are banned by the Government on the request of State prosecuting agencies from the year 2014 to till date, year-wise?

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

(a) to (c): The policies of the Government aim to ensure an open, safe, trusted and accountable internet. Government of India is committed to keeping the internet in India free from unlawful content, including advertisements related to adultery or prostitution.

Legal framework

Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000

The IT Act and the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 (IT Rules, 2021), together, have put in place a stringent framework to deal with unlawful and harmful content in the digital space.

It imposes clear obligations on intermediaries to ensure accountability.

The IT Act provides punishment for various cyber offences such as privacy violations (section 66E), publishing or transmitting obscene or sexually explicit content (sections 67, 67A, 67B).

It also empowers Police to investigate offences (section 78), enter public place and search and arrest suspected person (section 80).

IT (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021

The IT Rules, 2021 cast due-diligence obligations on intermediaries, including social media intermediaries, and require them to implement these obligations effectively so as to prevent the hosting or transmission of unlawful content.

Key provisions under IT Rules, 2021:

Provision	Details
Restricted information under Rule 3(1)(b)	Restricts hosting, storing, transmitting, displaying or publishing information/content that, among other things, is: ● obscene, pornographic, invasive of another's privacy, insulting or harassing on the basis of gender, racially or ethnically objectionable, or promoting hate or violence; ● harmful to child; ● deceives or misleads, including through deepfakes; ● impersonates others, including via Artificial Intelligence; ● threatens national security or public order; ● violates any applicable law.
User Awareness Obligations	Intermediaries must clearly inform users through terms of service and user agreements about the consequences of sharing unlawful content, including content removal, account suspension, or termination.
Accountability in Content Removal	Intermediaries must act expeditiously to remove unlawful content upon court orders, reasoned intimation from Government, or user grievances, within prescribed timelines.

Grievance Redressal	• Intermediaries to appoint Grievance Officers • Mandates to resolve complaints through removal of unlawful content within 72 hours. • Content violating privacy, impersonating individuals, or showing nudity must be removed within 24 hours against any such complaint.
Grievance Appellate Committees (GACs) Mechanism	Users can appeal online at www.gac.gov.in if their complaints are not addressed by the intermediaries' Grievance Officers. GACs ensure accountability and transparency of content moderation decisions.
Assistance by Intermediaries to Government Agencies	Intermediaries must provide information under their control or assistance to authorised Government agencies for identity verification, or for the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of offences, including cyber security incidents.
Additional Obligations of significant social media intermediaries (SSMIs) (i.e., social media intermediaries having 50 lakhs or above registered user base in India)	• SSMIs offering messaging services must help law enforcement trace originators of serious or sensitive content. • SSMIs to use automated tools to detect and limit spread of unlawful content. • SSMIs to publish compliance reports, appoint local officers, and share physical address based in India for compliances and law enforcement coordination. • SSMIs to offer voluntary user verification, internal appeals, and fair hearing before taking suo-moto action.

In case of failure of the intermediaries to observe the legal obligations as provided in the IT Rules, 2021, they lose their exemption from third party information provided under section 79 of the IT Act.

They are liable for consequential action or prosecution as provided under any extant law.

Websites and URLs hosting such unlawful content are taken down based on court orders or requests from appropriate authorities. Blocking of websites is also carried out on a case-to-case basis.

Indecent Representation of Women Act (Prohibition Act), 1986

The Indecent Representation of Women Act, 1986 prohibits the depiction of women in an indecent and derogatory manner.

It applies to advertisements or in publications, writings, paintings, figures or in any other manner and prescribes penalties including imprisonment of up to two years.

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956

The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 is the principal legislation addressing offences connected with prostitution.

It criminalises activities such as procuring persons for prostitution, keeping or allowing premises to be used as a brothel, living on the earnings of prostitution, pimping and solicitation.

Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023

The BNS, 2023 explicitly addresses offences relating to human trafficking, including the sale or purchase of children for prostitution.

It introduces the category of 'organized crime' to effectively target trafficking networks engaged in prostitution-related activities.

AI POWERED CYBER ATTACKS

2868. SHRI YUSUF PATHAN:

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

- (a) the number of Artificial Intelligence (AI) powered cyber-attacks faced by the Indian firms during the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) the average number of days within which Indian firms have reported cyber-attacks to the Government during the last three years, year-wise;
- (c) whether the Government is aware of Indian firms paying ransom to regain access to their data;
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the amount paid by Indian firms as ransom during the last three years, year-wise; and
- (e) the number of cases in which Indian firms have been able to fully regain access to data after a cyber-attack during the last three years, year-wise?

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

(a) to (e): The policies of the Government are aimed at ensuring an Open, Safe and Trusted Internet for its users. In the rapidly evolving AI landscape, there is an increased risk of AI-enabled cyber-attacks and the government remains conscious of these.

The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) has been designated as the national agency for responding to cyber security incidents under the provisions of section 70B of the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000.

As per the information reported to and tracked by CERT-In, the total number of cyber security incidents related to Indian entities observed during the last three years are given below:

Year	Number
2022	11,99,018
2023	13,88,073
2024	7,31,988

Indian firms have reported cyber security incidents noticed by them to CERT-In within average of 2 days in 2022 and within 1 day during 2023 and 2024.

The Government has undertaken several measures to strengthen security of cyber ecosystem, inter alia, includes:

1. CERT-In advises organizations and individuals to refrain from making ransom payments in ransomware incidents.
2. Organizations implementing reasonable cyber security practices, particularly those securing backups are noticed to be able to restore data from unaffected backup sources.
3. CERT-In issues alerts & advisories regarding latest cyber threats/vulnerabilities including ransomware and countermeasures regularly.
4. It advises remedial measures to affected organisations and coordinates incident response measures.

5. CERT-In has also published “India Ransomware Report 2024” in March 2025, covering latest tactics and techniques of ransomware attackers and ransomware specific incident response and mitigation measures.

UPGRADATION OF RAILWAY INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE COUNTRY

2869. SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

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

(a) the details of the status of railway infrastructures (upgradation, new railways, construction of double track, etc.,) that are still pending/to be implemented in the country; and

(b) the details of the Government's take in these railway projects?

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

(a) and (b): Railways is giving thrust on Infrastructure creation and capacity augmentation in a big way. As on 01.04.2025, across Indian Railways, 431 Railway infrastructure projects (154 New Line, 33 Gauge Conversion and 244 Doubling) of total length 35,966 Km, costing approx. `6.75 lakh crore are sanctioned. The summary is as under:

Category	No of Projects	Total Length NL/GC/DL (km)	Length Commissioned till Mar'25 (Km)	Total Exp upto Mar'25 (₹ in Cr)
New Lines	154	16,142	3,036	1,45,318
Gauge Conversion	33	4,180	2,997	22,753

Category	No of Projects	Total Length NL/GC/DL (km)	Length Commissioned till Mar'25 (Km)	Total Exp upto Mar'25 (₹ in Cr)
Doubling/Multitracking	244	15,644	6,736	1,22,858
Total	431	35,966	12,769	2,90,929

Zone-wise/year-wise details of all Railway projects are made available in public domain on Indian Railway's website.

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

Period	New track Commissioned	Average commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	7,599 Km	4.2 Km/day
2014-25	34,428 Km	8.57 Km/day (more than 2 times)

Completion of Railway project/s depends on various factors which include the following:

- Land acquisition by State Government
- Forest clearance
- Shifting of infringing utilities
- Statutory clearances from various authorities
- Geological and topographical conditions of area
- Law and order situation in the area of project site
- Number of working months in a year for particular project site etc.

All these factors affect the completion time and cost of the project/s.

राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता हेल्पलाइन

2870. श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा:

श्री नलिन सोरेन:

श्री जुगल किशोर:

श्री राजकुमार चाहर:

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

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में, विशेषकर झारखंड और जम्मू और कश्मीर में, राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता हेल्पलाइन (एनसीएच) पर प्राप्त शिकायतों की कुल संख्या वर्ष-वार कितनी है और उक्त हेल्पलाइन पर पंजीकृत मामलों का वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) एनसीएच के माध्यम से प्रति माह दर्ज की गई शिकायतों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनकी औसत संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान प्राप्त शिकायतों के निपटान की क्या स्थिति है और शिकायतों के समाधान में लगने वाला औसत समय कितना है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा शिकायतों के शीघ्र निपटान के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा):

(क) से (घ): विगत तीन वर्षों में एनसीएच पर पंजीकृत की गई शिकायतों, निपटाई गई शिकायतों और प्रत्येक महीने पंजीकृत होने वाली शिकायतों की औसत संख्या का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

क्रम संख्या	वर्ष	पंजीकृत शिकायतों की कुल संख्या	निपटान किए गए शिकायतों की कुल संख्या	प्रत्येक महीने पंजीकृत होने वाली शिकायतों की औसत संख्या
1	2022	9,54,199	9,54,199	79,517
2	2023	11,67,571	11,67,571	97,298
3	2024	13,43,412	13,43,412	1,11,951

पिछले तीन सालों में झारखंड और जम्मू और कश्मीर में हेल्पलाइन पर मिली शिकायतों और निपटाए गए शिकायतों का आंकड़ा नीचे दी गई तालिका के अनुसार है:

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2022		2023		2024	
		प्राप्त	निपटाए गए	प्राप्त	निपटाए गए	प्राप्त	निपटाए गए
1	झारखंड	<u>17370</u>	<u>17370</u>	<u>19969</u>	<u>19969</u>	<u>21838</u>	<u>21838</u>
2	जम्मू और कश्मीर	<u>6874</u>	<u>6874</u>	<u>7967</u>	<u>7967</u>	<u>9178</u>	<u>9178</u>

राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता हेल्पलाइन (एनसीएच) की वेबसाइट को भी उन्नत किया गया है, ताकि यह पूर्व- मुकदमेबाजी चरण में शिकायत निवारण चाहने वाले भारत भर के उपभोक्ताओं के लिए पहुंच का केंद्रीय बिंदु बन सके। इस वेबसाइट में उन्नत कार्यक्षमता, आधुनिक सुविधाएं और उपयोगकर्ता-केंद्रित डिज़ाइन के साथ बेहतर नेविगेशन शामिल है। इसमें उन्नत सुविधाएं शामिल हैं, जो शिकायत निवारण में तेज़ी लाती हैं और उपयोगकर्ता को अधिक कुशल अनुभव प्रदान करती हैं।

शिकायत निवारण को और बेहतर बनाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाते हुए, एनसीएच ने एनसीएच 2.0 पहल के भाग के रूप में एआई-आधारित स्पीच रिकग्निशन, एक अनुवाद प्रणाली और एक एआई सक्षम चैटबॉट की शुरुआत की है। इन तकनीकी प्रगति का उद्देश्य शिकायत दर्ज करने की प्रक्रिया को अधिक सहज, कुशल और समावेशी बनाना है। एआई-संचालित स्पीच रिकॉग्निशन और अनुवाद प्रणाली उपभोक्ताओं को वॉयस इनपुट के माध्यम से शिकायत दर्ज करने में सक्षम बनाता है, जिससे मैनुअल हस्तक्षेप कम हो जाता है। एआई-सक्षम चैटबॉट वास्तविक समय में सहायता प्रदान करता है, शिकायत-निपटान प्रक्रियाओं को सुव्यवस्थित करता है और समग्र उपयोगकर्ता अनुभव में सुधार करता है। ये उन्नयन सुनिश्चित करते हैं कि विविध भाषाई पृष्ठभूमि के उपभोक्ताओं को शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली तक समान पहुंच प्राप्त हो।

1,169 कंपनियाँ, जिन्होंने 'कन्वर्जेंस' प्रोग्राम के तहत एनसीएच के साथ अपनी स्वेच्छा से सहभागिता की है, वे अपनी शिकायत निवारण प्रक्रिया के अनुसार इन शिकायतों पर सीधे जवाब देती हैं और पोर्टल पर शिकायतकर्ता को फीडबैक देकर जवाब देती हैं। वर्ष के दौरान मिली शिकायतों

का निवारण तय एसओपी के अनुसार समय पर किया जाता है। शिकायतों के समाधान में लगने वाला औसत समय वर्ष 2024 में 58 दिन से घटकर 2025 में 21 दिन हो गया है।

एनसीएच के तकनीकी परिवर्तन से इसकी कॉल-हैंडलिंग क्षमता में काफी बढ़ोतरी हुई है, जिसमें वेब पोर्टल, एसएमएस, उमंग ऐप, एनसीएच ऐप और टोल फ्री नंबर 1915 के ज़रिए कॉल सेंटर पर शिकायतें मिलना शामिल है। एनसीएच द्वारा प्राप्त कॉलों की संख्या अक्टूबर 2019 में 70,159 से अक्टूबर 2025 में 3,08,130 तक बढ़ गई है। यह तीव्र वृद्धि हेल्पलाइन में उपभोक्ताओं के बढ़ते भरोसे को दर्शाती है। इसी तरह, हर महीने दर्ज होने वाली शिकायतों की औसत संख्या 2017 में 37,062 से बढ़कर 2025 [31.10.2025 अनुसार] में 1,42,605 हो गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, व्हाट्सऐप के माध्यम से शिकायत पंजीकरण में भी तेजी आई है और इस प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से दर्ज शिकायतों का प्रतिशत अक्टूबर 2023 में 11% से बढ़कर अक्टूबर 2025 में 30% हो गया है, जो डिजिटल संचार चैनलों के प्रति बढ़ती प्राथमिकता को दर्शाता है।

COMPRESSED BIOGAS PLANTS

2871. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

- (a) the details of proposals for setting up of Compressed Biogas (CBG) or Bio-Energy Plant in the Jamui-Munger region of Bihar to utilize agricultural residue and organic waste;
- (b) the financial assistance provided to local entrepreneurs in Jamui for setting up small-scale biomass gasifier or pelletisation units;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to promote the use of solar energy for hot water systems and street lighting in the rural areas of Jamui;
- (d) the progress made in integrating renewable energy sources with the existing

mini and micro-grids in the remote and tribal blocks of Jamui; and

(e) the measures to ensure the sustainable supply of feedstock for the proposed bio-energy projects in the Jamui Lok Sabha Constituency in Bihar?

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): MNRE have not received any proposal for setting up of Compressed Biogas (CBG) or Bio-Energy Plant in the Jamui-Munger region of Bihar.

(b): MNRE has been implementing the Waste to Energy programme under Phase-I of National Bioenergy Programme in the country including in Jamui, which inter-alia supports setting up of Biomass Gasifier projects by providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA), and the details of CFA pattern may be seen below:

- Rs. 2,500 per kWe with dual fuel engines for electrical application
- Rs. 15,000 per kWe with 100% gas engines for electrical application
- Rs. 2 lakh per 300 kWth for thermal applications

Further, MNRE has been implementing the Biomass Programme to under Phase-I of National Bioenergy Programme in the country including in Jamui, which inter-alia supports setting up of pelletisation units by providing CFA, and the details of CFA pattern may be seen below:

- Non-Torrefied Pellet manufacturing plant: Rs. 21 lakhs/MTPH production capacity or 30% of the capital cost considered for plant and machinery of 1 TPH plant, whichever is lower, with maximum Rs. 105 lakhs per project
- Torrefied Pellet manufacturing plant: Rs. 42 lakhs/MTPH production capacity or 30% of the capital cost considered for plant and machinery of 1 TPH plant, whichever is lower, with maximum Rs. 210 lakhs per project.

(c): Solar water heating systems are already being deployed commercially across the country, and to further promote the use of reliable, high-quality systems, the Ministry has issued a Quality Control Order (QCO) mandating that only BIS-certified systems may be manufactured, sold, or installed nationwide. Further, there is no active scheme of solar street lights being implemented by MNRE, however, solar street lights are being installed in rural areas of Bihar under the Mukhyamantri Gramin Solar Street Light Yojana (MGSSLY). Moreover, under the Bihar Policy for Promotion of New & Renewable Energy Policy, 2025, provision for use of solar energy for hot water system in industries having hot water boiler/ steam boiler has been included.

(d): MNRE is not implementing any specific scheme for integration of renewable energy sources with existing mini and micro-grids in the remote and tribal blocks of Jamui. However, the Ministry has been implementing schemes such as PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana, PM-KUSUM and Biogas Programmes across the country, including in remote and tribal blocks of Jamui, and benefits under these schemes may be availed in accordance with their respective implementation guidelines.

(e): Under the Bihar Policy for Promotion of New & Renewable Energy Policy, 2025 there is a provision for creation of a district-wise Resource Information Bank, which may be explored for facilitation of biomass aggregation through BREDAs, which can support assured and sustainable feedstock availability for bio-energy projects in the constituency.

IDLE MINES IN THE COUNTRY

2872. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

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

- (a) the total number of mines in the country that are currently idle, State and Union Territory-wise;
- (b) the details of the primary reasons for these mines being idle including factors such as regulatory delays, environment/forest clearances, leaseholder inaction, legal disputes or any other administrative or technical reasons;
- (c) whether the Government has a plan to revive these idle mines and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether there is any mechanism for reclaiming or reassigning the leases of long-idle mines to more capable operators or for alternative utilisation, such as conversion into solar parks or other public-benefit purposes and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the estimated economic losses to the exchequer in terms of foregone revenues and increased import dependence arising from the continued non-utilisation of such idle mines?

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

(a) and (b): There are 1400 non-working major mineral mines in the country. The State/ UT-wise details are provided in **Statement**. The mines are currently non-working mainly due to mine under process of surrender, pending lapse order by the State Government, lack of availability of suitable grade mineral, uneconomic operations, non-compliance with statutory requirements, legal issues, and challenges linked to land acquisition and local issues.

(c) and (d): The Ministry of Mines has introduced several reforms under the MMDR Act, 1957 to revive non-working mines. Section 4A(4) provides that leases with no production and dispatch for two consecutive years are liable to lapse. The States are required to review and promptly re-auction the feasible blocks. Under Section 8B, all valid rights and clearances transfer automatically to the new lessee. For mines that cannot be revived, there is a provision for effective mine closure by the lessee through approved closure plans that ensure proper restoration of the area which can be used for alternative public-purposes.

(e): Feasible non-working mines are auctioned, whereby States receive auction premium in addition to royalty.

STATEMENT

Major mineral mines in the country

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Non-working Mines*
1	Tamil Nadu	347
2	Andhra Pradesh	282
3	Gujarat	172
4	Madhya Pradesh	143

5	Karnataka	110
6	Odisha	81
7	Jharkhand	67
8	Telangana	40
9	Maharashtra	36
10	Rajasthan	25
11	Chhattisgarh	24
12	Jammu & Kashmir	24
13	Meghalaya	11
14	Himachal Pradesh	9
15	Goa	8
16	Bihar	6
17	Haryana	4
18	Kerala	4
19	Uttarakhand	4
20	Assam	1
21	Ladakh	1
22	West Bengal	1
Grand Total		1400

* List excludes non-working mines of the newly classified major minerals (Quartz, Feldspar, Mica, and Barytes).

उत्तर प्रदेश में पूर्व चेतावनी प्रणाली

2873. श्री आदित्य यादव:

क्या पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं जिले सहित देश में बाढ़, सूखा और चरम जलवायु घटनाओं जैसी आपदाओं के जोखिम को कम करने के लिए मौसम संबंधी और भूवैज्ञानिक आंकड़ों का उचित उपयोग किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं जिले सहित देश में कृषि और संवेदनशील समुदायों को जलवायु संबंधी खतरों से बचाने के लिए, कार्यान्वित या प्रस्तावित परियोजनाओं और पूर्व चेतावनी प्रणालियों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं जिले में अपर्याप्त आपदा तैयारी के क्या कारण हैं, और सतत

विकास के लिए भूवैज्ञानिक विज्ञान के अनुप्रयोगों को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु सरकार की क्या रणनीति है? विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री; कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री; तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह):

(क) और (ख): जी हां। सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं जिले सहित देश में बाढ़, सूखे और चरम जलवायु घटनाओं जैसी आपदाओं के जोखिम को कम करने के लिए मौसम विज्ञान और भूवैज्ञानिक डेटा का उपयोग कर रही है। देश में विभिन्न आपदाओं और चरम जलवायु घटनाओं के कारण कृषि पर पड़ने वाले प्रतिकूल प्रभावों को कम करने के लिए, भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (आईएमडी) ग्रामीण कृषि मौसम सेवा (जीकेएमएस) नामक एक योजना चलाता है, जो कृषक समुदायों को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर), राज्य कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों (एसएयू), भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी), राज्य कृषि विभागों, गैर-सरकारी संगठनों आदि जैसे विभिन्न अग्रणी संस्थानों को शामिल करते हुए मौसम पूर्वानुमान आधारित प्रचालन कृषि मौसम विज्ञान परामर्श सेवाएँ प्रदान करता है। यह योजना किसानों को उनके दिन-प्रतिदिन के कृषि कार्यों से संबंधित सुविज्ञ निर्णय लेने में सहायता करती है ताकि चरम मौसमी घटनाओं यथा भारी वर्षा, बाढ़, सूखा आदि तथा देश में जलवायु खतरों के कारण होने वाले फसल के नुकसान और घाटे को कम किया जा सके और मौसम और जलवायु परिस्थितियों का लाभ उठाया जा सके।

जीकेएमएस के अंतर्गत, अगले 5 दिनों और बाद के सप्ताह के लिए जिला और ब्लॉक स्तर पर वर्षा, अधिकतम और न्यूनतम तापमान, सापेक्ष आर्द्रता, मेघ आच्छादन, हवा की गति और दिशा के लिए मध्यम अवधि के मौसम पूर्वानुमान सब डिवीजनल वार वर्षा और तापमान पूर्वानुमान भी आईएमडी द्वारा सृजित किए जाते हैं। आईएमडी द्वारा जारी किए गए मौसम पूर्वानुमान सहित वर्षा और अन्य मौसम मापदंडों के आधार पर, एएमएफयू अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में आने वाले जिलों के लिए प्रत्येक मंगलवार और शुक्रवार को विभिन्न मौसम स्थितियों के तहत कृषि मौसम एडवाइजरीज तैयार करते हैं और किसानों तक पहुंचाते हैं ताकि किसानों को फसलों और किस्मों के प्रकार के चयन,

बुवाई, कटाई, उर्वरक और सिंचाई के लिए उपयुक्त समय जैसे कृषि कार्यों संबंधी सुविज्ञ निर्णय लेने में मदद मिल सके।

भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग के प्रादेशिक मौसम केंद्रों (RMCs) तथा मौसम केंद्रों (MCs) द्वारा द्विसाप्ताहिक बुलेटिन के साथ ही लगभग रियल टाइम में दैनिक मौसम पूर्वानुमान एवं नाऊकाउस्ट सूचना भी प्रसारित किए जाते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, राष्ट्रीय मौसम पूर्वानुमान केन्द्र (NWFC), नई दिल्ली, तथा भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग के क्षेत्रीय मौसम केन्द्र (RMCs) एवं मौसम केंद्र (MCs) द्वारा देश के विभिन्न राज्यों एवं संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के विभिन्न जिलों हेतु जारी की गई गंभीर मौसम चेतावनियों के आधार पर AMFUs तथा DAMUs द्वारा कृषि हेतु प्रभाव आधारित पूर्वानुमान (IBFs) भी तैयार किया जाता है।

सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल कृषि और प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय (एसवीपीयूए एंड टी), मेरठ में स्थित 130 एएमएफयू में से एक एएमएफयू सहारनपुर, मुजफ्फरनगर, मेरठ, गाजियाबाद, बुलंदशहर, अलीगढ़, बरेली, बदायूं, शाहजहांपुर, पीलीभीत, बिजनौर, मुरादाबाद, रामपुर, फर्रुखाबाद, बागपत, गौतम बुद्ध नगर, अमरोहा, शामली, हापुड़ और संभल जिलों के लिए हर मंगलवार और शुक्रवार को अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ हिंदी में कृषि मौसम परामर्शिका तैयार करता है, जिसमें जिलों की प्रमुख फसलों के लिए फसल-विशिष्ट परामर्शिकाएँ शामिल होती हैं। यह केंद्र किसानों को वास्तविक समय मौसम पूर्वानुमान और द्वि-साप्ताहिक कृषि मौसम परामर्शिकाएँ देता है ताकि उन्हें प्रिंट और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया, दूरदर्शन, रेडियो, इंटरनेट, व्हाट्सएप, यूट्यूब, आदि जैसी मल्टीचैनल प्रसार प्रणाली के माध्यम से फसलों और किस्मों के प्रकार का चयन, बुवाई, कटाई, सिंचाई, उर्वरक अनुप्रयोग आदि का उपयुक्त समय जैसे कृषि कार्यों पर सूचित निर्णय लेने की सुविधा मिल सके। इसके अलावा, यह इकाई अन्य जीकेएमएस गतिविधियाँ भी करती है जैसे कि पारंपरिक कृषि मौसम वेधशाला से मौसम प्रेक्षणों की रिकॉर्डिंग, गंभीर मौसम की चेतावनी के दौरान कृषि के लिए आईबीएफ तैयार करना और प्रसार करना। इसके अलावा, बदायूं जिले सहित देशभर की ग्राम पंचायतों के लिए पंचायत स्तरीय मौसम पूर्वानुमान ई-ग्रामस्वराज (<https://egramswaraj.gov.in>), मेरी पंचायत ऐप, पंचायती राज

मंत्रालय के ई-मानचित्र और आईएमडी, एमओईएस (<https://mausamgram.imd.gov.in>) के मौसमग्राम जैसे डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से उपलब्ध है।

उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त, आईसीटी में उन्नति होने के साथ ही किसान अब पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के 'मेघदूत' नामक मोबाइल ऐप पर अपने जिले विशेष की कृषि मौसम परामर्शिकाएं और चेतावनी समेत मौसम सूचना प्राप्त करते हैं। भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (IMD) के 'मौसम' ऐप के माध्यम से भी ये मौसमी विवरण किसानों के लिए उपलब्ध होते हैं। कृषि कार्यों संबंधी उचित निर्णय लेने के लिए किसानों को रियल टाइम में मौसम अपडेट देने के लिए, एएमएफयू मौसम पूर्वानुमान, गंभीर मौसम चेतावनी और कृषि मौसम सलाह का प्रसार करने के लिए 'व्हाट्सएप', 'फेसबुक', 'यू ट्यूब' आदि जैसे सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म का भी उपयोग करता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (IMD) ने अपनी सेवाओं को 24 राज्य सरकारों समेत उत्तर प्रदेश के सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (IT) प्लेटफार्मों के साथ एकीकृत किया है, जिससे किसानों को अंग्रेजी और क्षेत्रीय दोनों भाषाओं में जानकारी प्राप्त करने की सुविधा मिल सके।

जीकेएमएस सेवाओं की पहुंच और प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए, आईएमडी देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में एएमएफयू के सहयोग से किसान जागरूकता कार्यक्रम (एफएपी) आयोजित करके कृषक समुदाय के बीच जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए राज्य कृषि विभागों, गैर सरकारी संगठनों और एसएयू सहित विभिन्न हितधारकों के साथ सक्रिय रूप से जुड़ रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त आईएमडी एएमएफयू के विशेषज्ञों के साथ, किसान मेलों, किसान दिवस कार्यक्रमों और क्षेत्र के दौरों में सक्रिय रूप से भाग लेता है जिससे इन मौसम आधारित कृषि परामर्श सेवाओं के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किसानों के साथ सीधे बातचीत की सुविधा मिलती है जिससे कृषक समुदाय के लिए उनके लाभ को बढ़ाया जा सके।

(ग): प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

SALINISATION OF COASTAL REGIONS IN KERALA**2874. DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:**

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the increasing salinization of coastal regions in Kerala, especially Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Thrissur, Malappuram, Kozhikode, and Kasaragod arising from sea-level rise, tidal ingress, storm surges and changing coastal geomorphology and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR) or any allied institutions have conducted recent studies on the rate, pattern and long-term projections of salinity intrusion affecting coastal soil and groundwater and if so, the details thereof along with the scientific assessment of its impact on agriculture, drinking-water security and coastal ecosystem?

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

(a): Yes Sir. Ministry of Water Resources has examined the problem of land salination along the Indian coast including Kerela and suggested remedies.

Following this, Central Water Commission (CWC) has published the report titled 'Problems of Salination of Land in Coastal Areas of India and Suitable Protection Measures', in 2017. The report can be accessed at https://cwc.gov.in/sites/default/files/Salinity_Report_Hydrology_CWC.pdf.

Kerala, with a coastline of about 560 km, faces seasonal yet significant salinity intrusion, particularly during periods of low rainfall, with saline water ingressing more than 30 km inland through several rivers. Low-lying coastal stretches, inland water bodies, and districts such as Kuttanad, Alappuzha district—where groundwater levels lie below mean sea level—are highly vulnerable, resulting in adverse impacts on drinking water supply, industrial water abstraction, freshwater fish habitats, and paddy cultivation in estuarine and lake-adjacent regions. Uncontrolled sand mining and dredging have further aggravated the problem.

The district-wise area affected by salinity is given in the below table.

District	Affected Area (sq km)
Kasaragod	30.50
Kannur	23.30
Kozhikode	40.00
Malappuram	45.70
Thrissur	110.00
Ernakulam	687.51
Kottayam	80.62
Alappuzha	446.00
Kollam	29.00
TOTAL	1492.63

(b): No Sir. The Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR) has not undertaken studies on the rate, pattern and long-term projections of salinity intrusion affecting coastal soil and groundwater. However, National Centre for Earth Science Studies (NCESS), Thiruvananthapuram, an autonomous body under Ministry of Earth Sciences has been carrying out systematic research on groundwater salinity and seawater intrusion along the Kerala coast over the past several years, with a major focus on understanding how coastal processes influence freshwater aquifers. Its studies have covered stretches such as Pozhiyoor–Kappil and other vulnerable coastal belts, where groundwater levels, electrical conductivity, TDS, salinity, and hydro-chemical signatures were monitored through repeated field surveys in both shallow and deep wells. The findings consistently show that wells closer to the shoreline and deeper aquifer zones exhibit elevated salinity due to seawater ingress, while site-specific variations reflect complex interactions between geology, recharge, and tidal influences. These studies collectively demonstrate how coastal processes, sea-level dynamics, subsurface lithology, and aquifer conditions contribute to groundwater salinity changes, and they provide essential baseline information for assessing vulnerability and managing coastal groundwater resources in Kerala. As per the CWC report 'Problems of Salination of Land in Coastal Areas of India and Suitable Protection Measures', in 2017, indicate that salinity intrusion in coastal areas adversely impacts agriculture, drinking-water security and coastal ecosystems. Salinity in rivers and shallow aquifers up to 30 km

inland affects agricultural production, reducing crop growth and yields due to poor water and nutrient uptake, and can render farmlands unfit for cultivation. Intrusion of saline water into groundwater makes drinking-water supplies unreliable, increasing treatment costs and causing shortages in summer, particularly in low lying coastal regions. Coastal ecosystems, including wetlands and vegetation, also suffer from increased salinity, leading to reduced biodiversity, plant mortality, and dominance of salt tolerant species.

BOGUS RATION CARDS

2875. SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:

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

- (a) whether a number of eligible BPL persons have not been issued ration cards as per their entitlement and the benefits meant for them are being misappropriated by other persons using bogus cards;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;
- (c) whether Government has launched/proposes to launch any campaign at the national level to eliminate bogus cards and issue cards to all the eligible families; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) governed under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/ Union Territory (UT) Governments. The operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/ UTs, identification of eligible beneficiaries families, issuance of ration cards to them, distribution of foodgrains to eligible beneficiaries under TPDS, supervision over and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) etc. rest with the concerned State/ UT Governments.

Under NFSA, the coverage of beneficiaries for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains through Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) has been de-linked from the erstwhile poverty estimates (Above Poverty Line/Below Poverty Line) and has been linked to the population estimates under two categories namely Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Priority Households (PHH) only.

During 2024–25, the Government undertook a comprehensive data analytics exercise wherein multiple Key Performance Indexes (KPIs) —such as beneficiaries aged over 100 years, silent ration cards, duplicate ration cards and beneficiaries below 18 years with single-member ration cards—were applied to the PDS database. This database was also cross-matched with datasets of other Government Agencies [Aadhaar, Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH), Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), and Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC)].

This exercise flagged approximate 8.51 Crore beneficiaries (2024 to 2025) and list of these flagged beneficiaries were shared with the respective

State/UTs for conducting field verification and to take necessary action as deemed fit on these cases. Till date, the respective States/UTs have deleted 2.12 Crore beneficiaries of the above flagged beneficiaries, thus making space for eligible waitlisted beneficiaries.

RESTRUCTURING THE GOVERNANCE OF ISI

2876. SHRI BAPI HALDAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government plans to restructure the governance of the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), including changes to its governing bodies, academic representation and senior appointments and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether there is any proposal to change the status or location of ISI's headquarters in Kolkata and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether any steps are being taken to ensure that any such proposal does not dilute the academic autonomy, federal character and historic role of ISI as a premier national institution, 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): Yes Sir. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has prepared a draft 'Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) Bill, 2025' to introduce a

comprehensive new legislation, for upscaling the existing legislation Indian Statistical Institute Act, 1959 to the level of governing legislations of other peer Institutions of National Importance (INIs) such as IITs/IIMs with the objective of overhaul and modernization of the Institute's governance framework by enhancing its autonomy and accountability. A copy of the draft 'The Indian Statistical Institute Bill, 2025' has been placed on Ministry's website for further pre-legislative consultation till 15 December 2025. The draft Bill contains, inter-alia, details of governing framework including proposed governing bodies, academic representation and procedures for senior appointments.

(b): There is no such proposal under consideration to shift the location of ISI's headquarters from Kolkata. In the draft Indian Statistical Institute Bill 2025 which is presently placed for pre-legislative consultation, the location/ registered office of the Institute has been clearly indicated in the long title. The proposed legislation upscales and strengthens the governing framework of ISI, reiterates the declaration of ISI as an Institution of National Importance, and provides for incorporation of ISI as a body corporate, and also introduces framework of statutory bodies for effective governance. Moreover, the Bill enables the Institute to set up centres and campuses in India and abroad to expand its academic and research reach.

(c): The ISI Bill 2025 is intended to enable ISI to emerge as a globally recognised centre of excellence in statistical and allied disciplines. The draft legislation is founded upon the guiding principles of Excellence, Effective Governance, Autonomy and Accountability. The statutory authorities of the Institute namely

the Visitor, the Board of Governors, an Academic Council, the Director, Centre-Directors and the Registrar and their roles and responsibilities have been incorporated in the proposed statute. The Board of Governors will be an empowered and leaner body consisting of 11 members and having a balanced representation of internal and external members. The Bill introduces and streamlines the channels of accountability at various level. It provides provisions for review and inquiry by the Visitor, review of medium-term and long-term plan by the Board, and submission of annual performance report and annual financial report by the Director. The Bill provides for recognition of the Centres of the Institute (which will be specified by the Board) and grant them a degree of autonomy. The Centres of the Institute will be given adequate financial, administrative and academic powers, so as to enable them to attain autonomy in their decision making and functioning through their respective Management Councils. By aligning ISI with the legal and governance framework of other peer Institutions of National Importance, the ISI Bill 2025 intends to enhance institutional autonomy and accountability and also strengthen its capacity to deliver world-class education, research, and policy support.

दिल्ली में राशन कार्ड

2877. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

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

(क) क्या दिल्ली के लिए राशन कार्डों की कोई अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित की गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार राशन कार्डों की अधिकतम सीमा बढ़ाने पर विचार कर रही है;

(ग) क्या 'एक राष्ट्र एक कार्ड' योजना के कार्यान्वयन के बाद दिल्ली का राशन कोटा बढ़ाया गया है; और

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

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

(क) और (ख): राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013 (एनएफएसए) को राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली सहित सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सफलतापूर्वक लागू किया जा रहा है। यह अधिनियम राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली की 37.69% ग्रामीण और 43.59% शहरी आबादी को निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न प्राप्त करने के लिए कवर करता है, जो वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार 72.77 लाख व्यक्ति है।

वर्तमान में, 72.77 लाख लाभार्थियों की अपेक्षित कवरेज की तुलना में, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली ने अधिकतम अनुमेय सीमा अर्थात् 72.77 लाख व्यक्तियों तक लाभार्थियों को चिह्नित किया है।

राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 9 यह प्रावधान करती है कि प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के तहत प्रतिशत कवरेज का निर्धारण केंद्र सरकार द्वारा किया जाएगा और राज्य में कवर किए जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या की गणना जनसंख्या अनुमानों के आधार की जाएगी, जिसके प्रासंगिक आंकड़े प्रकाशित कर दिए गए हैं। अतः, एनएफएसए के अंतर्गत कवरेज में कोई भी संशोधन अगली जनगणना के प्रासंगिक आंकड़ों के प्रकाशित होने के बाद ही संभव होगा।

(ग) और (घ): जी नहीं, 'एक राष्ट्र एक कार्ड' योजना लागू होने के बाद दिल्ली के राशन कोटे में कोई वृद्धि नहीं की गई है। तथापि, भारत सरकार उक्त योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए ओएनओआरसी के तहत बिक्री के प्रति राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली को त्रैमासिक आधार पर अलग से अतिरिक्त राशन प्रदान करती है।

महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश के रेलवे स्टेशनों के लिए निःशुल्क वाई-फाई सेवाएँ

2878. डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) निःशुल्क वाई-फाई सेवा वाले रेलवे स्टेशनों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का निःशुल्क वाई-फाई सेवाएँ प्रदान करने और देश के और अधिक स्टेशनों, विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में इस सुविधा का विस्तार करने का विचार है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में क्या समय-सीमा और लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं;

(घ) विगत पाँच वर्षों के दौरान रेलवे स्टेशनों पर निःशुल्क वाई-फाई सुविधा की स्थापना और रखरखाव के लिए कितना बजट आवंटित और उपयोग किया गया है और साथ ही निजी भागीदारी/कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) पहल जैसे अन्य वित्तपोषण स्रोतों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश के लिए राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) यदि ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (च): भारतीय रेल के लगभग सभी रेलवे स्टेशनों में दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं द्वारा 4जी/5जी कवरेज उपलब्ध है। ये नेटवर्क यात्रियों द्वारा डाटा सम्पर्कता के लिए भी उपयोग किए जा रहे हैं, जिससे यात्रियों के अनुभव में सुधार हुआ है।

उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त, भारतीय रेल के 6117 रेलवे स्टेशनों पर मुफ्त वाई-फाई सेवाएं प्रदान की गई हैं, जिसमें महाराष्ट्र के 569 स्टेशन और मध्य प्रदेश के 405 स्टेशन शामिल हैं।

PMGKAY**2879. SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:**

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

- (a) the aims and objective behind launching of Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) and achievement made since its inception;
- (b) the number of beneficiaries who have benefitted from the yojana in the State of Gujarat;
- (c) the details of the measures taken by the Government to ensure the benefits of PMGKAY reach all eligible families, particularly SC/ST/OBC; and
- (d) the details of the other steps taken by Government to ensure that the food provided under PMGKAY meets nutritional standards and is sufficient for the beneficiaries?

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

(a): The Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) 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.

The Central Government, 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, had decided to provide

food grains free of cost to Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households and Priority Households (PHH) beneficiaries, beginning from 1st January 2023 under the PMGKAY. The period for distribution of free of cost foodgrains has been extended for five years from 1st January, 2024, with an estimated financial outlay of Rs. 11.80 lakh crore totally to be borne by Central Government.

(b): The scheme provides for coverage of 74.64% of the rural and 48.25% of the urban population in the State of Gujarat, for receiving foodgrains free of cost, which at Census 2011 comes to 382.85 lakh persons.

At present, the State Government of Gujarat has identified 365.84 lakh beneficiaries, which is 95.56% of total coverage.

(c): The PMGKAY is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State Governments. Under the joint responsibility of the Union and the States, the responsibility for identification of beneficiaries, allocation of foodgrains within the States/UTs, distribution of foodgrains to eligible beneficiaries under TPDS and supervision over and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs), etc. rest with the concerned State/UT Government. 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 including SC/ST/OBC for inclusion under the PMGKAY.

(d): In order to improve the nutritional standards in targeted beneficiaries, the Government has revised the nutritional norms specified in Schedule-II of the Act, vide notification dated 25.01.2023.

Further, in order to improve the level of nutrition, an advisory has also been issued to all the States/UTs to procure millets and distribute them to beneficiaries as per local consumption preferences and as per guidelines issued by the Central Government from time to time.

UPGRADED RAILWAY TRACKS IN TAMIL NADU

2880. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.:

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

- (a) the details of the number of railway tracks upgraded during the last five years within Tamil Nadu including electrification, signaling improvements and track renewal particularly in the Kallakurichi Lok Sabha constituency;
- (b) the details of the steps taken to ensure passenger safety and reduction of accidents during and after track upgradation;
- (c) whether modern technologies like long welded rails, high-speed track monitoring and automated track inspection systems are being deployed and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of the initiatives taken to enhance speed and freight capacity on upgraded routes; and
- (e) the details of the plans for maintenance and periodic inspection of upgraded tracks to ensure long-term reliability?

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

(a) to (e): Upgradation and improvement of railway infrastructure on Indian Railways have been carried out in a big way during last 11 years. The following measures are being taken by Indian Railways to modernise and upgrade tracks, signalling system etc:

- I. Modern track structure consisting of 60kg, 90 Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS) rails, Wider and heavier Pre-stressed Concrete Sleepers (PSC) with elastic fastening, fan-shaped layout turnout on PSC sleepers and Steel Channel/H-beam Sleepers on girder bridges are being used while carrying out primary track renewals.
- II. The Thick Web Switches and Weldable CMS Crossings are being used in turnout renewal works.
- III. Supply of 130m/260m long rail panels have been increased to avoid welding of joints, thereby improving safety.
- IV. Thick Web Switch Expansion Joints are being used in place of earlier Conventional/Improved SEJs.
- V. Adoption of better welding technology for rails i.e. Flash Butt Welding.
- VI. Adoption of mechanized system for track maintenance using high output plain tampers and points & crossing tampers for improved maintainability & reliability of track.
- VII. Deployment of state-of-the-art modern machines including Rail Grinding Machines to further improve asset reliability.
- VIII. Mechanisation of track laying activities through use of track machines like PQRS, TRT, T-28 etc.

- IX. Use of advanced Phased Array technology of testing of rail and welds..
- X. Deployment of Integrated Track Monitoring Systems (ITMS) and Oscillation Monitoring System (OMS) for comprehensive health assessment to ascertain optimal maintenance requirements.
- XI. Adoption of portable Track Measuring Trolley for continuous recording of track parameters in yards.
- XII. Using web enabled Track Management System (TMS) for integration and data analytics of the track inspection records received through various sources to enable precise maintenance inputs.
- XIII. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals in place of old mechanical signalling have been provided at 6656 stations as on 31.10.2025.
- XIV. Interlocking of Level Crossing Gates (LC) has been provided at 10098 Level Crossing Gates upto 31.10.2025 for enhancing safety at LC Gate.
- XV. Axle counters for automatic clearance of Block Section, BPAC (Block Proving Axle Counter) are provided to ensure complete arrival of train without manual intervention before granting line clear to receive next train and to reduce human element. These systems have been provided on 6142 Block Sections up to 31.10.2025.
- XVI. Automatic Block Signalling (ABS) that enhances line capacity within existing track infrastructure has been provided at 6341 Route km upto 31.10.2025.

As a result of above measures, there has been a significant increase in the speed potential of the rail network. The details of speed potential of entire railway network over Indian Railways during 2025 vis-a-vis 2014 are as under:

Sectional Speed (kmph)	2014		2025 (up to Nov'25)	
	Track Km	%	Track Km	%
130 & above	5,036	6.3	23,010	21.8
110 - 130	26,409	33.3	60,726	57.5
< 110	47,897	60.4	21,936	20.8
Total	79,342	100	1,05,672	100

Sections having speed potential of 130 kmph in Tamil Nadu are as under:

- Chennai – Arambakkam (Chennai – Gudur route)
- Chennai – Arakkonam – Katpadi – Jolarpettai
- Arakkonam – Ponpadi (Arakkonam – Renigunta route)
- Jolarpettai – Patchur (Jolarpettai – Bengaluru)

The railway line from Salem to Vridhachalam junction passes through Kallakurichi constituency in Tamil Nadu. The speed potential of this line has been upgraded to 110 kmph. Electrification work of this line has been completed.

Safety in train operations

As a consequence of various safety measures taken over the years, there has been a steep decline in the number of accidents.

Number of Consequential Train Accidents has reduced as shown in the table below:

Year	Consequential Accidents
2014-15	135
2025-26 (Till date)	11 (90% lesser)

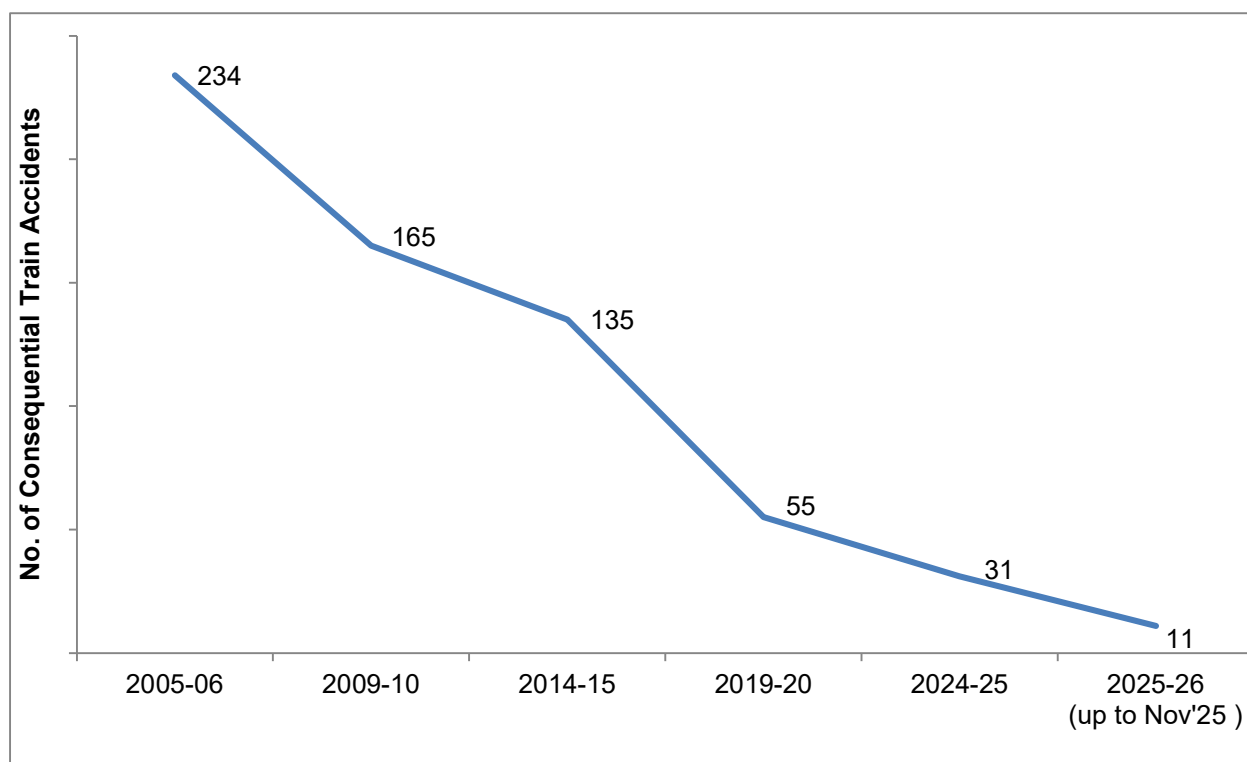
Another important index showing improvement in safety in train operations is Consequential Accidents Index, the details of which are as under:

Consequential Accident Index:-

Year	Accident Index
2014-15	0.11
2024-25	0.03 (73% lesser)

This index measures number of consequential accidents as a ratio of total running Kilometers of all trains.

$$\text{Index} = \frac{\text{No. of consequential accidents}}{\text{No. of trains X million kilometers}}$$



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

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

Expenditure/Budget on Safety related activities (Rs. in Cr.)				
2013-14 (Act.)	2022-23 (Act.)	2023-24 (Act.)	2024-25	2025-26
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 6,656 stations up to 31.10.2025 to reduce accidents due to human failure.

3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 10,098 Level Crossing Gates up to 31.10.2025 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 6,661 stations up to 31.10.2025.
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. Initially, Kavach Version 3.2 was deployed on 1465 RKm of South Central Railway and 80 RKm of North Central Railway. Kavach specification Version 4.0 was approved by RDSO on 16.07.2024.

After extensive and elaborate trials, Kavach Version 4.0 has been successfully commissioned on Palwal-Mathura-Kota- Nagda section (633RKm) on Delhi- Mumbai route and on Howrah-Bardhaman section (105RKm) on Delhi-Howrah route. Kavach implementation has been taken up in balance sections of Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah route.

Further, Kavach implementation has been taken up on 15,512 RKm covering all GQ, GD, HDN and identified sections of Indian Railways.

6. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Signalling, e.g. mandatory correspondence check, alteration work protocol, preparation of completion drawing, etc. have been issued.
7. System of disconnection and reconnection for S&T equipment as per protocol has been re-emphasized.

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

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

prevent fire. These include messages regarding not carrying any inflammable material, explosives, prohibition of smoking inside the coaches, penalties etc.

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

28. Regular counselling and training of staff is undertaken.

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

The details of the Safety related works related to better maintenance practices, Technological improvements, better infrastructure and rolling stock etc. undertaken by Railways are tabulated below:-

S.N.	Item	2004-05 to 2013-14	2014-15 to 2024-25	2014-25 Vs. 2004-14
	Technological Improvements			
1.	Use of high-quality rails (60 Kg) (Km)	57,450 Km	1.43 Lakh Km	More than 2 times
2.	Longer Rail Panels (260m) (Km)	9,917 Km	77,522 Km	Nearly 8 times
3.	Electronic Interlocking (Stations)	837 Stations	3,691 Stations	More than 4 times
4.	Fog Pass Safety Devices (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14: 90 Nos.	As on 31.03.25: 25,939 Nos.	288 times
5.	Thick Web Switches (Nos.)	Nil	28,301 Nos.	
	Better Maintenance Practices			
1.	Primary Rail Renewal (Track Km)	32,260 Km	49,941 Km	1.5 times

2.	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Welds (Nos.)	79.43 Lakh	2 Crore	More than 2 times
3.	Weld failures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 3699 Nos.	In 2024-25: 370 Nos.	90 % reduction
4.	Rail fractures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 2548 Nos.	In 2024-25: 289 Nos.	More than 88% reduction
Better Infrastructure and Rolling Stock				
1.	New Track KM added (Track Km)	14,985 Km	34,428 Km	More than 2 times
2.	Flyovers (RoBs)/Underpasses (RUBs) (Nos.)	4,148 Nos.	13,808 Nos.	More than 3 times
3.	Unmanned Level crossings (Nos.) on BG	As on 31.03.14: 8,948	As on 31.03.24:Nil (All eliminated by 31.01.19)	Removed
4.	Manufacture of LHB Coaches (Nos.)	2,337 Nos.	42,677	More than 18 times

In order to enhance speed and freight capacity, the following measures have been taken by Indian Railways:

- I. Introduction of new wagon designs. BOSM wagon for transportation of bulk commodities as well as point load commodities like steel coils and ACT1 wagon for transportation of automobiles particularly SUVs have been introduced.
- II. Regular production of stainless steel body BOBSNS wagon used for iron ore transport commenced which has 11% higher throughput as compared to existing BOBSN rake.
- III. Flat Multipurpose Wagon for transportation of automobiles, trucks, military equipment, steel coils etc. has been introduced.
- IV. Enhanced loading in upper deck of double stack container has been permitted enhancing loading in upper deck from approx. 26t to 30.5t.

- V. Ensuring increased availability of rakes/wagons against demand.
- VI. Increasing the loadability for carrying additional traffic per wagon. Length of freight trains has also been increased to increase throughput per train.
- VII. For increasing network capacity multi tracking on busy sections. ROR, bypass on busy junctions are being taken up.
- VIII. Use of Information Technology in freight operations to improve monitoring and utilization of assets.
- IX. Induction of higher horsepower locomotives.
- X. Induction of higher capacity and high speed wagons.
- XI. Improvement in maintenance practices of wagons and locomotives resulting in increased availability of loco and rolling stock for traffic use.
- XII. Improvement in track and signalling to carry higher volume of traffic.
- XIII. Training staff and officers to adopt the new technology and management practices.

BIO-SAFETY LABORATORIES

2881: SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:

DR. DHARAMVIRA GANDHI:

DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE:

SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:

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

(a) the details of the regulatory mechanisms and frameworks established to ensure proper oversight of the gene-editing of crops to avoid bio-hazards;

(b) the details of the list of Bio-safety Laboratories in the country including details of Bio-Safety Levels (BSL) for every laboratory and the crops undergoing gene-editing at each of the Bio-safety Laboratories;

(c) the details of Lab-acquired Infections reported during the period 2020-2025, including the number of individuals infected, type of infection and the Bio-safety laboratory it occurred; and

(d) whether the government has granted permits to private entities to establish Bio-safety Labs for gene-editing and if so, the details thereof including the name of the company and date of Government Approval?

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 regulation and oversight of gene-editing in crops in India are guided by a comprehensive biosafety framework established under the Rules for the Manufacture, Use/Import/Export and Storage of Hazardous Micro-organisms/Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells, 1989 (the "Rules, 1989"), which notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (EPA). The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) administer the EPA.

Development of gene-edited (GE_d) plants is conducted under strict contained-laboratory conditions until the plants are shown to be free of exogenously introduced DNA. During this phase, Institutional Biosafety Committees (IBSCs) exercise regulatory oversight, with information reported to the Review Committee on Genetic Manipulation (RCGM).

The regulatory oversight of GE_d plant R&D is guided by the following:

- 1) Regulations and Guidelines for Recombinant DNA Research and Biocontainment, 2017
- 2) Handbook for Institutional Biosafety Committees (IBSC), 2020
- 3) The notification regarding the exemption of site-directed nuclease (SDN)-1 and SDN-2 categories of genome edited plants, which are free from exogenous introduced DNA, from the provisions of Rules 7 to 11 (both inclusive) of the Rules, 1989 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 issued by the MoEF&CC vide O.M. F. No. C -12013/3/2020-CS-III dated 30 March 2022. Furthermore, the subsequent development, evaluation, and release of a genome-edited plant as a new variety or hybrid shall be governed in accordance with all other applicable laws, acts, and regulations.
- 4) Pursuant to the mentioned notification the Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Ministry of Science and Technology (MoST) notified following guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for research and development of gene-edited plants in India.

i) Guidelines for the Safety Assessment of Genome Edited Plants, 2022

ii) Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Regulatory Review of Genome Edited Plants under SDN-1 and SDN-2 Categories, 2022

In line with the regulation, investigators who have produced GEd plants free of exogenous DNA and wish to move them out of containment must submit the lab-generated regulatory data to their IBSC seeking exemption from Rules 7-11 of the Rules, 1989. After satisfactory review by the IBSC and acceptance of the minutes of the meeting of the IBSC by the RCGM, the IBSC conveys the exemption decision to the applicant. This mechanism aligns with international practice by distinguishing gene-edited plants lacking foreign DNA from conventional genetically engineered plants while maintaining biosafety oversight.

(b): Category wise numbers of Biosafety Laboratories (BSL) registered with DBT is placed below.

Level of Biosafety Facility	Number of Laboratories
BSL-1	Laboratories of this type are deemed to be at the lowest risk level. They are utilized for the study of non-pathogenic microorganisms that present only a minimal hazard to healthy adults. In such environments, standard microbiological practices together with basic personal protective equipment (including lab coats and, where necessary, gloves), hand-washing facilities, and easily cleanable work surfaces are required.
BSL-2	750 nos.
BSL-3	89 nos.
BSL-4	01 nos.

The crops currently being gene-edited in these laboratories include, a wide range of species such as cotton, rice, sorghum, mung bean, banana, gerbera, saffron, tea, stevia, potato, onion, mustard, maize, pearl millet, foxtail millet, finger millet, ginger, chilli, cucumber, muskmelon, wheat, eucalyptus, pigeon pea, rice bean, groundnut, chickpea, soybean, tobacco, cauliflower, yellow sarson, rubber, apple, brinjal, sesame, papaya, ashwagandha, *Artemisia annua*, *Coleus forskohlii*, tulasi, *Cannabis sativa*, sunflower, urad bean, castor, sugarcane, jute, flax, *Salvia officinalis*, *Ophiorrhiza*, citrus, grass pea, lentil, black pepper, okra, and tomato. Institution wise containment facilities and details of crops undergoing gene-editing is placed as **Statement**.

(c): During the period 2020-2025, one incidence of lab-acquired infection has been reported. A doctoral student of National Centre for Cell Sciences, Pune was exposed occupationally to vaccinia virus in a biosafety level 2 (BSL-2) laboratory. Complete details of this occupational incidence is available in a public domain at <https://nccs.sciencecentral.in/990/#~:text=Atom%20RSS%201.0%20RSS%202.0,sciencecentral.in/cgi/oai2>

(d): All organizations including private entities are required to constitute and register IBSC with DBT before commencing research and development activities involving genetic engineering including gene-editing.

STATEMENT

Institution/Organization-wise containment facility, and details of crops undergoing Gene-editing

S. N.	Institute/ Organisation	Containment facility	Crop
1.	AgriGenome Labs Pvt. Ltd, Kochi	BSL-1	Rice, Tomato
2.	Ahmedabad University, Ahmedabad	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Groundnut
3.	Ajeet Seeds Pvt. Ltd., Aurangabad	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Cotton, Okra, Brinjal, Soybean, Tomato, Tobacco
4.	Anand Agricultural University, Anand	BSL-1	Tomato
5.	Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Banana, Rice, Soybean, <i>Ophiorrhiza plant</i>
6.	Bharathiar University, Coimbatore	BSL-1 and BSL-2	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>
7.	Bioseed Research India, Hyderabad	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Cotton, Rice
8.	Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Sorghum
9.	BRIC-Institute of Life Sciences, Bhubaneswar	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Tomato
10.	BRIC-National Agri-Food Biotechnology Institute , Mohali	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Wheat, Pea, Pearl millet
11.	BRIC-National Institute of Plant Genome Research, New Delhi	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Rice, Mustard, Tomato, Chickpea, Groundnut, Cauliflower, Yellow Sarson, Ricebean
12.	<i>Central University of Haryana</i> , Mahendragarh	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Soybean
13.	Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Mungbean (<i>Vignaradiata</i>), Rice
14.	College of Agriculture, Kerala Agricultural University, Vellanikkara	BSL-1	Banana, Rice
15.	College of Agriculture, Kerala Agricultural University, Vellayani	BSL-1	Banana
16.	CSIR-Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Lucknow	BSL-1	Tomato, Tobacco, <i>Withania somnifera</i> , <i>Artemisia annua</i> , <i>Coleus Forskohlii</i> , <i>Ocimum basilicum</i> , <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> , <i>Cannabis sativa</i>
17.	CSIR-Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine, Jammu	BSL-1 and BSL-2	<i>Nicotianatabacum</i> , <i>Cannabis sativa</i>

18.	CSIR-Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology, Palampur	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Gerbera (<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i> Bolus), Saffron, Tea, Stevia, Potato
19.	CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Tomato
20.	CSIR-North East Institute of Science and Technology, Jorhat	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Rice
21.	E.I. Dupont India Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad	BSL-1	Rice
22.	Gujarat Biotechnology Research Centre, Gandhinagar	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Potato
23.	Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, New Delhi	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Rice
24.	ICAR - Indian Institute of Groundnut Research, Junagadh	BSL-1	Groundnut
25.	ICAR Indian Institute of Maize Research, New Delhi	BSL-1	Maize
26.	ICAR-Central Citrus Research Institute, Nagpur	BSL-1	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>
27.	ICAR-Central Institute For Cotton Research, Nagpur	BSL-1	Cotton
28.	ICAR-Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla	BSL-1	Potato
29.	ICAR-Central Research Institute for Jute and Allied Fibers, Kolkata	BSL-1	Jute, Flax
30.	ICAR-Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal	BSL-1	Wheat, Mustard, Rice
31.	ICAR-Directorate of Onion and Garlic Research, Pune	BSL-1	Onion
32.	ICAR-Directorate of Rapeseed & Mustard Research, Bharatpur	BSL-1	Mustard
33.	ICAR-Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Rice, Maize, Pearl millet, Foxtail millet, Finger millet, Mustard, Tomato
34.	ICAR-Indian Institute of Agricultural Biotechnology, Ranchi	BSL-1	Soybean, Groundnut, Cotton, Sunflower, Urad bean, Rice, Maize
35.	ICAR-Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore	BSL-1	Papaya, Chilli
36.	ICAR-Indian Institute of Maize Research, Ludhiana	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Maize

37.	ICAR-Indian Institute of Millet Research, Hyderabad	BSL-1	Pearl millet, Sorghum
38.	ICAR-Indian Institute of Oilseeds Research, Hyderabad	BSL-1	Castor, Sunflower, Sesame
39.	ICAR-Indian Institute of Pulses Research, Kanpur	BSL-1	Grasspea (<i>Lathyrussativus</i>), Pigeon pea, Urad bean, Chickpea, Lentil
40.	ICAR-Indian Institute of Rice Research, Hyderabad	BSL-1	Rice
41.	ICAR-Indian Institute of Soybean Research, Indore	BSL-1	Soybean
42.	ICAR-Indian Institute of Spices Research, Kozhikode	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Ginger, Black pepper
43.	ICAR-Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow	BSL-1	Sugarcane
44.	ICAR-Indian Institute of Vegetable Research, Varanasi	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Chilli, Cucumber, Muskmelon, Tomato
45.	ICAR-Indian Institute of Wheat and Barley Research, Karnal	BSL-1	Wheat
46.	ICAR-National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources New Delhi	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Sesame, Linseed
47.	ICAR-National Institute of Abiotic Stress Management, Baramati	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Soybean
48.	ICAR-National Research Centre for Banana, Tiruchirappalli	BSL-1	Banana
49.	ICAR-National Rice Research Institute, Cuttack	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Rice
50.	ICAR-Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore	BSL-1	Sugarcane
51.	ICAR-Vivekananda ParvatiyaKrishiAnushandhanSansthan, Almora	BSL-1	Maize
52.	Indian Institute of Science and Education and Research, Tirupati	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Rice, Tomato, Groundnut
53.	Indian Institute of Science Education & Research, Pune	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Potato
54.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Thiruvananthapuram	BSL-1	Rice
55.	Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Pea, Wheat
56.	Institute of Forest genetics and Tree Breeding, Coimbatore	BSL-1	Eucalyptus

57.	International Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, New Delhi	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Saffron, Cotton, Pigeon Pea, Rice, Rice bean, Tomato
58.	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, Patancheru	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Groundnut, Pearl millet, Pigeon pea, Chickpea, Sorghum, Foxtail millet
59.	ITC Life Sciences & Technology Centre, ITC Ltd., Bangalore	BSL-1	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , Soybean (<i>Glycine max</i>), Tobacco
60.	Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Tomato
61.	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Tomato, Rice
62.	Mahyco Private Limited, Mumbai	BSL-1	Rice
63.	Metahelix Life Sciences Ltd., Bangalore	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Maize
64.	Micro CRISPR Private Limited, Valsad	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Tomato, Wheat, Mustard, Rice, Soybean
65.	National Centre for Biological Sciences, Bangalore	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Rice
66.	National Institute for Plant Biotechnology, New Delhi	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Wheat, Mustard, Rice, Pigeon pea, Finger millet, Chickpea
67.	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Sorghum, Foxtail Millet, Wheat
68.	Rajagiri College of Social Sciences, Ernakulam	BSL-1	Foxtail millet
69.	Regional Centre for Biotechnology, Faridabad	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Rice, Chickpea
70.	Rubber Research Institute of India, Kottayam	BSL-1	Rubber
71.	Sharda University, Greater Noida	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Mustard
72.	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology of Kashmir, Srinagar	BSL-1	Apple
73.	Siksha 'O' Anusandhan university, Bhubaneswar	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Rice
74.	South Asian University, Delhi	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Rice
75.	SRM University, Kattankulathur	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Tobacco

76.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Rice, Tomato, Brinjal, Sesame
77.	Tata Institute for Genetics and Society, Bangalore	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Finger millet, Rice
78.	The Energy and Resource Institute, New Delhi	BSL-1	Potato, Mustard
79.	<i>University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore</i>	BSL-1	Potato
80.	University of Delhi North Campus, Delhi	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Mustard
81.	University of Delhi South Campus, New Delhi	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Tomato, Rice, Papaya, Mustard
82.	University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad	BSL-1 and BSL-2	Tomato

ANNUAL RECRUITMENT CALENDER

2882. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R.:

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

- (a) the year-wise details of the current vacancy status in Railway including the sanctioned posts, working strength and vacancies in safety-critical categories such as Loco Pilot, Assistant Loco Pilot, Station Master, Pointsman, Track Maintainer, Gangmen, Signal Maintainer and other Mechanical personnel;
- (b) the details of the timeline for filling these vacancies;
- (c) the manner in which the introduction of the annual recruitment calendar is expected to address delays and uncertainties in the recruitment process;
- (d) the measures being taken to ensure fair regional representation in railway recruitment particularly for States with comparatively lower selection rates; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to introduce specialized training programmes for newly recruited personnel to enhance their technical and operational competencies prior to deployment, if so, the details thereof?

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

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

Railways, being 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. 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 per Annual Calendar 2024 and 2025, recruitment of 1,20,579 vacancies has been taken up on Indian Railways including Zonal Railways and Production Units.

During January to December 2024, ten Centralized Employment Notifications (CENs) for 92,116 vacancies were notified for filling up of posts of Assistant Loco Pilots (ALPs), Technicians including Technician Grade-I Signal, Sub-Inspectors, Constables in Railway Protection Force (RPF), Junior Engineers (JEs)/ Depot Material Superintendent (DMS)/ Chemical & Metallurgical Assistant (CMA), Paramedical Categories, Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate-including Station Master), Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under-Graduate), Ministerial & Isolated Categories and Level-1 categories such as Assistants, Track Maintainers and Pointsman.

First stage/Single stage Computer Based Tests (CBTs) for 59,678 posts has been completed. Details are as under:

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Languages
1 st Stage CBT for the post of ALP (18,799 vacancies)	18,40,347	156	15
CBT for the post of Technician (14,298 vacancies - including Technician Grade-I Signal)	26,99,892	139	15
1 st Stage CBT for the post of JE/DMS/CMA (7,951 vacancies)	11,01,266	146	15
CBT for the post of RPF-SI (452 vacancies)	15,35,635	143	15
CBT for the post of RPF-Constable (4,208 vacancies)	45,30,288	147	15
CBT for Paramedical Categories (1,376 vacancies)	7,08,321	143	15
1 st Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate- including Station Master) (8,113 vacancies)	58,41,774	141	15
1 st Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under Graduate) (3,445 vacancies)	63,27,473	157	15
CBT for Ministerial & Isolated categories (1,036 vacancies)	4,46,013	139	15
Total Candidates	2,50,31,009		

2nd stage CBTs for the posts of ALP, JE/DMS/CMA and Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate) have also been completed. Details are as under:-

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Languages
2 nd Stage CBT for the post of ALP (18,799 vacancies)	2,66,363	112	15
2 nd Stage CBT for the post of JE/DMS/CMA (7,951 vacancies)	1,17,339	118	15
2 nd Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate) (8,113 vacancies)	1,21,931	129	15
Total Candidates	5,05,633		

Computer Based Aptitude Test (CBAT) for the post of ALP has also been completed. Details are as under:-

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Languages
CBAT for the post of ALP (18,799 vacancies)	1,32,044	84	2

CBT for 32,438 vacancies for level-1 categories has commenced from 27.11.2025 in 140 cities in 15 languages. Physical Efficiency Test (PET) for 4,208 vacancies of Constable (RPF) has been completed on 06.12.2025.

Panels for more than 23,000 candidates for various posts including the posts of Technicians, Junior Engineers, Paramedical Categories, Sub-Inspectors (RPF) and Assistant Loco Pilots have been finalized. Majority of them are in safety categories.

In addition, as per Annual Calendar for the year 2025, seven Centralized Employment Notifications (CENs) for 28,463 vacancies have also been issued.

Details are as under:-

S. No.	CEN No.	Post Name	No. of Vacancies notified	Month of Notification
1	01/2025	Assistant Loco Pilots	9,970	March 2025
2	02/2025	Technicians (including Technician Grade-I Signal)	6,238	June 2025
3	03/2025	Para-Medical Categories	434	July 2025
4	04/2025	Section Controllers	368	August 2025
5	05/2025	Junior Engineers/Depot Material Superintendent	2,585	October 2025
6	06/2025	Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate - including Station Master)	5,810	October 2025
7	07/2025	Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under-Graduate)	3,058	October 2025

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 2024-2025 is given as under:-

Period	Recruitments
2004-2005 to 2013-2014	4.11 lakh
2014-2015 to 2024-2025	5.08 lakh

Further, as system improvement, the Ministry of Railways has introduced a system of publishing the annual calendar from 2024 for recruitment to various categories of Group 'C' posts. The introduction of the annual calendar is benefitting 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

As safe train operation is the top most priority of Indian Railways, special emphasis is laid on training of employees. Detailed training modules including on Kavach system as per the prescribed periodicity are available for respective categories at initial and promotional stages along with refresher courses and 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 & 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 trainings, some other/special courses are also conducted by the Training Institutes i.e. Training for Frontline Staff in Soft Skills, Customer Care Training, Disaster Management Training, Accident Investigation Programme for all Supervisors, Investigation for derailment for JE/SSE (P.Way), Train Parting Programme for Drivers, Threat Perception and Emergency Response, Fire Fighting and First Aid Skills, Gender sensitization, Yoga and Meditation and other training etc.

BUDGET/EXPENDITURE FOR INSTALLATION OF WI-FI AND CCTV

CAMERAS

2883. SHRI ABU TAHER KHAN:

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

- (a) the details of budget and expenditure incurred by the Railways to install and operate Wi-Fi, CCTV cameras and related technologies, year-wise;
- (b) the details of the component of this expenditure in relation to the Operating Ratio of the Railways;

(c) whether people gaining access to Wi-Fi are required to give personal details and if so, the initiatives taken/proposed to ensure security of data; and

(d) the details of data breaches recorded/complaints received for the same during the last year?

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

(a) to (d): Almost all railway stations across Indian Railways have 4G/5G coverage provided by the Telecom Service Providers. These networks are also being utilized by passengers for data connectivity resulting in enhanced passenger experience.

Besides the above, free Wi-Fi services have been provided at 6117 Railway Stations across Indian Railways. No separate funds have been sanctioned by Ministry of Railways on these Wi-Fi services at Railway stations.

There is no personal information asked to access Wi-Fi service provided at the Railway Stations except the mobile number used for OTP. Appropriate action is taken promptly by railway administration whenever there are any issues with regard to working of Wi-Fi facility at stations.

The installation of CCTV cameras at stations and coaches is an ongoing process. So far, CCTV Surveillance system has been provided at 1731 stations and 11,953 coaches for ensuring safe and secure journey to railway passengers. CCTV Surveillance System are provided and charged under capital expenditure.

**DISTRICT-WISE NUMBER OF POST OFFICES FUNCTIONING IN
KARNATAKA**

2884. SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed or compiled data on the role of post offices in promoting financial inclusion and rural economic development in Karnataka and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the district-wise number of post offices functioning in Karnataka including those operating under the Core Banking Solution (CBS);
- (c) the number of India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) accounts opened and the volume of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) transactions facilitated through post offices in the State during the last five years;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen last-mile delivery and improve e-commerce connectivity through post offices in rural Karnataka; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to expand citizen-centric and digital banking services in post offices of Karnataka and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): The post offices in Karnataka complemented by India Post Payments Bank promotes financial inclusion and rural economic development as per Government policies and guidelines issued from time to time.

(b): The district-wise number of post offices functioning in Karnataka Circle is enclosed as **Statement**. All post offices are operating under Core Banking Solution (CBS).

(c): The number of India Post Payments Bank accounts opened during the last five years is 48.5 lakhs. The volume of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) transactions facilitated through post offices in the State during the last five years is 23.05 Crores, with a value of ₹ 28,387.35 Crores.

(d): The steps taken by the Government to strengthen last-mile delivery and improve e-commerce connectivity through post offices in rural Karnataka are as follows.

(i) Last mile delivery strengthened by connecting rural Post Offices through Departmental and Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC) Mail Motor Service (MMS) schedules and monitoring of mail delivery by Mail Monitoring Unit, to ensure timely and quality delivery in Karnataka.

(ii) Operationalization of a dedicated All India Postal Road Transport Network connecting all states and Parcel Hubs to ensure safe, secure and time bound transmission of parcels.

(iii) Rationalization of Processing hubs and provisioning of direct bagging to destination hub, resulting in reduced handling time and improved transit performance.

(iv) Setup of Nodal Delivery Centres for exclusive expeditious last mile delivery of parcels.

(v) Technology enabled delivery enhancements, including OTP-based delivery, delivery through mobile applications in rural areas to ensure secure, trackable, and citizen-centric services.

(vi) Establishment of Parcel Packaging units at major Post Offices to provide standardized high quality packaging material.

(e): Citizen-centric services already available through post offices are promoted through Dak Chaupals. Dak Community Development Programme (DCDP) events and melas and are enhanced as planned from time to time. Digital banking service is available through the post offices counters and at doorstep through India Post Payments Bank.

STATEMENT

The district-wise number of post offices functioning in Karnataka Circle

S. No.	District	Number of Post Offices Available as on 30.11.2025
1	Belagavi	721
2	Bagalkot	328
3	Vijayapura	399
4	Kalaburagi	428
5	Bidar	299
6	Raichur	290
7	Koppal	220
8	Gadag	168
9	Dharwada	208
10	Uttara Kannada	485
11	Haveri	257
12	Ballari	202
13	Chitradurga	321
14	Davanagere	261
15	Shivamogga	360
16	Udupi	328
17	Chikkamagaluru	303
18	Tumakuru	566

19	Kolar	222
20	Bengaluru (Urban)	280
21	Bengaluru (Rural)	131
22	Mandya	353
23	Hassan	416
24	Dakshin Kannada	474
25	Kodagu	213
26	Mysuru	393
27	Chamarajanagara	205
28	Chikkaballapura	199
29	Ramanagara	183
30	Yadgiri	202
31	Vijayanagara	247
Total		9662

HUNGER DEATH

2885. SHRI DEEPAK ADHIKARI (DEV):

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

(a) the details of the number of hunger deaths recorded during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the number of deaths recorded due to lack of Aadhaar card to access foodgrains from Public Distribution System, State-wise

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

(a) to (b): No State Government/ UT Administration has reported any incident of hunger death including due to lack of Aadhaar card to access foodgrains from Public Distribution System during the last three years.

पठानकोट-जोगिंदर नगर बड़ी रेल लाइन

2886. डॉ. राजीव भारद्वाज:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का पठानकोट-जोगिंदर नगर छोटी रेल लाइन को बड़ी रेल लाइन में परिवर्तित करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या उक्त रेल लाइन को जोगिंदर नगर से मंडी तक बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): मौजूदा पठानकोट जोगिंदर नगर-छोटी आमान रेल लाइन (200 कि.मी.) के आमान परिवर्तन का सर्वेक्षण स्वीकृत कर दिया गया है और विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने हेतु सर्वेक्षण कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

जोगिंदर नगर - मंडी (57 कि.मी.) नई रेल लाइन का सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा किया गया है। उक्त परियोजना में कम यातायात का अनुमान था।

रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा बिलासपुर- मंडी - मनाली - लेह नई लाइन को सामरिक लाइन के रूप में चिह्नित किया गया है। सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो चुका है और विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई है। यह परियोजना हिमालय के कठिन इलाके से गुजरती है, जो भूवैज्ञानिक अनिश्चितताओं और कई समस्याओं से भरा हुआ है। परियोजना की कुल लंबाई 489 किलोमीटर है जिसमें 270 किलोमीटर लंबी सुरंगें भी शामिल हैं। विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट के अनुसार परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 1,31,000 करोड़ रुपए है।

विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के पश्चात, परियोजना की स्वीकृति हेतु संबंधित राज्य सरकारों समेत विभिन्न हितधारकों से परामर्श और नीति आयोग, वित्त मंत्रालय आदि से आवश्यक

अनुमोदन वांछित होता है। परियोजनाओं की स्वीकृति एक सतत एवं गतिशील प्रक्रिया है, अतः कोई सटीक समय-सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती।

किसी भी रेल परियोजना की मंजूरी कई मानदंडों/कारकों पर निर्भर करती है, जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :

- अनुमानित यातायात पूर्वानुमान और प्रस्तावित मार्ग की लाभप्रदता
- परियोजना द्वारा प्रदान की गई आरंभिक और अंतिम स्थान संपर्कता
- अनुपलब्ध कड़ियों को जोड़ना और अतिरिक्त मार्ग प्रदान करना
- संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों का विस्तार
- राज्य सरकारों/केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/जनप्रतिनिधियों द्वारा उठाई गई मांगें
- रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक आवश्यकताएँ
- सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व
- निधियों की समग्र उपलब्धता

BHARATNET IMPLEMENTATION IN KARNATAKA

2887. SHRI M. MALLESH BABU:

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

(a) the year-wise details of BharatNet implementation in Karnataka since its inception including total kilometres of optical fibre cable laid, number of Gram Panchayats connected, funds sanctioned, funds released, expenditure incurred and the present status of operationalisation;

(b) the details of the number of districts and villages in Karnataka covered under the Digital India and Common Service Centre (CSC) Programme since 2014-15, details thereof;

(c) the current status of 4G and 5G mobile network coverage in Karnataka, including total number of towers installed and locations where coverage gaps remain as well as Central funding released to BSNL;

(d) the year-wise data on postal infrastructure modernisation in Karnataka including post offices computerised, connected under Core Banking Solution (CBS); and

(e) the year-wise statistics of revenue collected from telecom and postal services in Karnataka since 2004-05?

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

(a): Year wise details of GPs made service ready, OFC laid (km) and fund disbursed for BharatNet in Karnataka since its inception is available on Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) website (<https://usof.gov.in/en/parliament-questions>). As on 30.11.2025, 6084 Gram Panchayats (GPs) are Service-Ready and 14,217 KM of Optical Fibre Cable has been laid under BharatNet in Karnataka.

(b): State and district wise details of CSCs are available on the website <https://csc.gov.in/>

(c): The number of 4G and 5G BTSs in Karnataka are 1,21,301 and 34,024 respectively and 4G mobile coverage is available in 29,818 villages out of 29,209 in Karnataka. Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) has disbursed fund of Rs. 316.35 crores to Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) for mobile projects in Karnataka.

(d): All departmental post offices in Karnataka Circle have been computerized. Year-wise number of post offices connected to Core Banking Solution (CBS) is available on Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) website (<https://usof.gov.in/en/parliament-questions>).

(e): Year-wise statistics of revenue collected from telecom services and postal services in Karnataka are available on Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) website (<https://usof.gov.in/en/parliament-questions>).

सौर आधारित कृषि पंप

2888. श्री नीरज मौर्य:

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

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में, विशेषकर आंवला लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में प्रधानमंत्री किसान ऊर्जा सुरक्षा एवं उत्थान महाभियान (पीएम-कुसुम) के अंतर्गत सौर ऊर्जा आधारित कृषि पंपों, सौर संयंत्रों और वितरित ऊर्जा अवसंरचना को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विशेष लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन क्षेत्रों में संस्वीकृत और चल रही परियोजनाओं की संख्या, संस्थापित क्षमता, लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या और संभावित ऊर्जा उत्पादन का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कृषिगत आय में वृद्धि करने के लिए कृषि पंपों के सौर में परिवर्तन, ग्रिड से जुड़े सौर संयंत्रों और खरीद दरों में सुधार जैसे कदम उठाए हैं; और

(घ) पीएम-कुसुम के कारगर कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य सरकार और डिस्कॉम के साथ समन्वय, वित्तीय सहायता और आगामी कार्य योजना हेतु क्या प्रावधान किए गए हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): पीएम कुसुम योजना एक मांग-आधारित योजना है और राज्य द्वारा रखी गई मांग और हासिल की गई उपलब्धियों के आधार पर क्षमताओं का आवंटन किया जाता है। इस योजना के तीन निम्नलिखित घटक हैं:

- (i) घटक 'A': किसानों द्वारा अपनी भूमि पर 10,000 मेगावाट विकेन्द्रीकृत ग्राउंड/स्टिल्ट माउंटेड ग्रिड कनेक्टेड सौर या अन्य नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा आधारित विद्युत संयंत्रों की स्थापना;
- (ii) घटक 'B': 14 लाख स्टैंडअलोन ऑफ-ग्रिड सौर कृषि पंपों की स्थापना; और
- (iii) घटक 'C': फीडर स्तर सोलराइजेशन (FLS) सहित 35 लाख मौजूदा ग्रिड कनेक्टेड कृषि पंपों का सौरीकरण।

राज्य कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों (एसआईए) को जिला स्तर पर लाभार्थी चयन और योजना के आगामी कार्यान्वयन की शक्तियां प्रदान की गई हैं। मंत्रालय इस योजना के अंतर्गत निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों/जिलों के लिए विशेष लक्ष्य आबंटित नहीं करता है। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य द्वारा रखी गई मांग के अनुसार, मंत्रालय ने राज्य को निम्नलिखित मात्रा आवंटित की है और दिनांक 30.11.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, राज्यों द्वारा दर्शाई गई प्रगति इस प्रकार है:

	स्वीकृत	स्थापित/सौरीकृत
घटक A (मेगावाट)	1	1
घटक B (पंपों की संख्या)	1,07,266	66,558
घटक C (पंपों की संख्या)	3,82,000	5,858

बरेली और बदायूं जिलों का कुछ हिस्सा आंवला लोकसभा क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आता है और उत्तर प्रदेश के एसआईए द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, इन जिलों में योजना के घटक B के तहत 2218 सौर पंप स्थापित किए गए हैं और 345 ग्रिड से जुड़े पंपों को सौरीकृत किया गया है।

किसान राजस्व उत्पन्न करने के लिए सौर विद्युत संयंत्रों की स्थापना हेतु अपनी भूमि पट्टे पर भी दे सकते हैं।

(घ): राज्यों के साथ प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन और समन्वय सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वयन करने वाले राज्यों/एसआईए के साथ समय-समय पर समीक्षा और मार्गदर्शन बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं। मंत्रालय पूरे देश में कई समीक्षा बैठकें, क्षमता निर्माण कार्यशालाएं और जन जागरूकता कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है, जिनमें से नवीनतम इस प्रकार हैं:

- जनवरी 2025 के दौरान आरई पर क्षेत्रीय कार्यशालाएं (एक मुंबई में, दूसरी जयपुर में) आयोजित की गईं।
- फरवरी 2025 के दौरान मुंबई में बैंकर्स कॉन्क्लेव 2025 का आयोजन किया गया।
- जून 2025 के दौरान नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा पर क्षेत्रीय कार्यशालाएं (विशाखापत्तनम) आयोजित की गईं।
- सितंबर 2025 (दिल्ली) के दौरान माननीय मंत्री द्वारा राज्यों के साथ समीक्षा बैठक आयोजित की गईं।
- सेवा पर्व (17 सितंबर - 2 अक्टूबर 2025) के दौरान क्षमता निर्माण कार्यशालाएं आयोजित की गईं।
- अक्टूबर 2025 के दौरान पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के लिए क्षेत्रीय कार्यशालाएं (गुवाहाटी) आयोजित की गईं।

इस योजना के अंतर्गत प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

पीएम-कुसुम योजना के अंतर्गत पात्र वित्तीय सहायता का विवरण

घटक	उपलब्ध वित्तीय सहायता

घटक A	डिस्कॉर्मो को पांच वर्षों के लिए 40 पैसे/KWh की दर से या 6.60 लाख रुपये/MW/वर्ष, जो भी कम हो, को खरीद आधारित प्रोत्साहन (PBI) प्रदान किया जाता है। इस घटक के तहत कोई CFA नहीं दिया जाता।
घटक B घटक C (व्यक्तिगत पंप सौरकरण)	○ नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी बेंचमार्क लागत का 30% अथवा निविदा में प्राप्त प्रणालियों के मूल्य, जो भी कम हो, CFA प्रदान किया जाता है। ○ तथापि, सिक्किम सहित पूर्वोत्तर राज्य, जम्मू और कश्मीर, लद्दाख, हिमाचल प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड, लक्षद्वीप और अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह में, नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी बेंचमार्क लागत का 50 प्रतिशत या निविदा में प्राप्त प्रणालियों की कीमतें, जो भी कम हो, CFA प्रदान किया जाता है। ○ इसके अलावा, संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को कम से कम 30% वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करनी होगी। शेष लागत का योगदान लाभार्थी द्वारा किया जाना है। पीएम कुसुम योजना के घटक बी और घटक सी (IPS) को भी राज्य के 30% हिस्से के बिना कार्यान्वित किया जा सकता है। केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता 30 प्रतिशत बनी रहेगी और शेष 70 प्रतिशत किसान द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा।
घटक C (फीडर स्तर सौरीकरण)	कृषि फीडर सौरीकरण के लिए, 1.05 करोड़ रुपये प्रति मेगावाट (पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र/पहाड़ी/द्वीपों के लिए 1.75 करोड़ रुपये प्रति मेगावाट) का सीएफए प्रदान किया जाता है। प्रतिभागी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र से वित्तीय सहायता की कोई अनिवार्य आवश्यकता नहीं है। फीडर सोलराइजेशन को कैपेक्स या रेस्कू मोड में लागू किया जा सकता है।

RAIL LINE EXTENSION AND BUDGET ALLOCATION

2889. DR. SHARMILA SARKAR:

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

(a) the details of the allocation of railway budget across States and as a percentage of the total budget since 2014, Year, State and zone-wise;

(b) the details of the rail line extensions carried out since 2014, year and State-wise; and

(c) the details of the number of Road Over Bridge (ROB) constructed since 2014, year and State-wise?

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

(a) to (c): Railway projects are surveyed /sanctioned/executed Zonal Railway wise and not State-wise /District wise as the Railway projects may span across State/district boundaries.

Railway wise details of projects, budget, earnings and expenditure are available on website of Indian Railways.

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
2014-25	34,428 Km	8.57 Km/day (more than 2 times)

As on 01.04.2025, across Indian Railways, 431 Railway infrastructure projects (154 New Line, 33 Gauge Conversion and 244 Doubling) of total length 35,966 Km, costing approx. `6.75 lakh crore are sanctioned. The summary is as under:

Category	No of Projects	Total Length NL/GC/DL (km)	Length Commissioned till Mar'25 (Km)	Total Exp upto Mar'25 (₹ in Cr)
New Lines	154	16,142	3,036	1,45,318
Gauge Conversion	33	4,180	2,997	22,753
Doubling/Multitracking	244	15,644	6,736	1,22,858
Total	431	35,966	12,769	2,90,929

Completion of Railway project/s depends on various factors which include the following:

- Land acquisition
- Forest clearance
- Shifting of infringing utilities
- Statutory clearances from various authorities
- Geological and topographical conditions of area
- Law and order situation in the area of project site
- Number of working months in a year for particular project site etc.

All these factors affect the completion time and cost of the project/s.

ROB/RUBs

Sanctioning and execution of works of Road Over Bridges/ Road Under Bridges (ROBs/RUBs) is a continuous and ongoing process on Indian Railways. Such works are prioritized and taken up on the basis of its impact on safety and mobility in train operations and impact on road users.

Nos. of ROBs/ RUBs constructed on Indian Railways during the period 2004-14 vis a vis 2014-25 (Oct'25) is as under:

Period	ROBs/ RUBs constructed
2004-14	4,148 Nos.
2014-25 (Oct'25)	13,653 Nos.

As on 01.11.2025, 4,689 No. ROB/RUBs are sanctioned at cost of ₹1,11,583 Crore on Indian Railways which are at various stages of planning and execution.

Completion & commissioning of ROB/RUB works depends on various factors like cooperation of State Governments in giving consent for closure of Level Crossing (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.

FOOD SECURITY

2890. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has been ensuring better food security since 1947 onwards to till date as per the demands of the State of Telangana and if so, the details thereof including the steps taken by the Government in this regard;
- (b) whether sustainable food systems and boosting food and nutrition security are another critical pillar of focus for encouraging sustainability efforts and if so, the details thereof including the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether myriad factors including the impact of extreme weather events have exacerbated the global food crisis and if so, the details thereof including the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the use of technology and other digital tools in promoting sustainable agricultural practices, reducing waste and ensuring equitable access to nutritious food for all would be imperative; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b): The Central Government has progressively strengthened food security through increased foodgrain production, procurement and buffer stocking. Though the food security at the household level was being addressed by the Government from long through the Public Distribution System and the Targeted Public Distribution System, the enactment of the National Food Security Act, (NFSA) 2013 on July 5, 2013 marks a paradigm shift in the approach to food security from welfare to rights-based approach. The Act legally entitles upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population to receive free of cost foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System.

The Act provides for food and nutritional security in the human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to an adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity, in all States/UTs including

Telangana. Food security, through attainment of self-sufficiency in food grains production in the country boost the agricultural sector thereby enhancing the economic growth and resultant reduction in poverty levels.

To improve the level of nutrition among the targeted beneficiaries covered under the NFSA, all the States/UTs have been advised to procure millets and distribute to NFSA beneficiaries as per local consumption preferences and as per guidelines issued by the Central Government from time to time.

(c): The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is implementing the National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) project to assess climate change impacts on agriculture and district-level risk and vulnerability. Assessments have been completed for 651 agricultural districts as per Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) protocols, identifying 310 vulnerable districts, including 109 very highly and 201 highly vulnerable. To enhance farmers' resilience, climate-resilient technologies such as improved rice and wheat cultivation practices, stress-tolerant crop varieties and in-situ residue management are being demonstrated through Krishi Vigyan Kendras in 151 districts covering 448 Climate Resilient Villages. Capacity building through village-level seed banks, community nurseries, crop demonstrations and training under the Agricultural Technology Management Agency is undertaken, along with technical support to additional vulnerable districts. These interventions have improved farmer capacity, crop yields and socio-economic outcomes. Complementary schemes under the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture, including Per Drop More Crop, Rainfed Area Development, Soil

Health and Fertility, horticulture, agroforestry and bamboo missions, and crop insurance schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme further promote sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture. ICAR has also released 2,900 crop varieties during 2014–2024, of which 2,661 are tolerant to biotic and/or abiotic stresses.

(d) and (e): The Government has developed several digital platforms and mobile applications to strengthen dissemination of agricultural information, advisory services and scheme delivery. Key initiatives include the Unified Portal for Agricultural Statistics (UPAg) for near real-time crop and market data; Krishi Mapper for geo-tagging farmlands and monitoring scheme implementation; Drought Portal for objective drought assessment; YES-TECH for technology-based yield estimation; and WINDS for hyper-local weather data to support advisories, insurance and disaster management. Platforms such as e-NAM, PM-KISAN portal and app, AGMARKNET and Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) enable digital marketing, Direct Benefit Transfer and infrastructure financing. HORTNET under MIDH and the Soil Health Card Portal ensure transparent assistance and soil fertility management. Advisory and insurance support is provided through Kisan Suvidha, National Crop Insurance Portal and AIDE app under PMFBY. The Digital Agriculture Mission aims to build Digital Public Infrastructure through AgriStack and related systems, while AI-based tools such as Kisan e-Mitra, National Pest Surveillance System and Krishi Saathi enhance farmer-centric advisory and extension services.

**SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SCHEMES, RESEARCH COLLABORATION
AND STARTUP PROMOTION IN VELLORE REGION**

2891. SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:

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

- (a) the details of the schemes/programs implemented in Vellore, Katpadi, K.V. Kuppam, Gudiyattam, Vaniyambadi and Ambur under the aegis of Ministry of Science and Technology;
- (b) whether local colleges collaborate with national research labs in association with the department of Science and Technology and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the effective measures taken by the Government to promote tech startups in Vellore Lok Sabha Constituency?

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 Ministry of Science and Technology, through its constituent Departments—namely the Department of Science and **Technology** (DST), Department of Biotechnology (DBT) and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)—has been implementing Central Sector schemes to promote

research and development, infrastructure strengthening, skill development, technology deployment, and innovation-led entrepreneurship. These schemes are not state or district specific. However, institutions and individuals from the Vellore region have been availing benefits under various schemes such as:

- Under the Fund for Improvement of S&T Infrastructure (FIST) scheme, DST has supported VIT University and Thiruvalluvar University of Vellore, for upgradation of their research laboratories, to promote multidisciplinary research and innovation and to train the manpower.
- Under Promotion of University Research and Scientific Excellence (PURSE) scheme of DST, VIT University has received support to undertake mission-oriented research aligned with national priorities, contributing to high-quality research output.
- Through State Science and Technology Programme (SSTP) of DST, an Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Cell has been established at Thiruvalluvar University, Vellore, through the Patent Information Centre of the Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology. This initiative facilitates patent awareness, IPR filing support and innovation protection for researchers, students and entrepreneurs in the region.
- Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has supported a significant number of biomedical, diagnostic, therapeutic and digital health research projects at premier institutions such as Christian Medical College, VIT University, C. Abdul Hakeem College, Sri Narayani Hospital and Research Centre,

and the Centre for Stem Cell Research, Vellore. These projects encompass translational research, clinical applications, and advanced biotechnology development, thereby contributing to improved healthcare outcomes and the advancement of scientific knowledge.

- Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, through CSIR–Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI), Chennai, has implemented several skill development, training and technology transfer programmes benefiting participants from Vellore, Katpadi, K.V. Kuppam, Gudiyattam, Vaniyambadi and Ambur. These initiatives include diploma programmes, short-term skill enhancement courses, consultancy projects and technology licensing in the leather sector, thereby supporting employment generation and strengthening regional industrial clusters.

(b): With the support of the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Vellore Institute of Technology (VIT) and Christian Medical College (CMC), Vellore, have undertaken collaborative and translational research projects in partnership with leading national research laboratories, addressing critical scientific and technological challenges aligned with national priorities. Following are some of the notable collaborative projects supported by DST:

- Through the Advanced Manufacturing Technologies (AMT) program, VIT University has collaborated with International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials (ARCI), Hyderabad to design and develop surface engineered solutions to enhance corrosion resistance of the solar energy storage container.

- Through Therapeutic Chemicals-Rare/Orphan Diseases program, CMC, Vellore has collaborated with Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI) a constituent laboratory of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) to focus on developing cost-effective, greener synthesis routes for development of Nitisinone from basic materials for treatment of rare and orphan diseases.

(c): The Government has taken several effective measures to promote technology-based start-ups and innovation-driven entrepreneurship in Vellore through national-level initiatives. These measures focus on strengthening incubation infrastructure, providing early-stage funding, enabling industry–academia collaboration and supporting regulatory compliance.

Key initiatives and interventions include:

- Department of Biotechnology (DBT), through its Public Sector Undertaking Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) has established a Technology Business Incubator at VIT University, Vellore, under the BioNEST programme. This incubator provides comprehensive support including infrastructure, mentorship, funding access and regulatory guidance.
- Through Small Business Innovation Research Initiative (SBIRI) scheme, DBT's BIRAC has supported C. Abdul Hakeem College, Melvisharam, Vellore, to establish a Regulatory Affairs and Policy Advocacy (RAPA) unit

to assist startups in navigating regulatory and policy requirements in Public–Private Partnership mode.

- DST through National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovations (NIDHI) scheme, has established a Technology Business Incubator (TBI) at VIT University, Vellore for providing incubation support to the innovators and start-ups working to convert their idea into products through technical and business mentoring, IP legal support and access to scientific infrastructure. Through VITTBI a number of start-up promotion programs such as NIDHI PRAYAS (for idea to proof of concept grants) and NIDHI Seed Support Program (NIDHI-Seed Support Program: for providing seed funding) are being implemented.

TRP MANIPULATION BY REGIONAL NEWS CHANNEL IN KERALA

2892. ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the recent reports regarding a prominent television news channel in Kerala allegedly bribing officials of the Broadcast Audience Research Council (BARC) to manipulate Television Rating Points (TRP) including the alleged routing of funds through cryptocurrency in order to evade detection to inflate viewership ratings and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether any forensic audit/high level inquiry/investigation has been initiated by BARC or the Central Agencies/Government into this matter and if so, the details thereof along with reports received from the State Police regarding these irregularities, if any;
- (c) whether the Government is aware of the reported background that the promoters/owners of the said channel have previously been involved in several cases of financial fraud or regulatory violations and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to take strict and exemplary action including prosecution against BARC officials implicated in the scam and suspend or revoke the uplinking/downlinking permission of the concerned channel immediately to restore the integrity of the rating ecosystem; and
- (e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure the transparency and integrity of the audience measurement system and to prevent such malpractices in regional markets?

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 Ministry has taken note of the recent media reports alleging that a television channel was engaged in manipulation of television ratings by bribing an employee of the M/s Broadcast Audience Research Council (BARC) India.

In view of the allegations, a preliminary report, including details of action taken on the FIR reportedly filed in the matter, has been sought from the DGP, Kerala Police.

Television rating in India

Television ratings in India are governed by the Policy Guidelines for Television Rating Agencies in India, 2014. The guidelines mandate rating agencies to maintain secrecy and privacy of panel homes and ensure a transparent, fair and accountable audience measurement system.

With a view to further strength the integrity and transparency of the rating ecosystem, the Government issued draft amendments to the said Policy Guidelines on 2.07.2025 for public consultation.

The proposed amendments aim to promote fair competition, enhance accuracy and representativeness of ratings data, and reflect evolving media consumption patterns across regions.

After examining stakeholder inputs, a revised draft amendment was published on 06.11.2025 for further consultation.

The Government continues to closely monitor developments to ensure the credibility and integrity of the television audience measurement system.

DOMESTIC COAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORT

2893. SHRI BALRAM NAIK PORIKA:

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

(a) the details of domestic coal production in the country during the last two years along with the total production achieved against the set target, month-wise;

(b) the details of coal imports by the power sector and non-power sectors including steel, cement and other industries during the same period along with the total imports against the projected requirements, month-wise;

(c) whether the Government has declared the country as having a surplus status in coal production and if so, the details of basis and parameters used for such declaration;

(d) the reasons for the continued high levels of coal imports by the power and non-power sectors despite the declared surplus status including any sector-specific factors such as quality mismatches, logistical challenges or demand surges; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce import dependence in coming years?

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

(a): The details of domestic coal production in the country during the last two years against the set target is as under:

[Figures in Million Tonnes]

Year	Annual Plan Target	Production Achieved
FY 2023-24	1012	997.826
FY 2024-25	1080	1047.523

The month-wise domestic coal production during the last two years is as under:

[Figures in Million Tonnes]

Month	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
April	73.424	78.704
May	76.412	83.968

June	73.927	84.802
July	69.580	73.964
August	67.754	62.656
September	67.259	68.859
October	78.572	84.599
November	84.560	90.762
December	92.988	97.952
January	100.068	104.432
February	96.606	98.304
March	116.676	118.520
Total	997.826	1047.523

(b): The details of coal imports by the power sector and non-power sectors (including steel, cement and other industries) during the last two years is as under:

[Figures in Million Tonnes]

Year	Power Sector		Non Power Sector	Total
	DCB*	ICB#	(including steel, cement and other industries)	
FY 2023-24	23.92	41.8	198.8	264.52
FY 2024-25	14.02	48.55	181.06	243.63

* DCB - Domestic coal based power plants for blending purpose

ICB - Imported coal based power plants (designed on imported coal)

The month-wise coal imported during the last two years is as under:

[Figures in Million Tonnes]

Month	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
April	20.015	22.416
May	27.905	25.035
June	22.947	21.086
July	18.815	21.809
August	19.130	20.689
September	18.970	18.327
October	26.392	19.866
November	23.451	18.738
December	22.565	15.290
January	20.996	22.209

February	21.381	17.860
March	21.964	20.298

(c): The country is moving towards a coal Atmanirbharta scenario. The coal stocks at the domestic coal based thermal power plants end as on 30.11.2025 was 50.52 MT as compared to 36.58 MT on the same day of last year with an increase of 38.11%. At the present level of actual consumption, this stock is sufficient for 23 days (2.17 MT/day consumption). The coal stocks at pit head end have also increased over the time. Pit-head stock of CIL and SCCL as on 30.11.2025 was 89.95 MT as compared to 71.84 MT of the same day of last year with an increase of 25.21%.

(d): As per the current import policy, coal is kept under Open General License (OGL) and consumers are free to import coal from the source of their choice as per their contractual prices on payment of applicable duty. At present, most of the requirement of coal in the country is met through domestic production, however some high-grade coal like coking coal and low ash thermal coal is imported mainly by steel industry and imported coal based (ICB) power plants as per their requirements. India's import of coal is owing to various factors, including less reserves of coking coal and its quality.

(e): The steps taken by the Government to encourage use of domestically produced coal and to reduce coal import dependency are as under:

- I. The Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) has been increased upto 100% of the normative requirement, in the cases where the ACQ was either reduced to 90% of normative requirement (non-coastal power plants) or

where the ACQ was reduced to 70% of normative requirement (coastal power plants). Increase in the ACQ would result in more domestic coal supplies, thereby, reducing the import dependency.

- II. Vide amendment to the Non-Regulated Sector (NRS) linkage auction policy introduced in 2020, the tenure of coking coal linkages in the NRS linkage auction has been revised for a period upto 30 years. Increase in tenure of coking coal linkages in the NRS linkage auction for a period upto 30 years is expected to have a positive impact towards coal imports substitution.
- III. Government decided in 2022 that coal to meet the full Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) requirement of all the existing linkage holders of Power Sector shall be made available by the coal companies irrespective of the trigger level and ACQ levels. This decision of the Government of meeting the full PPA requirement of the linkage holders of the Power Sector is expected to reduce dependence on imports.
- IV. A new sub-sector 'Steel using Coking coal through WDO route' has been created in March, 2024 under the NRS linkage auctions which will lead to increase in the domestic coking coal consumption and also increase availability of washed coking coal in the country, thereby, reducing coking coal imports.
- V. Coking Coal Mission has been launched to enhance coking coal supply to the Steel Sector to reduce imports of coking coal. Initiatives have been taken to enhance coking coal production.

- VI. Imported Coal Based (ICB) Plants have been allowed to secure coal under the Revised SHAKTI Policy, 2025. The coal availability for ICB Plants under this Policy is expected to reduce dependence of these ICB plants on imported coal.
- VII. Existing Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) holders have been allowed to secure coal under the Revised SHAKTI Policy, 2025 after procuring 100% of the ACQ coal under existing FSA. Coal availability beyond the ACQ to existing FSA holders will benefit the power producers to meet the full requirement of the power plants.

PENDING RAILWAY PROJECTS IN TAMIL NADU

2894. SHRI A. RAJA:

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

- (a) the details of the pending railway projects in the State of Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the details of the sanctioned cost and the funds released during the last three years and the current year for these pending railway projects;
- (c) the estimated timeline for completion of these pending railway projects; and
- (d) whether the Railways has received proposals for railway projects from the public representatives from Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Railways in this regard?

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

(a) to (d): Budget allocation in the recent years has increased significantly. Budget allocation for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu is as under:

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹879 crore/year
2025-26	₹ 6,626 crore (more than 7.5 times)

As on 01.04.2025, 15 projects (09 new line, 03 gauge conversion and 03 doubling) of 1,700 km length, costing ₹22,808 crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu, are sanctioned. The summary is as under:-

Category	No. of sanctioned projects	Total Length (in km)	Length Commissioned upto Mar'25 (in km)	Expenditure upto Mar' 25 (₹ in Cr.)
New Line	9	812	24	1,337
Gauge Conversion	3	748	604	3,471
Doubling /Multitracking	3	140	37	2,783
Total	15	1,700	665	7,591

Details of some of the recently completed projects falling fully/partly in Tamil Nadu are as under:

S.N.	Project	Cost (₹ in Crores)
1	Dindigal-Palani-Pollachi gauge conversion (121 km)	610
2	Pollachi-Palghat gauge conversion (56 km)	350
3	Pollachi-Podhanur gauge conversion (40 km)	400
4	Quilon-Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur gauge conversion (357 km)	1,122
5	Mayiladuturai - Thiruvarur - Karaikkudi gauge conversion (187 km)	1,338
6	Madurai-Bodiyakannur gauge conversion (90 km)	593
7	Chengalpattu-Villupuram doubling (102 km)	670
8	Tiruvallur-Arakkonam 4th line (27 km)	83
9	Chennai Central-Basin Bridge doubling (2 km)	31

10	Thanjavur-Ponmalai doubling (48 km)	370
11	Villupuram-Dindigul doubling (273 km)	2,000
12	Chennai Beach-Korukkupet 3rd line (5 km)	168
13	Chennai Beach-Attipattu 4th line (22 km)	293
14	Omalur-Metturdam Patch doubling (29 km)	327
15	Chengalpattu - Villupuram and Tambaram-Chengalpattu-3rd line (133 km)	1,122
16	Salem-Magnesite Junction-Omalur doubling (11 km)	115
17	Madurai- Maniyachi-Tuticorin doubling (160 km)	1,891
18	Maniyachi-Nagercoil doubling (102 km)	1,752
19	Chennai Beach-Chennai Egmore doubling (4 km)	272
20	Karaikal-Peralam new line (23 km)	373
21	Northern End Port connectivity to Karaikal Port (1 km)	18

Some of the projects falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu which have been taken up are as under:

S.N	Project	Cost (₹ in Crores)
1	Tindivanam-Nagari new line (184 km)	3,631
2	Morappur-Dharmapuri new line (36 km)	359
3	Nagapattinam-Tiruturaipundi new line (43 km)	742
4	Trivandrum-Kanyakumari doubling (87 km)	3,785
5	Arakkonam yard 3rd & 4th line (6 km)	98

In last three years i.e. 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and current financial year 2025-26, 28 surveys (05 new line and 23 doubling) covering a total length of 2,493 km has been sanctioned falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu.

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

Total Land required for Projects in Tamil Nadu	4,326 ha
Land Acquired	1,052 ha (24%)
Balance Land to be acquired	3,274 ha (76%)

Support of the Government of Tamil Nadu is needed to expedite the land acquisition.

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

SN	Name of the project	Total land required (in ha)	Land acquired (in ha)	Balance Land to be acquired (in ha)
1.	Tindivanam-Tiruvannamalai new line (71 km)	276	33	243
2.	Attiputtu-Puttur new line (88 km)	189	0	189
3.	Morappur-Dharmapuri new line (36 km)	92	45	47
4.	Mannargudi-Pattukkottai new line (41 km)	196	0	196
5.	Thanjavur-Pattukottai new line (52 km)	152	0	152

Further, Rameshwaram – Dhanushkodi new line (18 km) was sanctioned at a cost of ₹734 Cr. The Foundation Stone of the project was laid on 01.03.2019. However, the project could not be started because the land acquisition has not been undertaken by the State Govt. of Tamil Nadu.

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

Proposals/requests/suggestions/representations, both formal and informal for Railway projects/Works across the country are received on the basis of demands raised by State Governments, Members of Parliament, Ministries of Central Government, elected representatives, Railways' own requirements, organizations/rail users etc. at various levels including Railway Board, Zonal Railways, Division Office etc. As receipt of such proposals/complaints /suggestions is a continuous and dynamic process, centralized compendium of

such requests is not maintained. However, these are examined and action as found feasible and justified is taken from time to time.

Sanction of any railway project depend upon many parameters/factors which include the following:

- Anticipated traffic projections and remunerativeness of the proposed route
- First and last mile connectivity provided by the project
- Connection of missing links and providing additional route
- Augmentation of congested/saturated lines
- Demands raised by State Governments/Central Ministries/Public representatives
- Railway's own operational requirements
- Socio-economic considerations
- Overall availability of funds

Completion of Railway project/s depends on various factors which include the following:

- Land acquisition by State Government
- Forest clearance
- Shifting of infringing utilities
- Statutory clearances from various authorities
- Geological and topographical conditions of area
- Law and order situation in the area of project site

- Number of working months in a year for particular project site etc.

All these factors affect the completion time and cost of the project/s.

रेलवे खान-पान नीति

2895. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या रेलवे खान-पान नीति के अनुसार स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर बेचे जाने वाले सामान/वस्तुओं की दरें निर्धारित करने का अधिकार क्षेत्रीय रेलवे को दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या रेल बोर्ड ने चाय और कॉफी की दरें स्वयं निर्धारित करने का अधिकार सुरक्षित रखा है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 2012 के बाद प्लेटफार्म स्टालों पर बेची जाने वाली चाय और कॉफी की कीमतों में कब-कब वृद्धि की गई है;

(घ) क्या ऑल इंडिया रेलवे कैटरिंग लाइसेंसिज वेलफेयर एसोसिएशन ने प्लेटफार्म पर स्टालों/ट्रॉलियों पर बेची जाने वाली चाय, कॉफी और अन्य वस्तुओं की दरों में वृद्धि करने के लिए कोई मांग पत्र प्रस्तुत किया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

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

(क) से (ङ): प्लेटफॉर्म/स्टेशनों पर स्थैतिक इकाइयों के माध्यम से बेचे जाने वाले खाद्य पदार्थों की दरों का निर्धारण भारतीय रेल या इंडियन रेलवे कैटरिंग और टूरिज्म कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा समय-समय पर खानपान नीति 2017 के पैरा 14 के तहत दिए गए प्रत्यायोजित शक्तियों के अंतर्गत किया जाता है। चाय और कॉफी के दरों के संबंध में अनुदेश, वर्ष 2018 के वाणिज्यिक परिपत्र सं. 53 के तहत जारी किए गए हैं।

रेलों कोविभिन्न स्तरों पर कैटरिंग एसोसिएशनों सहित हितधारकों से इस संबंध में अभ्यावेदन, सुझाव आदि प्राप्त होना एक सतत और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है। इन अभ्यावेदनों की मेरिट के आधार पर समीक्षा की जाती है और तदनुसार आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जाती है।

जीआईबी क्षेत्र में भूमिगत विद्युत लाइन

2896. श्रीमती रुचि वीरा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का अत्यधिक संकटापन्न महान भारतीय सारंग (जीआईबी) की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने और इस क्षेत्र में चल रही और नियोजित नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं पर किसी प्रकार के विलंब या प्रतिकूल प्रभाव से बचने के लिए पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में भूमिगत विद्युत लाइनों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता और नीतिगत सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के जीआईबी समृद्ध क्षेत्रों में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार की दीर्घकालिक योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और ऊर्जा सुरक्षा के प्रस्ताव, परियोजना की समय-सीमा, पारिस्थितिकीय संरक्षण और पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय और भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा नियुक्त समिति के साथ समन्वय के लिए किए गए उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): ग्रेट इंडियन बस्टर्ड (जीआईबी) के आवासों में बिजली लाइनों को भूमिगत करने से संबंधित रिट याचिका (सिविल) 838/2019 में उच्चतम न्यायालय के दिनांक 21.03.2024 के संबंधित आदेश के साथ-साथ उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा दिनांक 21.03.2024 के अपने उक्त आदेश

के माध्यम से गठित विशेषज्ञ समिति की रिपोर्ट ने केवल राजस्थान और गुजरात के कुछ खास क्षेत्रों में ग्रेट इंडियन बस्टर्ड (जीआईबी) के वर्तमान में प्रमुख आवास होने का संकेत दिया है।

तदनुसार, विशेषज्ञ समिति ने उच्चतम न्यायालय को प्रस्तुत की गई अपनी रिपोर्ट में केवल राजस्थान और गुजरात राज्यों में जीआईबी-समृद्ध क्षेत्रों के संबंध में सिफारिशें की हैं और ग्रेट इंडियन बस्टर्ड (जीआईबी) की सुरक्षा के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार राज्यों में विद्युत लाइनें बिछाने के संबंध में किसी प्रकार के उपायों की सिफारिश नहीं की है।

SEMI-CONDUCTOR LABORATORY

2897. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any audit into the losses, damages and technology obsolescence at the Semi-Conductor Laboratory (SCL), Mohali including the 1989 fire and subsequent recovery and if so, the key findings thereof;
- (b) the total funds allocated, released and utilised for SCL's repair, modernisation and R&D since 2000 along with reasons for any under-utilisation;
- (c) the current technology node, wafer size and production capacity at SCL vis-à-vis global standards;
- (d) the status of Government approvals and timelines for SCL's modernisation including the role of the India Semiconductor Mission and its expected outcomes; and

(e) whether the Government proposes an independent audit or oversight mechanism to ensure transparency and effective utilisation of funds for upgrading SCL to globally competitive levels?

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 semiconductor development strategy is guided by the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat and Make in India, Make for the World.

Government is developing a complete ecosystem covering talentpool, design, fabrication, assembly, testing and packaging.

The modernisation of the Semi-Conductor Laboratory (SCL), Mohali is part of this strategy. The goal is to strengthen India's strategic needs in sectors such as space, defence and railways by improving production capacity, reliability and efficiency.

The upgraded facility will also support students, researchers and start-ups by helping them convert their chip designs into actual silicon chips.

Semi-Conductor Laboratory (SCL), Mohali

SCL, Mohali, an autonomous body under MeitY, is engaged in design, development and manufacture of Very Large Scale Integrated (VLSI) circuits since 1983.

It provides end-to-end solutions for Application Specific Integrated Circuits, opto-electronics and Micro Electro-Mechanical System (MEMS) Devices encompassing Design, Fabrication, Assembly, Packaging, Testing and Reliability Assurance.

Over the last 40 years, SCL has developed more than 400 chip variants, including around 80 products. These include products mainly for India's space and other strategic sectors.

SCL has end-to-end capability to design, manufacture, test and package semiconductor chips — from laboratory research to full-scale production. Its key facilities include:

1. Chip Design

- SCL designs different types of chips used in electronics, such as analog, digital, memory, radio-frequency and imaging chips.
- These include custom chips (ASICs), system-on-chips and test chips.
- Many of these designs have already been successfully manufactured and certified for use in space and other high-reliability applications.

2. Chip Manufacturing (CMOS Fab)

- SCL operates an 8-inch wafer manufacturing facility using 180-nanometre technology.
- It produces analog, digital and mixed-signal chips in highly controlled cleanroom environments that meet international standards.

3. MEMS Manufacturing

- SCL also manufactures MEMS devices (tiny sensors and micro-devices) using a 6-inch wafer line.
- Advanced inspection and testing tools are used at every stage to ensure accuracy and quality.

4. Assembly and Packaging

- After manufacturing, chips are cut, assembled and sealed into protective ceramic packages.
- These processes are carried out in cleanrooms using specialised machines to ensure durability and long-term reliability.

5. Quality and Reliability Testing

- All chips undergo strict testing to ensure they meet global quality and performance standards.
- Products are carefully screened, tested and analysed so that only defect-free and reliable chips are supplied, especially for strategic sectors.

6. Supporting Infrastructure

- SCL has robust systems for power supply, ultra-pure water, clean air and specialised gases required for chip manufacturing.
- These facilities operate at international quality levels to support safe and stable semiconductor production.

Modernisation of SCL Mohali

SCL, Mohali is being upgraded on the modern lines and government will invest Rs 4500 crore. This will include a large-scale increase in production capacity, targeting 100 times production of wafers from current levels.

SCL Mohali will continue to support the college/university students, researchers and startups in fabricating the chips designed by them.

As part of its modernisation, SCL has invited proposals to upgrade its chip manufacturing facilities.

This includes expanding the existing 8-inch chip fabrication plant, adopting new technologies for advanced chips, and installing modern software and automation systems to improve efficiency and quality.

Technical and financial evaluations of bids have been completed and results have been published on SCL's website.

Audits and examinations of SCL's functioning and utilisation of public funds are carried out by the appropriate authorities as per applicable rules. These audits examine financial records, operations and programme performance and provide recommendations for improvement.

गांवों में डाक सेवाएं

2898. श्री अरुण कुमार सागर:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विभागीय भवनों और किराये के परिसरों से वर्तमान में संचालित डाकघरों और तार कार्यालयों की राज्य-वार, क्षेत्र-वार और श्रेणी-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) आगामी वर्ष के दौरान राज्य-वार कितने नए डाकघर, उप-डाकघर और तार कार्यालय खोले जाने की संभावना है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का देश के प्रत्येक गांव में डाक सेवाएं प्रदान करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) डाक और तार कर्मचारियों के लिए राज्य-वार और क्षेत्र-वार कितनी आवासीय कॉलोनियां उपलब्ध हैं; और

(ङ) क्या उक्त आवासीय कॉलोनियां पर्याप्त हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): वर्तमान में शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विभागीय भवनों और किराए के परिसरों से संचालित डाकघरों की राज्य, क्षेत्र और श्रेणी-वार संख्या **विवरण-I** में दी गई है।

(ख): आगामी वर्ष के दौरान खोले जाने वाले संभावित नए डाकघरों, उप-डाकघरों की राज्य-वार संख्या **विवरण-II** में दी गई है।

(ग): सरकार अपने 1,64,999 डाकघरों के विशाल नेटवर्क के माध्यम से पूरे देश में डाक सेवाएं प्रदान कर रही है।

(घ) और (ङ): डाक कर्मचारियों के लिए उपलब्ध आवासीय कॉलोनिनों की राज्य और क्षेत्र-वार संख्या तथा उसकी पर्याप्तता का विवरण **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है।

टिप्पणी: तार कार्यालयों के संबंध में संचार विभाग द्वारा प्रदान की गई सूचना 'शून्य' है।

विवरण-I

शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विभागीय भवनों और किराए के परिसरों से वर्तमान में संचालित डाकघरों की राज्य, क्षेत्र और श्रेणी-वार संख्या :									
क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ क्षेत्र का नाम	सर्कल के क्षेत्र का नाम	संचालित डाकघरों की	शहरी			ग्रामीण		
				विभागीय भवन	किराए के परिसर	कुल	विभागीय भवन	किराए के परिसर	कुल

			सं ख्या						
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	कर्नूल	462	41	132	173	15	274	289
		विजयवाड़ा	688	45	179	224	22	442	464
		विशाखापत्तनम	418	28	127	155	24	239	263
2	असम	मुख्यालय गुवाहाटी	289	33	54	87	56	146	202
		डिब्रूगढ़	298	51	47	98	44	156	200
3	बिहार	सेंट्रल	372	42	126	168	26	178	204
		उत्तर	370	38	88	126	36	208	244
		पूर्व	236	31	58	89	27	120	147
4	छत्तीसगढ़		355	45	194	239	2	114	116
5	दिल्ली		369	133	236	369	0	0	0
6	गुजरात	वडोदरा	497	56	148	204	51	242	293
		राजकोट	369	87	94	181	47	141	188
		अहमदाबाद	354	64	158	222	35	97	132
7	कर्नाटक	दक्षिण कर्नाटक	773	113	199	312	63	398	461
		उत्तर कर्नाटक	688	129	222	351	34	303	337
		बेंगलूरु	217	68	115	183	8	26	34
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश		471	46	66	112	33	326	359
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	जम्मू	147	20	73	93	5	49	54
		श्रीनगर मुख्यालय	102	6	75	81	3	18	21
10	लद्दाख		15	3	4	7	0	8	8
11	झारखंड		446	45	135	180	43	223	266
12	हरियाणा		507	70	266	336	7	164	171
13	केरल	मुख्यालय	384	40	101	141	37	206	243
		सेंट्रल	491	42	134	176	29	286	315
		उत्तरी	606	46	179	225	53	328	381
14	लक्षद्वीप		9	1	2	3	0	6	6
15	मध्य प्रदेश	मुख्यालय	258	58	115	173	12	73	85
		इंदौर	284	71	133	204	13	67	80
		जबलपुर	393	49	188	237	5	151	156
16	महाराष्ट्र	मुंबई	230	62	168	230	0	0	0
		नवी मुंबई	284	36	130	166	10	108	118
		नागपुर	395	72	119	191	17	187	204
		पुणे	495	47	91	138	12	345	357
		छत्रपति संभाजी नगर	401	60	149	209	17	175	192
17	गोवा	गोवा	313	17	60	77	13	223	236
18	मणिपुर		58	4	25	29	5	24	29
19	मिजोरम		38	7	13	20	9	9	18
20	अरुणाचल प्रदेश		36	16	4	20	7	9	16
21	ओडिशा	भुवनेश्वर	505	41	149	190	49	266	315
		बरहामपुर	271	23	90	113	8	150	158

		संबलपुर	302	37	100	137	9	156	165
22	पंजाब	पंजाब मुख्यालय (संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र सहित)	245	61	101	162	9	74	83
		पंजाब पश्चिम	398	57	147	204	14	180	194
23	राजस्थान	अजमेर	427	71	114	185	39	203	242
		जयपुर	469	78	142	220	70	179	249
		जोधपुर	434	76	132	208	55	171	226
24	तमिलनाडु	चेन्नई सिटी	508	67	237	304	7	197	204
		सेंट्रल	643	46	213	259	11	373	384
		दक्षिणी	711	59	247	306	32	373	405
		पश्चिमी	549	52	193	245	21	283	304
25	पुद्दुचेरी	चेन्नई सिटी	18	5	9	14	1	3	4
		सेंट्रल	11	1	3	4	0	7	7
26	तेलंगाना	हैदराबाद	531	57	148	205	52	274	326
		मुख्यालय	281	42	161	203	6	72	78
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	आगरा	434	45	265	310	5	119	124
		बरेली	501	43	366	409	6	86	92
		जीबी नगर (सीएचक्यू)	33	3	26	29	0	4	4
		गाजियाबाद सीएचक्यू	53	7	39	46	0	7	7
		गोरखपुर	354	21	139	160	15	179	194
		कानपुर	282	28	147	175	17	90	107
		लखनऊ	355	38	18	56	180	119	299
		प्रयागराज	256	20	106	126	26	104	130
		वाराणसी	275	20	102	122	13	140	153
28	उत्तराखंड		355	46	136	182	8	165	173
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	कोलकाता	720	55	321	376	38	306	344
		दक्षिण बंगाल	629	50	241	291	30	308	338
		उत्तर बंगाल	247	35	69	104	22	121	143
30	अंडमान और निकोबार	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	20	4	5	9	11	0	11
31	सिक्किम	सिक्किम	18	3	7	10	3	5	8
32	नागालैंड		39	8	7	15	4	20	24
33	त्रिपुरा		73	14	22	36	7	30	37
34	मेघालय		60	7	4	11	14	35	49
35	दीव, दमण एवं दादरा नगर हवेली		9	3	1	4	0	5	5
कुल			241 34	304 5	8614	116 59	160 2	10873	124 75

विवरण-II

आगामी वर्ष के दौरान खोले जाने वाले संभावित नए डाकघरों, उप-डाकघरों की राज्य-वार संख्या :							
क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र का नाम	नए डाकघरों की संख्या			नए उप-डाकघरों की संख्या		
		2025-26	2026-27	कुल	2025-26	2026-27	कुल
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	7	0	7	4	0	4
2	असम	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	बिहार	17	0	17	4	0	4
4	छत्तीसगढ़	0	18	18	0	9	9
5	दिल्ली	0	0	0	1	1	2
6	गुजरात	11	15	26	7	7	14
7	हरियाणा	0	0	0	1	0	1
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	0	0	0	0	1	1
10	लद्दाख	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	झारखंड	1	0	1	2	0	2
12	कर्नाटक	0	0	0	0	4	4
13	केरल	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	मध्य प्रदेश	40	0	40	4	0	4
16	महाराष्ट्र	67	0	67	25	0	25
17	गोवा	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	मणिपुर	23	0	23	0	0	0
19	मिजोरम	2	0	2	0	0	0
20	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	42	0	42	0	0	0
21	ओडिशा	24	0	24	0	0	0
	पंजाब	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	पंजाब	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	राजस्थान	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	तमिलनाडु	2	1	3	1	2	3
25	पुद्दुचेरी	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	तेलंगाना	26	0	26	19	0	19
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	25	0	25	68	0	68
28	उत्तराखंड	2	0	2	2	0	2
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	2	0	2	2	0	2
30	अंडमान और निकोबार	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	सिक्किम	0	0	0	1	0	1
32	त्रिपुरा	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	नागालैंड	1	0	1	0	0	0
34	मेघालय	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	दीव, दमण एवं दादरा नगर हवेली	0	1	1	0	1	1
कुल		238	17	255	144	12	156

विवरण-III

डाक कर्मचारियों के लिए उपलब्ध आवासीय कॉलोनियों की राज्य और क्षेत्र-वार संख्या तथा उसकी पर्याप्तता का विवरण :

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र का नाम	सर्कल के क्षेत्र का नाम	आवासीय कॉलोनियों की संख्या	पर्याप्त हैं या नहीं
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	कर्नूल	6	हां
		विजयवाड़ा	2	हां
		विशाखापत्तनम	4	हां
2	असम	गुवाहाटी	12	हां
		डिब्रूगढ़	11	हां
3	बिहार	सेंट्रल	9	हां
		उत्तर	9	हां
		पूर्व	7	हां
4	छत्तीसगढ़	छत्तीसगढ़	10	हां
5	दिल्ली		15	नहीं
6	गुजरात	वडोदरा	13	हां
		राजकोट	23	हां
		अहमदाबाद	19	हां
7	कर्नाटक	दक्षिण कर्नाटक	27	नहीं
		बेंगलूरु	4	नहीं
		उत्तर कर्नाटक	35	नहीं
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश		30	हां
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	जम्मू	5	हां
		श्रीनगर मुख्यालय	3	हां
10	लद्दाख	श्रीनगर मुख्यालय	1	हां
11	झारखंड	रांची	16	नहीं
12	हरियाणा		22	हां
13	केरल	मुख्यालय क्षेत्र	5	नहीं
		सेंट्रल	18	नहीं
		उत्तरी	15	नहीं
14	लक्षद्वीप		0	-
15	मध्य प्रदेश	मुख्यालय क्षेत्र	9	हां
		इंदौर	16	हां
		जबलपुर	9	हां
16	महाराष्ट्र	मुंबई	6	हां
		नवी मुंबई	12	हां
		नागपुर	34	हां
		पुणे	24	हां
		छत्रपति संभाजी नगर	13	हां
17	गोवा	गोवा	6	हां

18	मणिपुर	एनई-II	1	हां
19	मिजोरम	एनई-I	1	हां
20	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	शिलांग मुख्यालय	1	हां
21	ओडिशा	भुवनेश्वर	32	नहीं
		बरहामपुर	7	नहीं
		संबलपुर	22	नहीं
22	पंजाब	पंजाब राज्य	18	हां
		चंडीगढ़	3	नहीं
23	राजस्थान	अजमेर	25	हां
		जयपुर	21	नहीं
		जोधपुर	27	हां
24	तमिलनाडु	चेन्नई सिटी	10	नहीं
		सेंट्रल	6	हां
		दक्षिणी	9	हां
		पश्चिमी	16	नहीं
25	पुद्दुचेरी	चेन्नई सिटी	0	-
26	तेलंगाना	मुख्यालय	13	हां
		हैदराबाद	13	हां
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	आगरा	11	हां
		बरेली	14	हां
		जीबी नगर	2	हां
		गाजियाबाद	1	हां
		गोरखपुर	7	हां
		कानपुर	7	हां
		लखनऊ	9	हां
		प्रयागराज	6	हां
		वाराणसी	4	हां
28	उत्तराखंड		27	नहीं
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	कोलकाता	20	हां
		दक्षिण बंगाल	10	हां
		उत्तर बंगाल	19	हां
30	अंडमान और निकोबार	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	3	हां
31	सिक्किम	सिक्किम	1	हां
32	मेघालय	शिलांग मुख्यालय	7	हां
33	नागालैंड	एनई-II	1	हां
34	त्रिपुरा	एनई-I	1	हां
35	दीव, दमण एवं दादरा नगर हवेली		1	हां
कुल			826	

CCTVs AT NEW DELHI RAILWAY STATION**2899. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:**

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

- (a) the number of CCTVs that were installed at New Delhi Railway Station before February 15, 2025 and after this date;
- (b) the average daily footfall at New Delhi Railway Station during the last six months;
- (c) the number of RPF personnel deployed at New Delhi Railway Station at present and on February 15, 2025;
- (d) the number of incidents of theft, harassment/trespassing recorded on average per day at the said Railway Station;
- (e) whether the Government announced ex gratia payments before confirming the actual death toll in recent railway accidents; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (f): CCTVs were already installed at New Delhi Railway station to cover outdoor areas like entry/exit points, foot over bridges, platforms etc. and indoor areas like waiting halls, ticket counters etc. However, some new areas were developed at New Delhi station premises after February 15, 2025 and accordingly additional CCTVs are provided to cover these areas. Presently, 250 Nos of CCTVs are provided at New Delhi Railway station.

The daily footfall at railway station depends on many factors which include holidays, festival season etc. The average daily footfall at New Delhi railway station during the period from May to Oct 25 was 2.86 lakh.

To handle heavy rush of passengers at stations, it has been decided to develop Permanent holding areas, Complete access control, Wider foot-over-bridges (FOB), installation of Cameras at stations, War rooms creation at large stations, provision of latest design digital communication equipment like walkie-talkies, announcement systems, calling systems on all heavy crowd stations, new design ID card for staff and service persons, new design uniform for staff, upgradation of station director post, sale of tickets as per capacity at 76 stations including New Delhi station.

Deployment of RPF/RPSF personnel at stations depends on volume of traffic and it varies with the situation.

‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, State Governments are responsible for prevention, detection, registration, and investigation of crime and maintenance of law and order on Railways through their law enforcement agencies viz. Government Railway Police (GRP)/District Police. Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of GRP/ District Police to provide better protection and security to railway property, passenger area and passengers and for matters connected therewith.

The details of cases of theft, harassment and trespassing over Indian Railways are published by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) in 'Crime in India' not station-wise.

Accident victims are paid ex-gratia relief soon after an accident or untoward incident.

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

LAUNCH OF HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING FACILITY

2900. SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH:

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

(a) the features of Tarang facility at Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services; and

(b) whether the facility will help ocean scientists to provide warning for tsunamis in India and neighbouring countries and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): 'TARANG' is a 64-bit High Performance Computing (HPC) system, capable of supporting multi-tasking, multi-programming, multi-user and time-sharing environment, of a proven architecture with scalable processing elements, scalable high performance I/O, scalable interconnection network and a balanced design to have 99.5% uptime with adequate redundancies and to avoid single point of failure so as to meet the operational requirements. The HPC system is supported by technical support facilities such as transformers, diesel generators, UPS, batteries, multiple utility paths, lighting system, adequate number of earthing pits and cables.

The compute capacity is about 1 Peta FLOPS, with 2 Peta Byte storage and 3 Peta Byte archival storage. Additionally, there is a dedicated standalone system for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) applications with a capacity of 15.5 Peta FLOPS.

(b): Yes sir. The HPC would help scientists to run advance operational models for providing Tsunami Early Warnings for India and other 25 countries on the Indian Ocean rim.

उत्तर प्रदेश में रेल संपर्क की कमी

2901. श्री छोटेलाल:

श्री नारायणदास अहिरवार:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि सोनभद्र में स्वतंत्रता के बाद से चकिया से भभुआ, मोहनिया होते हुए नौगढ़, सोनभद्र तक कोई रेल सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का उक्त जिले में रेल सेवा आरंभ करने का विचार है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उक्त स्थानों पर रेल सेवा कब तक चालू होने की संभावना है;

(घ) क्या बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र में स्थित जालौन, गरौठा, भोगनीपुर, हमीरपुर और कानपुर देहात जिलों के लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों से दिल्ली के लिए कोई सीधी रेल सेवा नहीं है जिससे स्थानीय निवासियों, छात्रों, व्यापारियों और श्रमिकों के समय और धन की बर्बादी होती है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार इस क्षेत्र के लोगों की लंबे समय से चली आ रही मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए ओराई से दिल्ली के लिए सीधी रेल सेवा शुरू करने का विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) क्या सरकार का जालौन जिले के मुख्यालय ओराई से नई दिल्ली के लिए श्रमशक्ति एक्सप्रेस, छपरा एक्सप्रेस और गतिमान एक्सप्रेस जैसी ट्रेनें चलाने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या योजनाएँ हैं 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): सोनभद्र और भभुआ रोड (मोहनिया) मौजूदा रेल नेटवर्क पर पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय और चुनार से पहले से ही जुड़े हुए हैं।

नौगढ़ के रास्ते पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय-भभुआ नई लाइन (57 कि.मी.) के लिए व्यवहार्यता का अध्ययन किया गया था। कम यातायात अनुमान के कारण इस परियोजना को आगे नहीं बढ़ाया जा सका।

किसी भी रेल परियोजना की स्वीकृति कई मानदंडों/कारकों पर निर्भर करती है, जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- प्रत्याशित यातायात अनुमान और प्रस्तावित मार्ग की लाभप्रदता
- परियोजना द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई जाने वाली अंतिम छोर तक संपर्कता
- मिसिंग लिंकों का संयोजन और वैकल्पिक मार्ग उपलब्ध कराना
- संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों का संवर्द्धन
- राज्य सरकारों/केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों, अन्य जन प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा की गई मांगें
- रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक आवश्यकताएं
- सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व
- निधियों की समग्र उपलब्धता

उरई स्टेशन, जो जालौन की आवश्यकता को पूरा करता है, 80 गाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित है। वर्तमान में, उरई स्टेशन से कानपुर और वीरांगना लक्ष्मीबाई झांसी स्टेशनों के लिए 38-38 जोड़ी गाड़ियों द्वारा संपर्कता प्रदान की जाती है।

इसके अलावा, कानपुर (जो हमीरपुर और कानपुर देहात की आवश्यकताओं को भी पूरा करता है) और वीरांगना लक्ष्मीबाई झांसी वर्तमान में दिल्ली क्षेत्र से क्रमशः 98 जोड़ी और 78 जोड़ी गाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा अच्छी तरह से जुड़े हैं।

इसी तरह, गरौठा को हरपालपुर रेलवे स्टेशन 22 गाड़ी सेवाओं से सेवित किया जाता है, जिसमें दिल्ली के लिए संपर्कता प्रदान करने वाली 2 जोड़ी रेलगाड़ियां भी शामिल हैं। भोंगीपुर को पुखरायाँ स्टेशन द्वारा 42 रेलगाड़ियों से सेवित किया जाता है।

चूँकि रेल नेटवर्क राज्य/जिला की सीमाओं के पार फैला होता है, इसलिए नेटवर्क की आवश्यकता के अनुसार, ऐसी सीमाओं के आर-पार रेलगाड़ियों को शुरू किया जाता है। बहरहाल, नई गाड़ी सेवाएँ शुरू करना निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है जो निम्नलिखित कारकों पर निर्भर करता है:

- उस खंड की क्षमता,
- पथ की उपलब्धता,
- अपेक्षित चल स्टॉक की उपलब्धता,
- चल स्टॉक के लिए उपयुक्त अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता,
- रेलपथ और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों की अनुरक्षण आवश्यकता

ADVERTISEMENTS IN RAILWAY STATIONS AND TRAINS

2902. SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

(a) the details of policies and guidelines governing advertisements displayed in railway stations, platforms, foot-overbridges and inside trains along with the criteria used to approve advertisers;

(b) the revenue generated from station-level and train-level advertisements during the last five years, State/UT and railway-zone-wise;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure advertisements displayed in public railway spaces do not promote misleading, harmful/non-permitted content along with the mechanism for monitoring such violations; and (d) the measures implemented/being implemented to expand digital advertising, modern display systems and station branding initiatives to increase non-fare revenue for the Railways?

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

(a) to (d): Various policies regarding advertisements displayed at railway stations, platforms, foot-overbridges, and inside trains have been issued by Indian Railways. These includes:

- Advertisements in station premises are governed by the Rail Display Network (RDN) Policy
- Advertisements in other Railway areas are covered under the Out of Home Advertising (OOHA) Policy.
- Advertising on the interior and exterior surfaces of trains and locomotives is covered under various policies on Mobile Assets.

All advertisement contracts are awarded through e-auction on the Indian Railways E-Procurement System (IREPS) online portal, where the bidder is selected as per the policy on Commercial Earnings and Non-Fare Revenue and the related Special Conditions of Contract, which also outline the eligibility

criteria for advertisers.

Revenue generated from station-level and train-level advertisements is maintained zone-wise, as each Zonal Railway covers multiple States and Union Territories. During last 5 years, Rs. 1,313 cr have been earned through station-level and train-level advertisements.

To ensure that advertisements do not display misleading, harmful, or non-permitted content, the Special Conditions of Contract include provisions on display standards and restrictions. Railway administration ensures compliance through regular monitoring of advertisement sites.

To promote digital advertising, the Ministry has also introduced the Rail Display Network Policy, which allows Railways to install digital screens, video walls, Glow Sign Boards and similar formats. Zonal Railways have accordingly awarded contracts for digital advertising, and Metro Railway Kolkata has awarded station co-branding contracts based on local feasibility.

बीएसएनएल का अपर्याप्त राजस्व सृजन

2903. श्री लालजी वर्मा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारत संचार निगम लिमिटेड (बीएसएनएल) के अपर्याप्त राजस्व सृजन में योगदान देने वाले प्रमुख कारकों का विस्तृत मूल्यांकन किया है और यदि हां, तो इसके प्रमुख निष्कर्ष क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त निष्कर्ष बीएसएनएल में 35 प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों की कटौती के लिए स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजना (वीआरएस) लागू करने के निर्णय को उचित ठहराते हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लिमिटेड (एमटीएनएल) की पिछली असफल वीआरएस योजना की तरह बीएसएनएल की वीआरएस योजना को भी विफल होने से रोकने के लिए क्या ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(घ) इस योजना के बारे में मान्यता प्राप्त कर्मचारी यूनियनों द्वारा उठाई गई आपत्तियों पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और सरकार ने उन्हें प्रभावी तरीके से दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

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

(क) से (घ): सरकार ने सॉवरेन गारंटी बॉन्ड के साथ-साथ वीआरएस के माध्यम से ऋण पुनर्गठन द्वारा बीएसएनएल की प्रचालन लागत को कम करने के लिए वर्ष 2019 में पहले पुनरुद्धार पैकेज के लिए अनुमोदन दिया। वर्ष 2019 में वीआरएस के कार्यान्वयन के बाद, बीएसएनएल की कर्मचारी लागत में 51% की कमी आई। उपर्युक्त के परिणामस्वरूप, बीएसएनएल ने वर्ष 2020-21 से प्रचलनात्मक लाभ अर्जित करना शुरू किया।

बीएसएनएल का राजस्व 4जी सेवाओं के रोल आउट में विलम्ब के साथ-साथ मोबाइल सेगमेंट में कड़ी प्रतिस्पर्धा के कारण प्रभावित हुआ है। आत्मनिर्भर भारत पहल के तहत, बीएसएनएल ने स्वदेशी रूप से विकसित 4जी साइटों के लिए क्रय आदेश दिया है। दिनांक 30.11.2025 तक, कुल 97,401 4जी साइटें संस्थापित की गई हैं और 94,458 साइटें ऑन-एयर हैं। यह उपकरण प्रौद्योगिकी के दृष्टिकोण से 5जी में उन्नयन करने योग्य है।

वर्तमान में, इस विभाग में बीएसएनएल में वीआरएस का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

LACK OF ROBs/RUBs IN DHANBAD DISTRICT**2904. SHRI DULU MAHATO:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that several railway level crossing gates in Dhanbad district still lack Road Over Bridges (ROB)/underpasses, causing daily traffic congestion and hardship to the public and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the situation is particularly serious at Litori Gate, Phularitand, Sonardih and Batua railway crossings where heavy coal trucks and trailers create long queues, obstructing students, citizens, ambulances and emergency services and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether ambulances carrying critical patients often get stuck at these crossings, resulting in delay in reaching hospitals and even loss of lives and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether frequent traffic snarls at these crossings lead to disputes among road users, requiring police intervention and affecting law and order duties and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes construction of underpasses, overbridges/alternative roads at these crossings with proper drainage arrangements to prevent waterlogging during monsoon and ensure smooth traffic movement and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): Level Crossings are potential safety hazard for both rail and road users. Elimination 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 & impact for road users and feasibility etc.

LCs are eliminated either by providing ROBs/ RUBs in lieu of LCs or through direct closure (for low traffic LCs) or by diversion of road traffic to nearby ROB/RUB/LC depending upon the site conditions.

Sanctioning and execution of works of Road Over Bridges/ Road Under Bridges (ROBs/RUBs) is a continuous and ongoing process on Indian Railways. Such works are prioritized and taken up on the basis of its impact on safety and mobility in train operations and impact on road users.

Nos. of ROBs/ RUBs constructed on Indian Railways during the period 2004-14 vis a vis 2014-25 (Oct'25) is as under:

Period	ROBs/ RUBs constructed
2004-14	4,148 Nos.
2014-25 (Oct'25)	13,653 Nos.

As on 01.11.2025, 4689 Nos. ROBs/ RUBs are sanctioned at the cost of ₹ 1,11,583 Cr on Indian Railways including 147 Nos. Road Over Bridge (ROB)/Road Under Bridge (RUB) at a cost of ₹ 2,707 crore in the State of Jharkhand, which are at various stages of planning and execution.

As on date, 58 Nos LCs exist in Dhanbad district, out of which 28 Nos. ROBs/RUBs works are sanctioned in lieu of LCs which are at various stages of planning and execution. The details of mentioned locations are as under:

S.No.	LC Details	Remarks
1.	LC No. 3/Spl/3T at km 0/15-16 between Katrasgarh-Nichitpur (Lilori Gate)	ROB works at these LCs has already been sanctioned.
2.	LC No. 7/spl/3T at Km 16/45-47 between Sonardih-Phulwaritand (Sonardih gate)	
3.	LC No. 8/Spl/3T at Km 21/14-16 between Sonardih-Phulwaritand (Phulwaritand Gate)	The work of preparation of Technical Feasibility Report/ Detailed Project Report (TFR/DPR) for the construction of ROB/RUB at this LC has been taken up.
4.	LC NO. TB-15 at Km 342/32-34 between Chas-Ispat Nagar (Bhatua gate)	The work of preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the construction of ROB at this LC has been taken up.

Completion of ROB/RUB work depends on various factors like, fixing of approach alignment, approval of General Arrangement Drawing (GAD), land acquisition, removal of encroachment, shifting of infringing utilities, statutory clearances from various authorities, 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.

Further, Railways have taken several remedial measures to mitigate the problem of water logging in subways as under:

- I. Adequate drainage arrangement is made as integral part of planning of new Road Under Bridge (RUB)/Subways.
- II. In existing RUBs/subways remedial measures like water flow diversion to nearby bridge and nallahs/drains, provision of cover shed on approach roads, provision of hump at entry to Road under Bridge (RUB), provision

of cross drains, sealing of joints etc. are made as per feasibility, suitability and site requirements.

- III. Pumping arrangement is also been made for identified RUBs, to drain out water expeditiously in case of emergency and provision to stop road traffic in exceptional/unusual rainfall situation for safety of road users.

GAP IN INVESTMENT IN RENEWABLE ENERGY

2905. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that there is a huge gap between the required and actual investment for Renewable Energy capacity addition in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) The details of the required annual investment and the actual annual investment in the sector during the last five years;
- (c) The steps taken by the Government to find alternative financing mechanisms;
- (d) Whether the Government has considered the possibility of prescribing banks and financial institutions to invest a certain percentage of their investments in renewable energy through a Renewable Finance Obligation (RFO); and
- (e) If so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a) and (b): Over the last five financial years, a cumulative amount of about Rs.

7.16 lakh crore has been deployed in the Renewable Energy (RE) sector by Public Sector Banks, IREDA, PFC, REC, SIDBI, IIFCL and NaBFID. Break-up of *year-on-year* capital deployed by these institutions is placed at **Statement**.

The investment in the RE sector has increased considerably from Rs.0.66 Lakh crores in 2020-21 to Rs.2.68 lakh crores in 2024-25 although higher mobilisation of RE finance to meet national targets, particularly in emerging segments such as energy storage, green hydrogen, offshore wind, and transmission infrastructure is required.

As per IREDA's report titled "Investment and Financing in RE and Associated Infrastructure," India requires an estimated Rs. 30.5 lakh crore from FY 24 till FY 30 to achieve 500 GW of non-fossil fuel-based power capacity.

(c) to (e): Government has taken various steps to increase deployment of investment in Renewable Energy sector including allowing 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the sector under automatic route and raising, and allocating funds using Sovereign Green Bonds.

Further, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has recently enhanced the eligibility limit of priority sector classification for bank loans up to Rs. 35 crore to borrowers for renewable energy-based power.

No proposal on Renewable Energy Finance Obligation (RFO) has yet been finalized by the Government.

STATEMENT**Break-up of year-on-year capital**

<i>Amt. in Rs. Cr.</i>						
Institution/s	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total
PFC	5489	7022	15112	18941	31695	78259
REC	3263	3404	11209	15822	25608	59306
IREDA	8814	15957	21301	24496	29882	100450
Public Sector Banks+IIFCL+SID BI+NaBFID	42583	38113	54750	92559	147417	375422
FDI	5916	11927	20089	31162	33567	102661
Total	66065	76423	122461	182980	268169	716098

**WOMEN LEADERSHIP AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP UNDER PM VIKAS
SCHEME**

2906. SHRI SUNIL BOSE:

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

(a) the details of the number of women enrolled and completed the Leadership and Basic Entrepreneurship Development Programme along with the Entrepreneurship Development under PM-VIKAS Scheme since its inception, State/UT and year-wise;

(b) the details of the number of women who have successfully become Business Mentors/Business Correspondents (Biz Sakhis/ Udyami Mitras), State/UT-wise and year-wise;

(c) the details of the number of individual and group enterprises established by beneficiaries trained under the Entrepreneurship Development module, State/UT-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the details of the financial institutions such as NMDFC, banks and NBFCs through which enterprise set-up support has been extended along with the total amount of credit disbursed, year-wise?

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

(a): The Women Leadership & Entrepreneurship component under the PM VIKAS Scheme seeks to empower minority women through training in digital literacy, financial inclusion, community leadership, and livelihood enhancement. The programme equips women with essential entrepreneurial competencies, thereby fostering greater economic participation. These interventions extend to all districts and contribute significantly to advancing women-led development and improving socio-economic outcomes at the grassroots level.

The component trains minority women through a threetiered training program including “Leadership and Basic Entrepreneurship Development”, “Entrepreneurship Development”, of 60 and 120 hours, respectively. Further, a 240-hour training is provided to participants shortlisted after the second tier of training, to become “Biz Sakhis” or “Udyami Mitras”, who are envisaged to act as business mentors to support other women entrepreneurs locally.

Under the PM VIKAS Scheme, targets have been allocated only recently, and a state/ UT-wise breakup of targets allocated under the Women Leadership

and Entrepreneurship Component is as below:

S No.	Name of State	Target Allocated
1	Andhra Pradesh	300
2	Arunachal Pradesh	250
3	Assam	250
4	Delhi	450
5	Kerala	720
6	Madhya Pradesh	60
7	Meghalaya	250
8	Nagaland	250
9	Tripura	250
10	Uttar Pradesh	600
	Total	3,380

(b) to (d): As allocations under the Women Leadership and Entrepreneurship Component of PM VIKAS Scheme have been made recently and implementation of all these projects has just commenced only recently, details of successful business mentors, enterprises established, and financial support received by women are not yet available.

MISLEADING AND FAKE ADVERTISEMENTS

2907. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) related fake advertisements continue to circulate widely on social/digital platforms despite repeated public alerts and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any action has been taken by the Government against the companies & influencers involved in fake advertisements especially FSSAI related;
- (c) the number of cases of misleading advertisements that have been registered by the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) & FSSAI during the last three years & the current year along with the details of the penalties which were imposed on various entities/companies regarding fake advertisements;
- (d) whether digital platforms still allowed to publish fraudulent investment ads and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the platform-level accountability measures has been enforced by the Government and if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether the Government has updated consumer-protection frameworks to address today's online world where AI-generated content, paid influencers, doctored testimonials & stealth advertising mislead millions daily; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (g): FSSAI has introduced Food Safety and Standards (Advertising and Claims) Regulation, 2018, to establish fairness in claims and advertisements of food products and make food businesses accountable for such claims /advertisements so as to protect consumer interests. The said regulation laid down provisions related to redressal of non-compliance of any misleading advertisement and claims made on food products. Any person who advertises or is a party to the publication of any advertisement or claims not complying with this regulation is liable for penalization as per Section 53 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 which has the provision for penalty which may extend to ten lakh rupees. The details of the enforcement action taken in last three years including labelling/misleading defects is placed at **Statement**.

Department of Consumer Affairs is continuously working for consumer protection and empowerment of consumers by enactment of progressive legislations. Under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) is designed to intervene for preventing actions detrimental to consumer interest arising from unfair trade practices and to initiate class action(s), including the enforcement of recalls, refunds and return of products. It has the mandate to prevent and regulate false or misleading advertisements which are prejudicial to the public interest.

The CCPA has also notified the Guidelines for Prevention of Misleading Advertisements and Endorsements for Misleading Advertisements, 2022 on 9th June, 2022. These guidelines inter-alia provide for; (a) conditions for an advertisement to be non-misleading and valid; (b) certain stipulations in respect

of bait advertisements and free claim advertisements; and, (c) duties of manufacturer, service provider, advertiser and advertising agency. According to these Guidelines endorser, social media endorser/virtual endorsers includes an individual or a group or an institution making endorsement of any goods, product or service in an advertisement whose opinion, belief, finding or experience being the message which such advertisement appears to reflect. These Guidelines state that due diligence is required for endorsement of advertisements, such that any endorsement in an advertisement must reflect the genuine, reasonably current opinion of the individual, group or organisation making such representation and must be based on adequate information about, or experience with, the identified goods, product or service and must not otherwise be deceptive.

Since its inception CCPA has realized penalties to the tune of Rs. 1,33,35,500. with respect to violation of rights of consumers, unfair trade practices and false or misleading advertisements in various sectors such as coaching institutes, consumer durables, health, wellness & hygiene claim, cosmetic products, false warranty claims, E-commerce sectors etc.

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.

Security and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) (Prohibition of Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices relating to Securities Market) Regulations, 2003 addresses emerging concerns of manipulation, fraud and unfair practices related to publishing of advertisements. Practices constituting market manipulation, deceptive methods or devices and misleading advertisements are prohibited as fraudulent and unfair trade. The regulation provides for suspension and cancellation of registration for the violations.

In order to protect users in India and the Indian internet at large from emerging harms due to the misuse of technologies and to ensure accountability towards law of the land, the MeitY in exercise of the powers given under the IT Act has notified the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021. The IT Rules, 2021 cast specific legal obligations on intermediaries, including social media intermediaries and platforms, to ensure their accountability towards safe & trusted Internet including their expeditious action towards removal of the unlawful information listed under Rule 3(1)(b), including those which are harmful, defamatory, obscene, pornographic, paedophilic, or violative of any law, or on the basis of grievances received against any information under Rule 3(2).

Various provisions of the IT Rules, 2021 that focus on enhanced safety of users including senior citizens, women and children include *inter alia* the following:

- a) Prohibiting transmission of unlawful information violative of Rule 3(1)(b) of the IT Rules, 2021.

- b) Immediate termination of user account engaged in unlawful activity against violation of Rule 3(1)(c) of the IT Rules, 2021
- c) Time-bound removal of unlawful information under Rule 3(1)(d) of the IT Rules, 2021
- d) Time-bound Grievance Redressal Mechanism under Rule 3(2) of the IT Rules, 2021
- e) Enhanced Grievance Redressal through appealing mechanism under Rule 3A – Establishing Grievance Appellate Committees (GAC)
- f) Enabling traceability of the first originator of unlawful information in India on specific grounds upon receipt of lawful order under Rule 4(2) of the IT Rules, 2021
- g) Deployment of automated tools under Rule 4(4) of the IT Rules, 2021 to proactively identify and remove unlawful information and curb their virality
- h) Appointment of designated officers based in India and publishing physical address to be in India by SSML under Rule 4(1) of the IT Rules, 2021 to assist in enforcement of rules & laws of the land
- i) Loss of exemption from liability for third party information

Recognising the increasing availability of generative AI tools and the resulting proliferation of synthetically generated information (commonly known as deep fakes), the potential for misuse of such technologies to cause user harm, spread misinformation, manipulate elections, or impersonate individuals IT Rules, 2021 aim to strengthen due diligence obligations for intermediaries, particularly social media intermediaries (SMIs) and significant social media

intermediaries (SSMIs), as well as for platforms that enable the creation or modification of synthetically generated content.

STATEMENT

Details of Enforcement for last three year									
Year	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples found non-conforming	Non-Conforming Samples					Civil Cases	
			Unsafe	Sub Standard	Labelling defects/ Misbranded	Misleading claims	Others	Decided with Penalty	Penalties Raised (Cr Rs.)
2024-25	170535	34388	7945	22516	3319	91	521	30142	35.74
2023-24	170513	33808	6782	22603	3261	592	570	29586	74.12
2022-23	180290	44630	6537	21972	14749	947	436	28544	23.93

ATAL TINKERING LABs (ATLs) IN WEST BENGAL**2908. SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:**

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

- (a) The details of the number of Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs) sanctioned, established and operational under the Atal Innovation Mission in the country so far, State/UT, district and yearwise particularly in West Bengal since its inception;
- (b) The total funds allocated and disbursed for the establishment and functioning of these ATLs since its inception, State/UT and year-wise especially in West Bengal;
- (c) whether the Government has received any proposals from the State Government of West Bengal or its affiliated institutions for setting up of new ATLs under the latest phase and if so, the details and the status thereof; and
- (d) The steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure equitable distribution of ATLs across different regions of West Bengal?

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

(a): Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) has established a total of 10,000 Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs) across the country since its inception in 2016, out of which 242 ATLs have been established in West Bengal. The state-wise number of ATLs established, including West Bengal is:

State	Total No. of ATLs established
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLAND	10
ANDHRA PRADESH	713
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	32
ASSAM	352
BIHAR	97
CHANDIGARH	22
CHHATTISGARH	368
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	4
DELHI	198
GOA	19
GUJARAT	615
HARYANA	435
HIMACHAL PRADESH	112
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	127
JHARKHAND	126
KARNATAKA	798
KERALA	369
LADAKH	2
MADHYA PRADESH	601
MAHARASHTRA	1,033
MANIPUR	119
MEGHALAYA	13
MIZORAM	26
NAGALAND	26
ODISHA	331
PUDUCHERRY	19
PUNJAB	230
RAJASTHAN	511
SIKKIM	27
TAMIL NADU	975
TELANGANA	379
TRIPURA	27
UTTAR PRADESH	955
UTTARAKHAND	87
WEST BENGAL	242
Grand Total	10,000

The details of all 10,000 schools, district-wise & year-wise is available on official website of AIM, and can be accessed here - <https://aim.gov.in/pdf/OperationalATLsInIndia.pdf>.

(b): Each ATL school has been allocated Rs. 20 lakhs for ATL establishment and functioning, over a period of 5 years. The state-wise and year-wise fund disbursement (in cr), including West Bengal is placed below:

(Rs. in Carore)

STATE NAME	FY 16-17	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	Total
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLAND	0.12	0.24	0.84	-	-	-	-	0.16	-	0.08	1.44
ANDHRA PRADESH	1.44	8.16	23.76	9.76	30.48	14.72	2.76	4.00	0.96	1.04	97.08
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.24	0.48	2.04	0.24	0.72	0.12	0.12	0.08	0.04	-	4.08
ASSAM	1.32	1.20	13.20	8.16	10.24	6.40	2.52	1.52	0.52	0.36	45.44
BIHAR	0.72	1.80	3.00	3.00	1.92	1.44	0.24	0.44	0.08	0.08	12.72
CHANDIGARH	0.60	0.72	0.48	0.12	0.56	0.36	-	0.12	-	-	2.96
CHHATTISGARH	1.08	4.08	12.24	10.52	13.28	8.04	0.72	3.92	1.04	0.64	55.56
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	-	0.24	-	0.12	-	0.16	-	0.04	-	-	0.56
DELHI	3.72	4.56	6.72	2.88	7.64	1.16	-	1.40	0.04	0.40	28.52
GOA	0.96	0.24	0.60	0.12	0.32	0.24	-	0.04	-	-	2.52
GUJARAT	1.68	5.28	13.80	19.56	25.00	11.28	1.80	7.40	1.24	0.64	87.68
HARYANA	1.80	4.08	7.56	9.60	15.48	14.28	3.00	3.44	0.88	0.60	60.72
HIMACHAL PRADESH	0.24	1.20	3.00	3.28	4.84	1.32	0.72	0.84	0.24	0.24	15.92
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0.24	0.84	2.64	1.08	5.44	5.72	0.12	1.36	0.20	0.12	17.76
JHARKHAND	0.36	0.96	3.72	2.88	3.60	3.68	0.48	0.60	0.72	0.32	17.32
KARNATAKA	2.16	4.08	16.68	20.40	34.76	20.92	5.40	6.28	0.68	0.92	112.28
KERALA	2.88	7.20	13.32	6.72	13.52	5.08	0.60	1.00	0.44	0.36	51.12
LADAKH	-	-	-	-	0.24	-	-	0.04	-	-	0.28

MADHYA PRADESH	0.84	6.00	12.36	16.08	18.92	19.68	1.80	7.08	1.24	1.88	85.88
MAHARASHTRA	3.72	12.72	12.48	32.28	41.52	26.20	4.44	8.24	1.32	1.76	144.68
MANIPUR	0.36	1.32	1.56	3.96	1.60	5.60	0.24	0.04	0.20	0.16	15.04
MEGHALAYA	0.12	0.72	0.24	0.24	0.12	0.12	-	0.08	-	-	1.64
MIZORAM	0.12	0.48	1.44	0.48	0.24	0.48	-	0.12	0.12	0.04	3.52
NAGALAND	-	0.84	0.96	0.60	0.48	0.24	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.16	3.48
ODISHA	0.48	3.72	10.56	7.44	10.64	7.80	1.44	0.88	0.20	0.20	43.36
PUDUCHERRY	0.12	0.36	0.96	0.36	0.44	0.20	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.08	2.72
PUNJAB	1.92	2.52	5.16	5.28	7.84	6.88	0.84	1.80	0.68	0.44	33.36
RAJASTHAN	0.72	1.80	14.04	10.72	16.56	20.76	0.96	4.48	1.16	0.88	72.08
SIKKIM	0.60	0.48	1.56	0.24	0.12	0.28	-	0.04	-	-	3.32
TAMIL NADU	3.84	5.40	17.76	21.00	21.60	52.32	4.32	9.80	2.12	1.00	139.16
TELANGANA	1.08	2.28	9.72	5.72	12.84	15.36	2.52	5.24	0.44	1.08	56.28
TRIPURA	-	0.24	0.84	0.36	0.32	1.44	0.12	0.16	-	0.12	3.60
UTTAR PRADESH	3.12	5.52	10.44	26.16	37.00	39.32	1.44	13.52	2.04	0.80	139.36
UTTARAKHAND	0.84	0.72	1.80	2.40	2.16	2.60	0.72	0.56	0.24	0.16	12.20
WEST BENGAL	2.16	3.00	3.12	4.56	4.88	9.00	3.72	1.36	0.96	0.68	33.44
Grand Total	40	93	229	236	345	303	41	86	18	15	1,407

(c): The new ATL Scheme is under formulation in the Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education.

(d): AIM has established 242 ATLs in West Bengal in all the 23 districts of the state, ensuring equitable distribution of ATLs across all the regions.

SAFETY MEASURES FOR FEMALE RAILWAY EMPLOYEES WORKING IN NIGHT SHIFTS

2909. SHRI KUNDURU RAGHUVeer:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the safety conditions of women employees working in night shifts across the Railways including women Loco Pilots/Assistant Loco Pilots, Station Masters, RPF personnel, TTEs, gang workers and other operational ground staff and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any incidents have been reported during the last five years relating to harassment, abuse, security threats/unsafe working conditions for women railway personnel during night duty and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken/being taken to ensure their safety such as mandatory escort arrangements, CCTV coverage, GPS-enabled crew movement tracking, panic-alert systems, secure rest rooms and deployment of adequate RPF female staff at night;

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce gender-sensitive duty rosters, dedicated transport arrangements and additional security protocols and

if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the status of implementation of these measures especially in high-risk/understaffed sections, zone-wise?

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

(a) to (e): 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, State Governments are responsible for prevention, detection, registration, and investigation of crime and maintenance of law and order on Railways through their law enforcement agencies viz. Government Railway Police (GRP)/District Police. Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of GRP/ District Police to provide better protection and security to railway property, passenger area and passengers and for matters connected therewith.

All cases of crime against women railway personnels are reported to and registered by GRP or District Police as per their jurisdiction followed by investigation and further legal course of action.

CCTVs have been installed at number of railway station, which is helpful in monitoring, analysing threats and investigation of cases. The cases of crime against women which includes crime against women railway personnel is published by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB). However, the data of crime against women railway personnel is not published separately.

Following steps are being taken by the Railways in coordination with GRP and Police for safety and security of women personnel at railway stations and in railway premises:

1. Separate and earmarked provisions have been made for the women employees in the running rooms.
2. Based on the vulnerability assessment, deployment of RPF/GRP personnel are made at railway stations and other vital installation of railways.
3. Drives are conducted against trespassers entering into railway stations and legal action is taken against the offenders.
4. State Level Security Committee of Railways (SLSCR) have been constituted under the Chairpersonship of Director General of Police/Commissioner of State for regular monitoring and review of security arrangements of the Railways.

Railway Servants (Hours of Duty & Period of Rest) Rules, 2005 formulated under the Railways Act, 1989, lay down provisions relating to classification of employment of the railway servants and also for their duty hours and periods of rest which are followed in preparation of duty rosters in order to provide adequate rest to staff.

रॉयल्टी दरों को तर्कसंगत बनाने का उद्देश्य

2910. श्री चंदन चौहान:

श्री हरीभाई पटेल:

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

(क) ग्रेफाइट, सीजियम, रुबिडियम और जिरकोनियम जैसे खनिजों के लिए तर्कसंगत रॉयल्टी दरों के पीछे क्या उद्देश्य हैं;

(ख) संशोधित रॉयल्टी दरों से घरेलू उत्पादन, आयात और समग्र आपूर्ति श्रृंखला सुरक्षा पर किस प्रकार प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है; और

(ग) महत्वपूर्ण और सहायक खनिज ब्लॉकों की नीलामी में संशोधित रॉयल्टी ढांचे को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अपनाए गए तरीकों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): केंद्र सरकार ने ग्रेफाइट, सीजियम, रुबिडियम और ज़िरकोनियम वाले खनिज ब्लॉकों की नीलामी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दिनांक 20.11.2025 से इन खनिजों की रॉयल्टी की दरों को युक्तिसंगत बनाया है। ग्रेफाइट, सीजियम, रुबिडियम और ज़िरकोनियम उच्च-तकनीक वाले अनुप्रयोगों और ऊर्जा परिवर्तन के लिए महत्वपूर्ण खनिज हैं। ग्रेफाइट और ज़िरकोनियम खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 (एमएमडीआर अधिनियम) में सूचीबद्ध 24 महत्वपूर्ण और सामरिक खनिजों में से हैं। इन खनिजों के घरेलू उत्पादन में वृद्धि से आयात और आपूर्ति श्रृंखला की अतिसंवेदनशीलता को कम करने तथा देश में रोज़गार के अवसर उत्पन्न करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। संशोधित रॉयल्टी दरें नीलामी के लिए रखे गए इन खनिजों के सभी ब्लॉकों पर लागू होती हैं।

WEATHER FORECASTING TECHNOLOGY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

2911. SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:

SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:

DR. DHARAMVIRA GANDHI:

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

- (a) the details of the weather forecasting technologies currently being used by the Government and its affiliated agencies such as the India Meteorological Department (IMD) including numerical weather prediction models, radar networks, satellites and AI based systems;
- (b) the details of new technologies and models being developed or implemented by the Government to predict and manage increasingly unpredictable weather patterns caused by climate change;
- (c) the number of farmers registered to the Meghdoot mobile application since 2021 and the steps taken to expand coverage, year-wise;
- (d) the current status of the network of Doppler Weather Radars (DWRs) under Mission Mausam including the number and locations installed and operational so far; and
- (e) the details of the expansion plan including the exact number of additional DWRs planned, the timeline for their installation and the States/locations earmarked for the new installations?

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): Under the Mission Mausam, the Bharat Forecast System (BharatFS), an advanced computer simulation model, has already been developed, and it has been operational at a very high spatial resolution of 6 km. It has also the capability to provide predictions of rainfall events up to 10 days, covering the short and medium-range forecasts. Due to its higher resolution and improved dynamics, it is being used to generate weather forecasts at the level of a panchayat or cluster of panchayats. To further support the operations of high-resolution model simulations in real-time, the computing facilities (Arunika and Arka) have been substantially increased to integrate voluminous data and run meso-scale, regional, and global models.

Further, a major achievement is the introduction of the Mithuna Forecast System (Mithuna-FS). This new-generation global coupled model integrates the atmosphere, ocean, land surface, and sea ice components with state-of-the-art physics and an upgraded data assimilation framework. Currently, this forecasting system operates at 12-km resolution, marking a significant advancement in India's medium-range localized weather forecasting capability.

The multi-scale Mithuna-FS suite reduces biases in rainfall, temperature, and fog visibility. Coupled with intelligence and machine learning (AI/ML)-based post-processing, these models provide sharper medium-range forecasts, better nowcasting capability, and more reliable district-scale probabilities for extreme rainfall, heatwaves, fog, air quality, and thunderstorms. The Ministry has established a dedicated virtual centre involving the India Meteorological Department, National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting

(NCMRWF), and other institutes to integrate AI/ML systematically into the weather forecasting chain under the Mission Mausam. This virtual centre coordinates the development of AI/ML tools for bias correction, statistical post-processing, downscaling, nowcasting, and multi-source data fusion from radars, satellites, and AWS networks.

NCMRWF also experimentally runs global operational AI models such as Pangu-Weather, FourCastNet, and GraphCast on the Arunika Supercomputer at ~25 km resolution and fine-tunes them for India. These data-driven components run alongside the dynamical NWP systems on the Ministry's HPC resources, enabling the rapid generation of tailored hyperlocal products for sectors such as agriculture, urban management, and disaster risk reduction.

Satellite and radar-based monitoring has increased manifold. Currently, 6 Channels in INSAT 3-D are providing 30-minute gap cloud pictures and water vapour, wind-related products at a very high resolution of up to 1 km. Currently, 47 DWRs are in operation across India, and the details are given in **Statement-I**.

(b): The Ministry is continuously working to strengthen observational capabilities and R&D infrastructure to achieve greater accuracy in weather forecasting. The IMD has adopted new techniques and technologies over time to detect, monitor, and provide timely early warnings for disruptive weather patterns caused by climate change. The IMD has expanded its infrastructure for observations, data exchange, monitoring & analysis, forecasting, and warning services in the country.

The major new initiative undertaken by the Government is the implementation of the Mission Mausam. A couple of Doppler Weather Radars (DWRs) have already been installed under the mission. Currently, 47 radars are in operation across India, with 87% of the country's total area under radar coverage. As discussed in (a), the Bharat Forecast System (BharatFS), an advanced weather forecasting model, is also used to generate short and medium-range forecasts.

IMD consistently issues timely alerts and forecasts to the public and concerned stakeholders. Various steps have been taken to ensure effective dissemination of warnings to vulnerable populations. IMD's weather information, including alerts and warnings to the public, is provided through various media platforms like mass media, Internet (e-mail), Public Website (mausam.imd.gov.in), mobile applications (Mausam/Meghdoot/DAMINI/RAIN ALARM). IMD has launched seven of its services (Current Weather, Nowcast, City Forecast, Rainfall Information, Tourism Forecast, Warnings, and Cyclone) with the 'UMANG' Mobile App for use by the public.

IMD currently is equipped with a Decision Support System (DSS) based real-time multi-hazard impact based early warning system (EWS), which integrates all types of real-time and historical data, numerical weather prediction products, etc., to effectively monitor, detect and provide timely forecasts and impact-based warnings with suggested actions up to districts and city/station levels against all types of extreme weather events such as heavy rainfall events, droughts etc. As a result of these new initiatives, the overall skill of forecasting

these severe weather events has been improved by 30-40% over the last 10 years.

(c): Year-wise statistics and steps taken to expand the Meghdoot coverage are given in **Statement-I**.

(d) and (e): Currently, 47 DWRs are in operation across India, and the details are given in **Statement-II**. In the coming years, DWRs will be installed as per the requirement to cover the remaining gap areas in the country, provide redundancy, and replacement of old radars in the DWR network under Mission Mausam of MoES.

STATEMENT-I

Steps taken to expand the Meghdoot

Year	Meghdoot registered users
Since the launch to 2021	2,36,188
2022	2,81,561
2023	3,18,560
2024	3,78,540
2025 (Till Date – 28 Nov 2025)	4,16,056

Nationwide Expansion of the Application: The India Meteorological Department (IMD), under the Ministry, has undertaken systematic efforts to expand the Meghdoot mobile application, which provides weather-based agromet advisories to farmers. Initially launched for around 150 districts, the application has now been extended across the country and presently covers nearly 700 agriculturally important districts for the dissemination of agromet advisories under Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS).

Enhanced Spatial Reach at Block Level: To further improve the geographical reach of the services, the application has been upgraded to provide daily weather forecasts for nearly 7,000 blocks and 747 districts of the country. Additionally, real-time weather warnings and nowcasts have been incorporated to assist farmers in responding promptly to adverse or rapidly changing weather conditions. The application includes multilingual support for 12 languages, pictorial representations of advisories, and simplified formats to enhance usability among farmers.

Promotion Through Farmer Awareness Activities: The Meghdoot application has been widely promoted through farmer awareness programmes (FAP) conducted by AMFUs across various states. Multiple communication channels, including SMS, agromet advisories, social media platforms, and local outreach initiatives, have been utilised to inform farmers about the downloads, demos, availability, and benefits of the app.

Linkage with State Government Platforms: To further extend outreach, Meghdoot advisories have been integrated with 21 State Government platforms, including state-level mobile applications and agricultural information portals/websites. This linkage has helped widen access to advisories among farmers using state-specific digital services.

Integration with National Digital Platforms: In addition, the weather-based agromet advisories disseminated through Meghdoot are linked with major national platforms such as UMANG, Mausam, Krishi Decision Support System (DSS), VISTAAR, WINDS of the Ministry of Agriculture, and other digital

systems. These integrations ensure uniform dissemination of advisories across multiple access points.

STATEMENT-II

47 DWRs are in operation across India

S. No.	State/Union Territory	DWR Locations
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Machilipatnam (S-Band)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam (S-Band)
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Sriharikota, ISRO (S-Band)
4.	Assam	Mohanbari (S-Band)
5.	Bihar	Patna (S-Band)
6.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
7.	Goa	Goa (S-Band)
8.	Gujarat	Bhuj (S-Band)
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Jot (X-Band)
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Murari Devi (X-Band)
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Kufri (X-Band)
12.	Kerala	Kochi (S-Band)
13.	Kerala	VSSC, ISRO Thiruvananthapuram (C-Band)
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal (S-Band)
15.	Maharashtra	Mumbai (S-Band)
16.	Maharashtra	Nagpur (S-Band)
17.	Maharashtra	IITM Solapur (C-Band)
18.	Maharashtra	Veravali (C-Band)
19.	Maharashtra	Mumbai, Juhu (X-band)
20.	Maharashtra	Mumbai, Panvel (X-band)
21.	Maharashtra	Mumbai, Kalyan, Dombivli (X-band)
22.	Maharashtra	Mumbai, Vasai, Virar (X-band)
23.	Maharashtra	Mahabaleshwar (X-band)
24.	Meghalaya	Cherrapunji, ISRO (S-Band)
25.	Odisha	Gopalpur (S-Band)
26.	Odisha	Paradip (S-Band)
27.	Punjab	Patiala (S-Band)
28.	Rajasthan	Jaipur (C-Band)
29.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai (S-Band)
30.	Tamil Nadu	Karaikal (S-Band)
31.	Tamil Nadu	NIOT Chennai (X-Band)
32.	Telangana	Hyderabad (S-Band)
33.	Tripura	Agartala (S-Band)
34.	Uttarakhand	Lansdowne (X-Band)

35.	Uttarakhand	Mukteshwar (X-Band)
36.	Uttarakhand	Surkanda Devi (X-Band)
37.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow (S-Band)
38.	West Bengal	Kolkata (S-Band)
39.	Jammu & Kashmir	Banihal Top (X-Band)
40.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu (X-Band)
41.	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar (X-Band)
42.	Delhi	Aya nagar (X-Band)
43.	Delhi	Palam (S-Band)
44.	Delhi	HQ Mausam Bhawan (C-Band)
45.	Ladakh	Leh (X-Band)
46.	Karnataka	Mangaluru (C-Band)
47.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur (C-Band)

STATE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (S&T) COUNCILS

2912. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

- (a) the details regarding the total number of State Science and Technology (S&T) Councils supported under State Science and Technology Programme, State-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the details regarding the amount of grants allocated and released to States under this programme, State and year-wise since the scheme's inception;
- (c) the details of total number of SC/ST Cells supported under this programme, State and district-wise particularly for Andhra Pradesh, especially in Prakasam District;
- (d) the details of total number of students supported under the Student Project Programme of the said programme, State and year-wise during the last five years; and

(e) the details of the projects supported under the scheme along with the financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed, State and year-wise during the last five years?

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

(a): The Department of Science and Technology (DST), under its State Science and Technology Programme (SSTP), nurtures Centre-State Science and Technology (S&T) cooperation through support to S&T Secretariat of State/Union Territory (UT) SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY Councils. The list of currently supported 27 State S&T Councils is given in the table below:

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of S&T Council
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh State Council for Science & Technology
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh State Council for Science & Technology
3.	Assam	Assam Science Technology & Environment Council
4.	Bihar	Bihar State Science and Technology Council
5.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh Council of Science & Technology
6.	Goa	Goa State Council of Science & Technology
7.	Gujarat	Gujarat Council on Science and Technology
8.	Haryana	Haryana State Council for Science & Technology
9.	Himachal Pradesh	State Council for SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY and Environment, Himachal Pradesh
10.	Karnataka	Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of S&T Council
11.	Kerala	Kerala State Council for Science, Technology & Environment
12.	Maharashtra	Rajiv Gandhi SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY Commission
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Council of Science & Technology
14.	Manipur	Manipur SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY Council
15.	Meghalaya	State Council for SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY and Environment, Meghalaya
16.	Mizoram	Mizoram Science, Technology and Innovation Council
17.	Nagaland	Nagaland State Science and Technology Council
18.	Punjab	Punjab State Council for Science and Technology
19.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Council of Science & Technology
20.	Sikkim	Sikkim State Council of Science & Technology
21.	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu State Council for Science & Technology
22.	Telangana	Telangana State Council of Science & Technology
23.	Tripura	Tripura State Council for Science & Technology
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Council of Science and Technology, Uttar Pradesh
25.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand State Council for Science & Technology
26.	West Bengal	West Bengal State Council for Science & Technology
27.	Puducherry	Puducherry Council for Science and Technology

(b): The details of funds sanctioned and released to S&T Councils towards assistance to their S&T Secretariat under SSTP since financial year 2016-17 is given at **Statement**.

(c): The Department has established Scheduled Caste (SC)/Scheduled Tribe (ST) Cells at 11 State S&T Councils under the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan/Tribal Sub Plan of the Science for Equity Empowerment and Development (SEED) Division, DST for systemic mapping of livelihood system of SC/ST Communities. There is no SC/ST cell at Andhra Pradesh State Council for Science & Technology. List of supported SC/ST Cells is given as below:

1. Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology

2. Kerala State Council for Science Technology and Environment
3. Punjab State Council for Science & Technology
4. Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology
5. Telangana State Council of Science & Technology
6. West Bengal State Council of Science & Technology
7. Tripura State Council for Science & Technology
8. Arunachal Pradesh State Council for Science and Technology
9. Mizoram Science, Technology & Innovation Council
10. Sikkim State Council of Science & Technology
11. Uttarakhand State Council for Science and Technology

(d) and (e): During the last five years, an amount of Rs. 41.90 Lakhs was released (financial year 2022-23) to Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology under SSTP to implement the Student Project Programme. Across this period (2020–21 to 2024–25), 26,038 students in Karnataka were supported, distributed as follows: 4,413 in 2020–21, 4,515 in 2021–22, 5,519 in 2022–23, 5,453 in 2023–24, and 6,138 in 2024–25.

STATEMENT**Sanctioned and released amount to S&T Councils towards assistance to their S&T Secretariat****(In Rs Lakhs)**

S. No.	Name of State/UT	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	Total
1	Arunachal Pradesh State Council for SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	184.96	126.76	139.44	102.51	102.51	108.51	106.51	105.01	Nil	976.21
2	Assam Science Technology & Environment Council	200.92	152.72	116.65	183.35	183.35	183.35	139.26	139.76	Nil	1,299.36
3	Andhra Pradesh State Council of Science and Technology	Nil	43.55	47.91	49.03	37.44	Nil	48.93	52.43	Nil	279.29
4	Bihar Council on SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	43.00	42.00	33.13	51.82	Nil	5.18	30.09	28.09	Nil	233.31
5	Chhattisgarh Council of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	134.22	106.02	111.80	122.11	121.12	123.12	127.12	125.59	157.20	1,128.30
6	Goa State Council for SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	76.84	69.64	59.54	84.65	82.65	84.65	88.65	87.15	Nil	633.77
7	Gujarat Council on Science and Technology	125.20	67.00	72.67	81.52	81.52	81.52	87.52	84.02	106.90	787.87

S. No.	Name of State/UT	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	Total
8	Haryana State Council for SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	56.53	34.27	23.41	35.72	23.49	27.15	28.72	Nil	Nil	229.29
9	Himachal Pradesh State Council for Science, Technology & Environment	165.12	104.72	99.77	118.73	117.54	34.01	91.49	90.5	Nil	821.88
10	Karnataka State Council for Science & Technology	185.20	127.00	138.09	150.80	152.8	150.8	156.8	155.3	193.50	1,410.29
11	Kerala State Council for Science, Technology and Environment	Nil	188.00	191.69	97.67	108.12	106.72	116.12	112.41	Nil	920.73
12	Rajiv Gandhi SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY Commission, Maharashtra	94.80	37.80	1.00	45.80	35.00	45.00	49.00	43.05	Nil	351.45
13	Madhya Pradesh Council of Science & Technology, Madhya Pradesh	208.55	150.35	165.39	180.54	180.54	178.54	184.54	183.04	Nil	1,431.49
14	Manipur SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY Council	145.94	111.14	106.21	137.52	135.52	137.52	141.4	140.02	176.90	1,232.17
15	State Council of Science, Technology, and Environment, Meghalaya	53.80	32.72	10.16	40.64	30.24	30.67	36.39	34.89	Nil	269.51

S. No.	Name of State/UT	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	Total
16	Mizoram Science, Technology & Innovation Council	115.20	83.00	91.30	100.52	100.52	100.52	104.52	86.56	115.34	897.48
17	Nagaland Science and Technology Council	136.20	77.97	85.71	94.58	94.58	94.58	98.58	97.08	Nil	779.28
18	Punjab State Council for SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	233.76	150.56	194.22	165.60	163.6	141.96	169.6	168.1	Nil	1,387.40
19	Rajasthan Council of Science & Technology	156.00	156.00	171.60	187.25	137.04	Nil	Nil	185.25	Nil	993.14
20	Sikkim State Council of Science and Technology	135.80	86.46	47.69	104.63	78.24	82.76	88.76	87.21	Nil	711.55
21	Tamil Nadu State Council for SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	136.88	104.72	115.19	69.03	72.87	88	94	92.5	106.24	879.43
22	Telangana State Council of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	131.20	31.45	21.18	39.28	Nil	Nil	11.32	4.5	57.14	296.07
23	Tripura State Council for Science & Technology	63.00	62.00	67.20	75.58	73.58	75.58	79.38	82.08	Nil	578.40
24	Council of Science & Technology, Uttar Pradesh	150.20	Nil	165.22	130.36	44.28	87.27	90.26	90.76	Nil	758.35

S. No.	Name of State/UT	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	Total
25	Uttarakhand State Council for SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	147.80	95.00	104.50	114.77	112.78	104.15	118.78	116.68	Nil	914.46
26	West Bengal State Council of Science and Technology	90.20	32.00	0.00	39.94	Nil	13.2	23.96	21.3	Nil	220.6
27	Puducherry State Council for SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	21.67	11.50	9.85	25.92	23.92	23.2	24.37	Nil	Nil	140.43
28	Andaman and Nicobar SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY Council	55.40	20.20	22.22	12.88	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	110.7
Grand Total		3248.39	2304.55	2412.74	2642.75	2293.25	2107.96	2336.07	2413.28	913.22	20672.21

MUMBAI URBAN TRANSPORT PROJECT (MUTP)**2913. SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:****SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:****SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:****SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:****DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:**

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

- (a) the current status and expected completion timelines for redevelopment works at major Mumbai stations (such as CSMT, Dadar, Thane, and Kalyan) along with the budget allocated and utilised so far for Mumbai suburban station upgrades;
- (b) the status of capacity expansion projects including the fifth/sixth lines and the Harbour Line proposed elevated corridors, stating the reasons for any delays;
- (c) the funds allocated under Mumbai Urban Transport Project (MUTP) phases 3 and 3A for improving Mumbai suburban rail infrastructure and the timelines for pending works (rakes, lines, signalling etc.);
- (d) the total number of Air-Conditioned (AC) local trains currently operated on Western and Central Railways and the steps taken/being taken to increase services and reduce fares to boost ridership; and
- (e) whether overcrowding in Mumbai local trains has been assessed along with the steps taken/being taken to increase frequency and capacity including measures to enhance safety and crowd management during peak hours and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus, Dadar, Thane and Kalyan railway station falling in Maharashtra has been identified for redevelopment under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme.

The work for redevelopment of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus station has been sanctioned. The work for relocation of Divisional Engineering Training Centre to Wadi Bunder, foundation work of foot over bridge no.6 on platform no.18 and refurbishment of ground floor & 1st floor of main line building have been completed. The works for foundation of long distance node building, long distance concourse and foot over bridge no. 1 and 2 have been taken up.

At Kalyan railway station, the work for provision of new 'A' building at Kalyan (east), provision of platform shelter on platform (PF) no. 4 & 5, provision of one lift and two escalator, improvement of circulating area and augmentation of water supply have been completed. The work of extension of platform 2 & 3, construction of lokgram foot over bridge has been taken up. The works for provision of 04 nos. escalators, provision of additional accessibility facilities for divyangjan and provision of sewage treatment plant have been sanctioned.

At Dadar railway station, the works for raising of platform no. 8 and 10, provision of platform shelter on platform 8, 10 and 11, provision of lifts and

escalators, construction of toilet block, provision of divyangjan facilities and improvement of water supply have been completed. The works for provision of foot over bridge connecting PF 8 to PF 9, extension of PF 4 and provision of waiting room have been sanctioned.

At Thane railway station, the works for raising of platform no. 2, replacement of two foot over bridges, widening of platform 5 & 6, construction of new waiting hall, toilet block, provision of new parking lot, provision of platform shelter and 2 escalator have been completed. The works of provision of one foot over bridge, provision of additional 02 escalators and additional platform shelters have been sanctioned.

The Amrit Bharat Station scheme envisages development of stations on a continuous basis with a long-term approach. The scheme involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the stations. The master planning, keeping in view the necessity at each station, includes:

- Improvement of access to station and circulating areas
- Integration of station with both sides of city
- Improvement of station building
- Improvement of waiting halls, toilets, sitting arrangement, water booths
- Provision of wider foot over bridge/air concourse commensurate with passenger traffic.
- Provision of lift/escalators/ramp

- Improvement /Provision of platform surface and cover over platforms
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product'
- Parking areas, Multimodal integration
- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems
- Provision of executive lounges, nominated spaces for business meetings, landscaping, etc.

The scheme also envisages sustainable and environment friendly solutions, provision of ballastless tracks etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

So far, 1337 stations have been identified under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme. Out of these, 132 stations including Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus, Dadar, Thane and Kalyan railway station located in Maharashtra. The name of stations identified for redevelopment under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Maharashtra are as following:

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
Maharashtra	132	Ahmednagar, Ajni (Nagpur), Akalkot Road, Akola, Akurdi, Amalner, Amgaon, Amravati, Andheri, Badnera, Balharshah, Bandra Terminus, Baramati, Belapur, Bhandara Road, Bhokar, Bhusawal, Borivali, Byculla, Chalisgaon, Chanda Fort, Chandrapur, Charni Road, Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj

		Terminus, Chinchpokli, Chinchwad, Dadar (CR), Dadar (WR), Dahisar, Daund, Dehu Road, Devlali, Dhamangaon, Dharangaon, Dharashiv, Dharmabad, Dhule, Diva, Dudhani, Gangakher, Godhani, Gondia, Grant Road, Hadapsar, Hatkanangale, Hazur Sahib Nanded, Himayatnagar, Hinganghat, Hingoli Deccan, Igatpuri, Jalgaon, Jalna, Jeur, Jogeshwari, Kalyan Junction, Kamptee, Kandivali, Kanjur Marg, Karad, Katol, Kedgaon, Kinwat, Kopergaon, Kurduwadi Junction, Kurla Junction, Lasalgaon, Latur, Lokmanya Tilak Terminus, Lonand Junction, Lonavla, Lower Parel, Malad, Malkapur, Manmad Junction, Manwath Road, Marine Lines, Matunga, Miraj Junction, Mudkhed Junction, Mumbai Central, Mumbra, Murtizapur Junction, Nagarsol, Nagpur Junction, Nandgaon, Nandura, Nandurbar, Narkher Junction, Nashik Road, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Itwari Junction, Pachora Junction, Palghar, Pandharpur, Panvel Junction, Parbhani Junction, Parel, Parli Vaijnath, Partur, Phaltan, Prabhadevi, Pulgaon Junction, Pune Junction, Purna Junction, Raver, Rotegaon, Sainagar Shirdi, Sandhurst Road, Sangli, Satara, Savda, Selu, Sewagram, Shahad, Shegaon, Shivaji Nagar Pune, Shri Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj Terminus Kolhapur, Solapur, Talegaon, Thakurli, Thane, Titvala, Tumsar Road, Umri, Uruli, Vadala Road, Vidyavihar, Vikhroli, Wadsa, Wardha, Washim, Wathar.

Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Maharashtra have been taken up at a good pace. Till now, works of 17 stations (Amgaon, Chanda Fort, Chinchpokli, Devlali, Dhule, Kedgaon, Lasalgaon, Lonand Junction, Matunga, Murtizapur Junction, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Itwari Junction, Parel, Savda, Shahad, Vadala Road, Baramati and Nandura) in Maharashtra have been completed under this scheme. The progress of some of the stations in Maharashtra taken up in Amrit Bharat Station Scheme is as given below:

At Diva station, the works of improvement of circulating area and parking on east side, improvement to station building on east side, new entry gate, improvement to Foot Over Bridge at east side, construction of new staircase for Foot Over Bridge at East side, platform shelter of platform no. 7/8, platform raising and flooring improvement of platform no. 5/6 and 7/8, new toilet block and sewage treatment plant on west side have been completed. The works for construction of 6 m wide Foot Over Bridge at CSMT end has been taken up.

At Mumbra station, the works for improvement to platform surface of platform no. 4, improvement of seating arrangement of platform no. 1 & 4, improvement to flooring of Foot Over Bridge, new toilet block, sewage treatment plant, improvement of circulating area, improvement of ticket booking office and entry elevation on east side have been completed. The work of escalators on platform no. 1 has been taken up.

At Titwala station, the works of improvement of two wheeler parking and approach road on east and west side, new station building, new entrance gate, improvement of ticket booking office, new toilet block, sewage treatment plant and platform surfacing of platform no. 3 have been completed. The work of new 6 m wide Foot Over Bridge has been taken up.

At Vikhroli station, the works for improvement of platform surfacing, improvement of platform shelter of platform no. 2/3 and 4, improvement of Foot Over Bridge on Mumbai end, new toilet block on Mumbai end, improvement of toilet block on Kalyan end and improvement of station building on west side have

been completed. The works of development of circulating area on west & east side and new booking office & parking on east side have been taken up.

At Charni Road station, work of widening of entry-exit, construction of the new booking office on Platform No. 1, improvement of the footpath pavement surface, construction of fencing and boundary work on Platform No. 4, improvement of existing platform shelter at platform 1, 2 & 3 and fencing work at the north-side entry have been completed. The works of platform shelter sheet replacement on Platform No. 4 and Platform No. 1 surfacing work have been taken up.

At Marine Lines station, the work of renovating west face of the station building has been completed. The work of the toilet block on Platform No. 4, improvement of the station building, widening of the platform No. 4 side entry-exit, improvement of platform shelter at platform no. 1 and construction of the ramp for divyangjan on platform no. 4 have been taken up. The works for improvement of platform coping and boundary wall have been taken up.

Development/upgradation of stations on Indian Railways is a continuous and ongoing process and works in this regard are undertaken as per requirement, subject to inter-se priority and availability of funds. The priority for development/redevelopment/upgradation/modernisation of stations is accorded to higher category of station over lower category of station while sanctioning and executing the works.

Development/upgradation of stations including under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme is generally funded under Plan Head-53 'Customer Amenities'. The

details of allocation under Plan Head-53 are maintained Zonal Railway-wise and not work-wise or station-wise or State-wise. SMT, Dadar, Thane and Kalyan station falls under the jurisdiction of Central Railway and Western Railway. For these zones, a total allocation of ₹ 2492 crores (Budget Estimate) has been made for the financial year 2025-26 under Plan Head-53, out of which an expenditure (up to October, 2025) of ₹ 1,466 crore has been incurred so far.

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

To improve the connectivity, enhance track capacity, segregation of Sub-urban and long distance trains routes in Mumbai suburban area and to meet the future demands of passengers, Mumbai Urban Transport Project (MUTP)-II costing ₹8,087 crore, MUTP-III costing ₹10,947 crore and MUTP-IIIA costing ₹33,690 crore have been sanctioned.

These projects include following works in Mumbai Suburban Area:

S.No	Name of project	Cost (₹ in crore)

1	6th Line Mumbai Central-Borivali (30 km)	919
2	Extension of Harbour Line Goregaon-Borivali (7 km)	826
3	Virar - Dahanu Road 3rd & 4th Line (64 km)	3587
4	5th & 6th Line CSTM-Kurla (17.5 km)	891
5	Panvel - Karjat Suburban Corridor (29.6 km)	2782
6	Airoli - Kalwa (elevated) Suburban Corridor link (3.3 km)	476
7	5th & 6th line Borivali - Virar (26 km)	2184
8	4th line between Kalyan - Asangaon (32 km)	1759
9	3rd & 4th line between Kalyan - Badlapur (14.05 km)	1510
10	Kalyan Yard - Segregation of Main Line & Suburban	866
11	Vasai bye pass line (Double line) between Naigaon and Juchandra (5.73 Km)	176
12	Trespass Control measures such as Foot over bridges etc. (34 locations)	551

In 6th Line Mumbai Central-Borivali, 13.5 km section has been commissioned and other projects are at various stages of execution. Further, 238 rakes of 12 car have been sanctioned under MUTP-III & IIIA at a cost of ₹19,293 crore. The process for procurement of these rakes has been taken up. All MUTP projects have been sanctioned on 50:50 cost sharing basis between Ministry of Railways and Government of Maharashtra. Ministry of Railways (MoR) has allocated Rs.5,217 Cr. for Mumbai Urban Transport Projects in last five years.

Consequent upon the extension of all platforms on the Virar -Andheri section making them compatible for accommodating 15-Car services, the numbers of 15-Car services have been increased, in a phased manner, from 79 services to 211 services. In addition, 22 services of 15 car are being operated over Central Railway at Mumbai Suburban.

Further, to cater to the needs of the commuters, AC-EMUs are also operated both on the Western Railway and Central Railway sub-urban corridors. Presently, Western Railway operates 1406 Sub-urban services including 109 AC-EMU services, while Central Railway runs 1810 Sub-urban services including 80 AC-EMU services.

Besides, introduction of new trains including EMU services and augmentation of their loads, any route/section depends on various factors which include:

- Capacity of that section
- Availability of path
- Availability of required rolling stock
- Availability of matching infrastructure for rolling stock
- Maintenance requirement of railway tracks and other assets

Fare in Sub-urban trains:

Indian Railways strives to provide affordable services to all strata of society and gave subsidy of Rs. 60,466 crore on passenger tickets in 2023-24. This amounts to concession of 45 percent on an average, to every person, travelling on Railways. In other words, if the cost of providing service is Rs. 100, then the price of ticket is Rs. 55 only. This subsidy is continuing for all passengers including Sub-urban.

Passenger fares have been rationalized w.e.f. 01st July 2025 after a gap of more than 5 years. However, to maintain affordability for low and middle

income families, the fares for MST (Monthly Season Ticket) and Suburban travel have not been revised.

The occupancy pattern of suburban trains over Indian Railways including that on Mumbai suburban section is not uniform and it varies during different periods of the day. During peak office hours, the occupancy of local trains over suburban section is full while during non peak periods, the occupancy level is not that high.

The Passenger Holding area planning envisages a comfortable, well-organized space with basic amenities like seating, drinking water, toilets, ticketing facilities, information displays, and security checks, etc. These amenities are planned to be organised to manage large passenger footfall efficiently during peak hours.

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus, Dadar, Lokmanya Tilak Terminus and Bandra Terminus stations has been identified for the development of passenger holding area. The development of the holding area is under planning stage, which is an iterative process requiring optimization and the time frame for such optimization cannot be indicated at this stage.

Safety in train operations:-

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

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

Expenditure/Budget on Safety related activities (Rs. in Cr.)				
2013-14 (Act.)	2022-23 (Act.)	2023-24 (Act.)	2024-25	2025-26
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 6,656 stations up to 31.10.2025 to reduce accidents due to human failure.

3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 10,098 Level Crossing Gates up to 31.10.2025 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 6,661 stations up to 31.10.2025.

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. Initially, Kavach Version 3.2 was deployed on 1465 RKm of South Central Railway and 80 RKm of North Central Railway. Kavach specification Version 4.0 was approved by RDSO on 16.07.2024.

After extensive and elaborate trials, Kavach Version 4.0 has been successfully commissioned on Palwal-Mathura-Kota- Nagda section (633Rkm) on Delhi- Mumbai route and on Howrah-Bardhaman section (105RKm)on Delhi-Howrah route. Kavach implementation has been taken up in balance sections of Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah route.

Further, Kavach implementation has been taken up on 15,512 RKm covering all GQ, GD, HDN and identified sections of Indian Railways.

6. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Signalling, e.g. mandatory correspondence check, alteration work protocol, preparation of completion drawing, etc. have been issued.

7. System of disconnection and reconnection for S&T equipment as per protocol has been re-emphasized.

8. All locomotives are equipped with Vigilance Control Devices (VCD) to improve alertness of Loco Pilots.

9. Retro-reflective sigma boards are provided on the mast which is located two OHE masts prior to the signals in electrified territories

alert the crew about the signal ahead when visibility is low due to foggy weather.

10. A GPS based Fog Safety Device (FSD) is provided to loco pilots in fog affected areas which enables loco pilots to know the distance of the approaching landmarks like signals, level crossing gates, etc.

11. Modern track structure consisting of 60kg, 90 Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS) rails, Prestressed Concrete Sleeper (PSC) Normal/Wide base sleepers with elastic fastening, fan shaped layout turnout on PSC sleepers, Steel Channel/H-beam Sleepers on girder bridges is used while carrying out primary track renewals.

12. Mechanisation of track laying activity through use of track machines like PQRS, TRT, T-28 etc. to reduce human errors.

13. Maximizing supply of 130m/260m long rail panels for increasing progress of rail renewal and avoiding welding of joints, thereby improving safety.
14. Ultrasonic Flaw Detection (USFD) testing of rails to detect flaws and timely removal of defective rails.
15. Laying of longer rails, minimizing the use of Alumino Thermic Welding and adoption of better welding technology for rails i.e., Flash Butt Welding.
16. Monitoring of track geometry by OMS (Oscillation Monitoring System) and TRC (Track Recording Cars).
17. Patrolling of railway tracks to look out for weld/rail fractures.
18. The use of Thick Web Switches and Weldable CMS Crossing in turnout renewal works.
19. Inspections at regular intervals are carried out to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices.
20. Web based online monitoring system of track assets viz. Track database and decision support system has been adopted to decide rationalized maintenance requirement and optimize inputs.
21. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Track, e.g. integrated block, corridor block, worksite safety, monsoon precautions, etc. have been issued.
22. Preventive maintenance of railway assets (Coaches & Wagons) is undertaken to ensure safe train operations.
23. Replacement of conventional ICF design coaches with LHB design coaches is being done.

24. All unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG) route have been eliminated by January 2019.

25. Safety of Railway Bridges is ensured through regular inspection of Bridges. The requirement of repair/rehabilitation of Bridges is taken up based upon the conditions assessed during these inspections.

26. Indian Railways has displayed Statutory “Fire Notices” for widespread passenger information in all coaches. Fire posters are provided in every coach so as to educate and alert passengers regarding various Do’s and Don’ts to prevent fire. These include messages regarding not carrying any inflammable material, explosives, prohibition of smoking inside the coaches, penalties etc.

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

28. Regular counselling and training of staff is undertaken.

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

As a consequence of various safety measures taken over the years, there has been a steep decline in the number of accidents. Number of Consequential Train Accidents has reduced as shown in the table below:

Year	Consequential Accidents
2014-15	135
2025-26 (Till date)	11 (90% lesser)

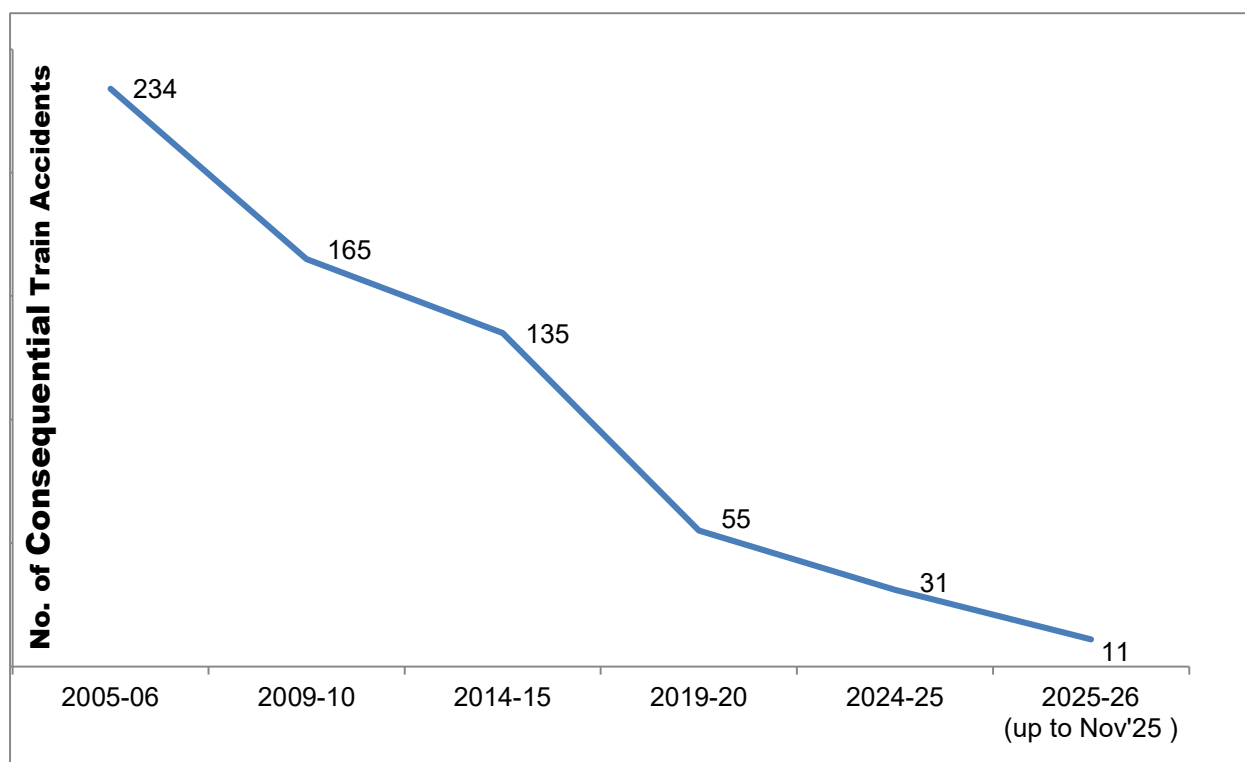
Another important index showing improvement in safety in train operations is Consequential Accidents Index, the details of which are as under:

Consequential Accident Index:

Year	Accident Index
2014-15	0.11
2024-25	0.03 (73% lesser)

This index measures number of consequential accidents as a ratio of total running Kilometers of all trains.

$$\text{Index} = \frac{\text{No. of consequential accidents}}{\text{No. of trains X million kilometres run}}$$



The details of the Safety related works related to better maintenance practices, Technological improvements, better infrastructure and rolling stock etc. undertaken by Railways are tabulated below:-

S. No.	Item	2004-05 to 2013-14	2014-15 to 2024-25	2014-25 Vs. 2004-14
Technological Improvements				
1.	Use of high-quality rails (60 Kg) (Km)	57,450 Km	1.43 Lakh Km	More than 2 times
2.	Longer Rail Panels (260m) (Km)	9,917 Km	77,522 Km	Nearly 8 times
3.	Electronic Interlocking (Stations)	837 Stations	3,691 Stations	More than 4 times
4.	Fog Pass Safety Devices (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14: 90 Nos.	As on 31.03.25: 25,939 Nos.	288 times
5.	Thick Web Switches (Nos.)	Nil	28,301 Nos.	
Better Maintenance Practices				

1.	Primary Rail Renewal (Track Km)	32,260 Km	49,941 Km	1.5 times
2.	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Welds (Nos.)	79.43 Lakh	2 Crore	More than 2 times
3.	Weld failures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 3699 Nos.	In 2024-25: 370 Nos.	90 % reduction
4.	Rail fractures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 2548 Nos.	In 2024-25: 289 Nos.	More than 88% reduction
Better Infrastructure and Rolling Stock				
1.	New Track KM added (Track Km)	14,985 Km	34,428 Km	More than 2 times
2.	Flyovers (RoBs)/Underpasses (RUBs) (Nos.)	4,148 Nos.	13,808 Nos.	More than 3 times
3.	Unmanned Level crossings (Nos.) on BG	As on 31.03.14: 8,948	As on 31.03.24:Nil (All eliminated by 31.01.19)	Removed
4.	Manufacture of LHB Coaches (Nos.)	2,337 Nos.	42,677	More than 18 times

IMPACT OF MISLEADING ADVERTISEMENTS

2914. SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:

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

- whether the Government has examined the impact of misleading advertisements and fake news disseminated through digital platforms;
- the details of action being taken by the Government to strengthen monitoring and regulatory mechanisms in this regard; and
- whether the Government proposes to introduce any new guidelines to protect viewers especially children from harmful content?

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

(a) to (c): The Government of India is cognisant of the increasing instances of fake, false and misleading information and misleading advertisements across digital media platforms.

Government has notified the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021, under the Information Technology Act, 2000, (dated 25th February, 2021).

Part-III of these Rules inter alia provides for Code of Ethics to be followed by publishers of news & current affairs. It includes adherence to the Programme Code laid down under the Cable Television Networks Act, 1995, and the Norms of Journalistic Conduct under the Press Council Act, 1978.

A three-tier grievance redressal mechanism for adherence to the Code of Ethics is provided under the IT Rules.

Also, Part II of the IT Rules, inter alia, casts an obligation on intermediaries like YouTube and Facebook to prevent the dissemination of information that is patently false, untrue, or misleading in nature.

A Fact Check Unit (FCU) has been set up under the Press Information Bureau, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in November, 2019 to check fake news relating to the Central Government.

After verifying the authenticity of news from authorized sources in Ministries/ Departments of Government of India, FCU posts correct information

on its social media platforms.

Under the Section 69A of the Information Technology Act, 2000, Government issues necessary orders to block websites, social media handles and posts in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, defence of India, security of the State, and public order

The Central Consumer Protection authority (CCPA) under the Department of Consumer Affairs has notified 'Guidelines for Prevention of Misleading Advertisements and Endorsements for Misleading Advertisements, 2022' on 9th June, 2022.

The guidelines are aimed at curbing misleading advertisements and protecting the consumers, who may be exploited or affected by such advertisements.

Complaints relating to violation of the guidelines, including false and misleading advertisements, are addressed under Consumer Protection Act, 2019.

उमरा (उमरानाला) रेलवे स्टेशन पर रेलवे यार्ड

2915. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या रेलवे का उदयपुर के उमरा (उमरानाला) रेलवे स्टेशन पर रेलवे यार्ड विकसित करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो कार्य की प्रगति की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) क्या उक्त परियोजना के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण के संबंध में स्थानीय निवासियों द्वारा कोई आपत्ति/विरोध दर्ज कराया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उनके निवारण के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग, परमाणु खनिज अन्वेषण एवं अनुसंधान निदेशालय (एएमडी), भारत सरकार द्वारा वहां यूरेनियम अन्वेषण कार्य भी किया जा रहा है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उन क्षेत्रों में कोई विकास कार्य प्रस्तावित नहीं है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या इस परियोजना के कारण उक्त क्षेत्र के लोगों के बेघर होने की संभावना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास एवं मुआवजे के लिए तैयार की गई योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ): उदयपुर के पास उमरा रेलवे स्टेशन पर कोच अनुरक्षण सुविधाओं के विकास के संबंध में कार्य 149.98 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से स्वीकृत किया गया है। परियोजना के लिए आवश्यक कुल भूमि 13.73 हेक्टेयर है जिसमें 2.61 हेक्टेयर सरकारी भूमि और 11.12 हेक्टेयर निजी भूमि शामिल है।

इस परियोजना को 'विशेष रेल परियोजना' घोषित किया गया है। भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी नामित किया गया है और भूमि अधिग्रहण प्रक्रिया में है रेल अधिनियम की धारा 20ए के अंतर्गत नोटिस जारी किया गया है इस संबंध में आपत्तियां भूमि अधिग्रहण सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्राप्त की गई हैं। भूमि अधिग्रहण सक्षम प्राधिकारी आपत्तियों के निवारण के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठा रहा है।

सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा कानून के अनुसार भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए मुआवजा निर्धारित किया जाएगा और भारतीय रेल द्वारा भूमि अधिग्रहण सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा निर्धारित मुआवजे का भुगतान

किया जाएगा।

परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग राजस्थान के उदयपुर जिले के उमरा और उसके आसपास यूरेनियम की खोज कर रहा है। इस संबंध में, राज्य सरकार द्वारा परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग के लिए कुल 31.06 वर्ग कि.मी. क्षेत्रफल वाले दो क्षेत्रों (क्षेत्र 1—16.16 वर्ग कि.मी. और क्षेत्र 2—14.90 वर्ग कि.मी.) को चिह्नित किया गया है। वर्तमान में, परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग द्वारा उमरा में यूरेनियम निष्कर्षण परियोजना स्थापित करने के लिए कोई और कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है। बहरहाल, उदयपुर विकास प्राधिकरण के साथ संयुक्त रूप से क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण किए जाने के अनुसार, क्षेत्र 1 के कुछ हिस्से की आवश्यकता रेलवे को है, जो परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग के लिए आवंटित क्षेत्र के साथ अतिव्यापन करता है। रेलवे ने परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग से इसके लिए अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र प्रदान करने का अनुरोध किया है।

CONTENT SYNDICATION POLICY, 2025

2916. SHRI SELVAGANAPATHI T.M.:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Prasar Bharati is set to finalize its Content Syndication Policy, 2025 and held a round of consultation with key industry stakeholders in this regard and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the said policy aims to monetize and expand access to the broadcaster's extensive archive of television and radio content from Doordarshan and All India Radio and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the said policy envisages strategic collaborations across domestic and global platforms 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): Prasar Bharati has prepared a draft Content Syndication Policy, 2025 to promote cultural outreach and monetize content, while also upholding its public service mandate. The draft was put up on the website of Prasar Bharati for public consultation.

A structured industry consultation was done with key stakeholders across the media ecosystem. These include OTT platforms, linear TV broadcasters, radio networks, telecom carriers, IPTV operators and content aggregators.

The policy aims to monetize content being produced by Doordarshan and Akashvani, archived national and regional content, and live coverages (Government events, festivals, sports, etc.). It also takes into consideration digital-first content published on Prasar Bharati's OTT platform.

Further, the draft policy proposes monetization of commissioned, co-produced, licensed, and other content owned by Prasar Bharati.

The draft Content Syndication Policy envisages fostering strategic collaborations with domestic and international platforms to expand the reach of Prasar Bharati's content and strengthen India's cultural presence globally.

It provides for flexible licensing models such as flat fee, revenue share, minimum guarantee with revenue share.

NUCLEAR SCIENCE FOR AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PRESERVATION**2917. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:****SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE:****SHRI SHASHANK MANI:**

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

(a) whether the Government is using nuclear science and radiation-based technologies for the development of new crop varieties that are high-yielding, climate-resilient and tolerant to biotic and abiotic stresses and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number and types of crop varieties developed through nuclear or radiation-induced mutagenesis during the past five years along with their present status of cultivation;

(c) whether radiation-based food-preservation technologies, including irradiation, cold-chain innovations and isotope-based applications are being deployed to reduce post-harvest losses and improve shelf life of agricultural produce and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to expand such technologies to support farmers, strengthen food security and promote export-oriented value chains?

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, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) a Constituent Unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) by using radiation induced mutagenesis along with cross breeding, has developed 72 improved crop varieties in oilseeds (groundnut, mustard, soybean and sunflower), pulses (urdbean, mungbean, pigeonpea and cowpea), rice, jute and banana, which have been released and notified for commercial cultivation. These crop varieties have desirable traits such as high yield, early maturity, resistant to lodging, biotic & abiotic stress tolerance etc. and thus benefiting farmers in the country.

(b): In the last five (5) years (i.e. from 2020-2025), by employing radiation-induced mutagenesis, DAE has developed and released a total of 23 varieties for cultivation by farmers. These include (a) 7 rice varieties, (b) 5 mustard varieties, (c) 3 black gram (urad) varieties, (d) 3 sorghum (jowar) varieties, (e) 2 groundnut varieties, (f) one mung bean variety, (g) one sesamum (til) variety and (h) one banana variety.

In the last five (5) years, a total 1680 quintals of breeder seeds of Trombay crop varieties, including groundnut, mungbean, rice and mustard varieties, were produced for distribution to seed corporations/companies and farmers for multiplication for cultivation by farmers.

The estimated quantity of seeds available to farmers for cultivation is around 18,05,300 quintals. These estimates are based on the expected multiplication ratios observed during production of foundation seeds from

breeder seeds and subsequently, certified seeds from foundation seeds.

(c): Yes, radiation-based food-preservation technologies involving irradiation, and subsequent cold storage, developed by BARC are being employed for extending the shelf life of perishable agriculture produce, mitigate post-harvest and storage losses of agriculture produce. Irradiation of grains and spices eliminates insects and microbes and is a useful method of chemical free preservation. The technology is being deployed to facilitate;

- i. Export of agriculture produce such as mangoes, pomegranates to countries like United States of America (USA), Australia etc., through sea route in an economical manner.
- ii. Shelf-life extension of spices, grains, vegetables, fruits, onions and potatoes.
- iii. Shelf-life extension processed food products.

Forty-one (41) food irradiation and medical product sterilization facilities have already been commissioned in private/State Government sectors in the country and they are providing radiation processing services on demand basis.

(d): DAE has been involved in the use of radiations and radioisotopes in agriculture through continuous R&D programmes. In field of nuclear agriculture, development and field trials of radiation induced improved crops are implemented in collaboration with various State Agricultural Universities, as well as research institutes under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).

BARC developed radiation technologies not only extend shelf life and prevent post harvesting losses, but also helps India meet international

quarantine requirements for perishable commodities, enabling access to high-value markets. India has been exporting mangoes and pomegranate to the USA, Australia, South Africa and Malaysia using irradiation as a mandatory phytosanitary treatment. These measures strengthen export-oriented value chains and boost incomes of farmers and traders.

BARC is involved in developing comprehensive Standard Operating Protocols (SOPs) for the irradiation of agricultural produce to achieve shelf-life extension, reduction of post-harvest losses, and improvement in marketability.

Overall, the Government's initiatives, including R&D collaborations, establishment of irradiation infrastructure, and promotion of export-oriented radiation processing, are helping to strengthen national food security, reduce wastage, improve farmer incomes, and enhance India's competitiveness in global agri-trade.

PROGRESS UNDER BHARATNET

2918. DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:

SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:

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

- (a) the targets and deadlines set under the BharatNet project and the progress made to date;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to fast-track progress under the BharatNet project;
- (c) whether it is true that the Government failed to get any bids for the

implementation of BharatNet in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the same;

(e) whether the Government has taken any corrective steps to attract more bids under PPP mode; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the same?

**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): BharatNet is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats (GPs). The total number of GPs undertaken under BharatNet Phase-I and Phase-II are 2,22,341 GPs, out of which 2,14,904 are Service Ready. Implementation of BharatNet is periodically reviewed by the Government and also in State Broadband Committee(s) and District Level Telecom Committee(s).

(c) and (d): Bids under PPP model were invited for BharatNet for nine packages in 2021-2022. Only one non-compliant bid for one package was received. The risks in implementing BharatNet in rural and remote areas are very high and therefore, the private sector partners did not come forward in the PPP bids.

(e) and (f): A revised implementation model has been worked out and Amended BharatNet Program (ABP) has been approved by the Union Cabinet on 04.08.2023 to provide optical fiber connectivity to ~2.64 lakh Gram Panchayats (GPs) and ~3.8 lakh non-GP villages on demand basis across the country. Implementation of ABP shall be undertaken on Design Build Operate

and Maintain (DBOM) model by professional agencies selected as Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) through open bidding process.

INSUFFICIENT RAINFALL

2919. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any data about the districts in the country where there is not sufficient rainfall during the Monsoon and if so, the total number of such districts, State and district-wise including Maharashtra;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to provide Central help to such farmers in Maharashtra in consultation with Agriculture Department of the State;
- (c) whether any Central financial help is also being extended to such farmers in case of crop failure due to rain shortfall and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the factors responsible for deficit rainfall and the manner in which the Government is planning to address this problem?

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

(a): Yes. The India Meteorological Department (IMD) has approximately 6,700 rain gauge observatories across the country, covering all districts, including Maharashtra. As per the real-time data for 2025, the total number of districts with deficient rainfall (less than 20% of Long Period Average (LPA)) was 146, which includes the Satara district of Maharashtra, where the actual rainfall for the monsoon season was 673.7 mm against the LPA of 844.6 mm (deficiency of 20%). The list of districts where rainfall was deficient during the 2025 monsoon season is given in **Statement**.

(b) and (c): The Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) implements central sector schemes uniformly across the country; therefore, funds are not allocated on a State-wise basis. As these schemes are implemented centrally, no funds are released directly to State Governments for crop failure.

To minimize the impacts of adverse weather/extreme weather events on agriculture, the India Meteorological Department runs a scheme, viz. Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS) to render weather forecast-based operational Agrometeorological Advisory Services (AAS) involving several leading organizations such as Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), State Agriculture Universities (SAUs), Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), State agriculture departments, NGOs, etc., for the benefit of the farming community. This GKMS scheme assists farmers in making informed decisions regarding their day-to-day agricultural operations for minimizing crop damage and losses due to unusual weather and taking advantage of benevolent weather and climatic conditions.

Impact-Based Forecast (IBF) for agriculture, along with associated Agrometeorological advisories, is also issued during severe weather warnings such as heavy rainfall, hailstorms, heatwaves, cold waves, and strong surface winds, etc., for different districts of various States and UTs across the country based on forecasts and warnings issued by IMD.

Agromet Advisories are disseminated through a multichannel dissemination system, including print and electronic media, Doordarshan, radio, internet, and SMS through Kisan Portal and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) initiatives. SMS-based alerts and warnings, along with suitable remedial measures, are being sent during extreme weather events like cyclones, deep depressions, etc., through the Kisan Portal. Technological advancements have further enhanced accessibility, enabling farmers to receive location-specific forecasts through mobile apps such as 'Meghdoot' and 'Mausam'. Social media platforms like WhatsApp also facilitate real-time dissemination of weather updates and advisories. Additionally, IMD has integrated its services with IT platforms of 24 State Governments, allowing farmers to access information in both English and regional languages.

(d): The monsoon rainfall shows very large variability at different spatial and temporal scales, leading to deficient and excess rainfall every year in some or another district/parts of the country. During the 2025 southwest monsoon season, most parts of India received a good amount of rainfall, except for Northeast India. Typically, in a good monsoon year, Northeast India receives less rainfall than the average across the country. The deficient rainfall over

Northeast India can be attributed to a large number of low-pressure systems that developed over the North and adjoining Central Bay of Bengal, which moved west-northwestwards, leading to more rainfall over Central, Peninsular, and Northwest India and less rainfall over Northeast India. This can also be attributed to the fact that the monsoon trough remained south of its normal position for many days, resulting in less rainfall over Northeast India. The India Meteorological Department issues monsoon rainfall forecasts at various time scales, including seasonal, monthly, extended-range (up to 2 weeks), and short-to-medium range forecasts over different parts of the country at the meteorological subdivision/district level.

STATEMENT

Details of districts that experienced deficient monsoon rainfall during the 2025 Southwest Monsoon Season

S. No.	District	State	Actual (mm)	Normal (mm)	Departure (%)
1	ANJAW	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	423.7	1564.0	-73%
2	EAST KAMENG	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	823.6	1249.4	-34%
3	EAST SIANG	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1058.0	3171.7	-67%
4	LOHIT	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	867.8	1558.8	-44%
5	LOWER DIBANG VALLEY	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1871.1	2344.2	-20%
6	LOWER SUBANSIRI	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	525.1	746.1	-30%
7	PAPUMPARA	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1711.7	2222.1	-23%
8	TIRAP	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1279.2	1948.9	-34%
9	UPPER SIANG	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	768.5	1816.4	-58%
10	WEST KAMENG	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	687.1	1696.4	-59%
11	WEST SIANG	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	728.5	2013.3	-64%
12	BAJALI	ASSAM	758.5	1623.4	-53%
13	BAKSA	ASSAM	885.0	1532.8	-42%
14	BARPETA	ASSAM	978.1	2139.6	-54%
15	BISWANATH	ASSAM	902.2	1467.6	-39%
16	BONGAIGAON	ASSAM	1226.4	2381.9	-49%
17	CHIRANG	ASSAM	1366.8	2425.0	-44%

18	DARRANG	ASSAM	610.6	1311.0	-53%
19	DHEMAJI	ASSAM	1262.4	2093.9	-40%
20	DHUBRI	ASSAM	1149.2	2097.0	-45%
21	DIBRUGARH	ASSAM	974.7	1496.9	-35%
22	DIMA HASAO	ASSAM	718.3	1020.1	-30%
23	GOALPARA	ASSAM	1106.6	2031.5	-46%
24	KAMRUP (RURAL)	ASSAM	710.1	1292.7	-45%
25	KAMRUP METRO.	ASSAM	717.1	1049.7	-32%
26	KARBI ANGLONG	ASSAM	551.4	889.4	-38%
27	KOKRAJHAR	ASSAM	1721.0	2656.5	-35%
28	NAGAON	ASSAM	717.8	1067.7	-33%
29	NALBARI	ASSAM	809.7	1612.4	-50%
30	SIBSAGAR	ASSAM	822.5	1202.9	-32%
31	TAMULPUR	ASSAM	740.8	1351.6	-45%
32	TINSUKIA	ASSAM	973.8	1470.5	-34%
33	UDALGURI	ASSAM	1086.2	1416.6	-23%
34	EAST JAINTIA HILLS	MEGHALAYA	1793.8	4490.6	-60%
35	EAST KHASI HILLS	MEGHALAYA	3032.4	4380.1	-31%
36	NORTH GARO HILLS	MEGHALAYA	740.4	1851.6	-60%
37	RI-BHOI	MEGHALAYA	924.2	1633.5	-43%
38	SOUTH WEST GARO HILLS	MEGHALAYA	495.0	1851.6	-73%
39	WEST GARO HILLS	MEGHALAYA	907.9	1868.1	-51%
40	WEST JAINTIA HILLS	MEGHALAYA	1114.3	4490.6	-75%
41	WEST KHASI HILLS	MEGHALAYA	1351.6	2641.7	-49%
42	BISHNUPUR	MANIPUR	887.4	1149.4	-23%
43	CHANDEL	MANIPUR	902.4	1149.4	-21%
44	CHURACHANDPUR	MANIPUR	797.4	1149.4	-31%
45	IMPHAL WEST	MANIPUR	1329.4	1720.6	-23%
46	TAMENGLONG	MANIPUR	1692.7	4019.4	-58%
47	CHAMPHAI	MIZORAM	948.0	1351.9	-30%
48	GYALSHING	SIKKIM	1363.9	1798.5	-24%
49	SORENG	SIKKIM	1159.5	1798.5	-36%
50	ALIPURDUAR	WEST BENGAL	2360.9	3017.2	-22%
51	DARJEELING	WEST BENGAL	1941.6	2712.2	-28%
52	JALPAIGURI	WEST BENGAL	2263.1	2886.1	-22%
53	MALDA	WEST BENGAL	940.6	1182.4	-20%
54	NORTH DINAJPUR	WEST BENGAL	772.3	1498.8	-48%
55	KALAHANDI	ODISHA	1027.2	1376.2	-25%
56	KHURDA	ODISHA	868.3	1087.4	-20%
57	PURI	ODISHA	745.8	1032.2	-28%
58	PAKUR	JHARKHAND	816.3	1224.5	-33%

59	ARARIA	BIHAR	788.1	1374.6	-43%
60	ARWAL	BIHAR	512.7	705.2	-27%
61	BEGUSARAI	BIHAR	787.0	1009.5	-22%
62	BHABUA	BIHAR	606.7	890.2	-32%
63	BHAGALPUR	BIHAR	603.3	970.2	-38%
64	BHOJPUR	BIHAR	550.5	889.3	-38%
65	DARBHANGA	BIHAR	613.7	899.6	-32%
66	EAST CHAMPARAN	BIHAR	487.0	1055.2	-54%
67	GOPALGANJ	BIHAR	496.8	968.6	-49%
68	JAHANABAD	BIHAR	566.6	832.9	-32%
69	KATIHAR	BIHAR	661.1	1078.9	-39%
70	KISHANGANJ	BIHAR	1158.5	1746.2	-34%
71	MADHEPURA	BIHAR	514.7	1046.3	-51%
72	MADHUBANI	BIHAR	580.4	972.1	-40%
73	MONGHYR	BIHAR	679.8	1019.9	-33%
74	MUZAFFARPUR	BIHAR	443.8	967.8	-54%
75	PURNEA	BIHAR	689.0	1411.8	-51%
76	SAHARSA	BIHAR	496.3	1083.3	-54%
77	SAMASTIPUR	BIHAR	632.7	945.7	-33%
78	SARAN	BIHAR	477.8	899.4	-47%
79	SHEOHAR	BIHAR	606.4	1008.7	-40%
80	SITAMARHI	BIHAR	478.1	1060.3	-55%
81	SIWAN	BIHAR	684.7	901.0	-24%
82	SUPAUL	BIHAR	543.0	1085.7	-50%
83	WEST CHAMPARAN	BIHAR	702.8	1232.2	-43%
84	AMBEDKAR NAGAR	UTTAR PRADESH	541.2	853.8	-37%
85	AMETHI	UTTAR PRADESH	503.1	674.7	-25%
86	AZAMGARH	UTTAR PRADESH	503.5	854.3	-41%
87	BALLIA	UTTAR PRADESH	556.1	718.7	-23%
88	BASTI	UTTAR PRADESH	634.2	827.9	-23%
89	BHADOHI	UTTAR PRADESH	548.1	809.3	-32%
90	CHANDAULI	UTTAR PRADESH	434.5	711.9	-39%
91	DEORIA	UTTAR PRADESH	97.2	781.4	-88%
92	FARRUKHABAD	UTTAR PRADESH	540.0	727.9	-26%
93	FATEHPUR	UTTAR PRADESH	487.5	699.0	-30%
94	GHAZIPUR	UTTAR PRADESH	603.6	790.1	-24%
95	GORAKHPUR	UTTAR PRADESH	684.5	1252.1	-45%
96	JAUNPUR	UTTAR PRADESH	396.8	729.7	-46%
97	KANPUR DEHAT	UTTAR PRADESH	344.0	577.1	-40%
98	KAUSHAMBI	UTTAR PRADESH	404.1	552.1	-27%
99	KUSHI NAGAR	UTTAR PRADESH	261.0	750.7	-65%
100	MAHARAJGANJ	UTTAR PRADESH	771.8	987.1	-22%

101	MAU	UTTAR PRADESH	362.5	790.7	-54%
102	SANT KABIR NAGAR	UTTAR PRADESH	462.0	1008.7	-54%
103	SHRAWASTI NAGAR	UTTAR PRADESH	847.2	1083.5	-22%
104	SIDDHARTH NAGAR	UTTAR PRADESH	681.2	1037.9	-34%
105	SITAPUR	UTTAR PRADESH	566.3	837.5	-32%
106	UNNAO	UTTAR PRADESH	467.8	658.3	-29%
107	GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR	UTTAR PRADESH	205.2	454.7	-55%
108	GHAZIABAD	UTTAR PRADESH	208.9	457.9	-54%
109	HAPUR	UTTAR PRADESH	362.8	673.4	-46%
110	MAINPURI	UTTAR PRADESH	524.1	655.5	-20%
111	PILIBHIT	UTTAR PRADESH	313.2	841.9	-63%
112	SHAHJAHANPUR	UTTAR PRADESH	550.6	762.5	-28%
113	SHAMLI	UTTAR PRADESH	282.0	535.2	-47%
114	GARHWAL PAURI	UTTARAKHAND	890.1	1273.3	-30%
115	KAPURTHALA	PUNJAB	343.6	468.5	-27%
116	SAS NAGAR (MOHALI)	PUNJAB	497.9	620.3	-20%
117	LAHAUL & SPITI	HIMACHAL PRADESH	287.5	382.9	-25%
118	KISTWAR	JAMMU & KASHMIR(UT)	309.8	432.1	-28%
119	KUPWARA	JAMMU & KASHMIR(UT)	185.4	251.5	-26%
120	SHOPIAN	JAMMU & KASHMIR(UT)	119.4	282.9	-58%
121	SATARA	MAHARASHTRA	673.7	844.6	-20%
122	BEMETARA	CHHATTISGARH	524.5	1052.4	-50%
123	JASHPUR	CHHATTISGARH	1040.6	1357.6	-23%
124	SURGUJA	CHHATTISGARH	825.6	1164.6	-29%
125	DR B R AMBEDKAR KONASEEMA	ANDHRA PRADESH	604.4	782.7	-23%
126	KAKINADA	ANDHRA PRADESH	517.8	674.5	-23%
127	DHARMAPURI	TAMILNADU	294.7	380.8	-23%
128	DINDIGUL	TAMILNADU	176.8	301.5	-41%
129	ERODE	TAMILNADU	194.9	267.6	-27%
130	KALLAKURICHI	TAMILNADU	273.1	399.1	-32%
131	KARUR	TAMILNADU	129.9	201.6	-36%
132	MADURAI	TAMILNADU	223.3	296.1	-25%
133	NAGAPATTINAM	TAMILNADU	190.8	246.6	-23%
134	NAMAKKAL	TAMILNADU	226.5	331.8	-32%
135	RAMANATHAPURAM	TAMILNADU	67.3	132.1	-49%
136	TIRUPPUR	TAMILNADU	61.8	155.9	-60%
137	TOOTHUKUDI	TAMILNADU	25.0	67.3	-63%
138	TRICHY	TAMILNADU	202.9	276.3	-27%
139	VIRUDHUNAGAR	TAMILNADU	104.1	196.4	-47%
140	YANAM	PUDUCHERRY (UT)	588.2	758.8	-22%
141	HASSAN	KARNATAKA	409.0	680.1	-40%

142	RAMANAGARA	KARNATAKA	302.9	459.6	-34%
143	SHIVAMOGGA	KARNATAKA	1168.7	1626.5	-28%
144	IDUKKI	KERALA	1674.5	2574.3	-35%
145	MALAPPURAM	KERALA	1420.4	1956.5	-27%
146	WYNAD	KERALA	1567.1	2464.7	-36%

डिजिटल प्रणाली और दक्षता

2920. श्री अमर शरदराव काले:

क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) कार्यालय में कुशल और कागज रहित प्रचालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा वर्तमान में उपयोग की जा रही प्रमुख डिजिटल प्रणालियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) पारदर्शिता, अभिलेख प्रबंधन और प्रशासनिक विलंब में कमी के संदर्भ में इन उपायों को अपनाने से क्या लाभ प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ग) मंत्रालय द्वारा विशेष अभियान 5.0 के दौरान डिजिटल और सतत शासन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किन-किन सर्वोत्तम पद्धतियों की पहचान की गई है; और

(घ) डिजिटल इंडिया और स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के ढांचे के भीतर नई प्रौद्योगिकियों के एकीकरण और अंतर-संस्थागत समन्वय को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या भावी रूपरेखा निर्धारित की गई है?

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

(क) और (ख): संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने सात प्रमुख डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों को पूर्ण रूप से अपनाकर अपनी कार्य-प्रणाली को कागज रहित तंत्र में परिवर्तित किया है इनमें सभी फ़ाइलों की आवाजाही और अनुमोदन हेतु ई-ऑफिस, सभी सेवाओं और मानव संसाधन मामलों के निर्बाध संचालन हेतु ई-एचआरएमएस, परामर्शदात्री समितियों की बैठकों के पूर्णतः डिजिटल प्रबंधन हेतु परामर्शदात्री समिति प्रबंधन प्रणाली, पारदर्शी खरीद और परिसंपत्ति ट्रैकिंग हेतु दावा और माल-सूची प्रबंधन प्रणाली, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के विधानमंडलों में विधायी डिजिटल कार्यप्रवाह के लिए राष्ट्रीय ई-

विधान एप्लिकेशन (नेवा), संसदीय आश्वासनों की वास्तविक-समय में निगरानी के लिए ऑनलाइन आश्वासन निगरानी प्रणाली (ओएएमएस) तथा समर्पित राष्ट्रीय युवा संसद योजना पोर्टल शामिल है। इस व्यापक डिजिटल परिवर्तन के प्रत्यक्ष लाभ विचाराधीनता (सभी मामलों और फाइलों की मंजूरी) की पूर्णतः समाप्ति, भौतिक फाइल-आवागमन जैसी प्रशासनिक देरी और कागज़ की खपत में भारी कमी, प्रत्येक लेन-देन की तत्काल निगरानी और लेखा सत्यापन के कारण पारदर्शिता के स्तर में काफी वृद्धि, पूर्णतः सुरक्षित और आसानी से पुनः प्राप्य इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अभिलेख और प्रोसेसिंग टाइम में आई कमी में स्पष्ट दिखाई पड़ते हैं।

(ग) और (घ): विशेष अभियान 5.0 (2 से 31 अक्टूबर, 2025) के दौरान, संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने लंबित मामलों को 100% निपटाकर, व्यापक साफ-सफाई और कचरा वर्गीकरण अभियान चलाकर तथा सालाना लाखों पेड़ों की रक्षा करने वाली योजना 'नेवा' को हरित शासन के एक मॉडल के रूप में प्रोत्साहन देते हुए "जीरो-पेंडेंसी और जीरो-पेपर" का लक्ष्य हासिल किया। मंत्रालय के सभी अधिकारियों और स्टाफ ने स्वच्छता की शपथ ली। स्वच्छ भारत के तहत, मंत्रालय का लक्ष्य सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के विधानमंडलों में नेवा को पूरी तरह अपनाने और पुराने अभिलेखों के डिजिटलीकरण के जरिए कागज के उपयोग को लगभग शून्य करना है।

मंत्रालय की भविष्य की रूपरेखा राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के विधानमंडलों के लिए नेवा को ए.आई.-संचालित प्लेटफॉर्म में परिवर्तित करने पर केंद्रित है। इसके अंतर्गत विभिन्न आधिकारिक भाषाओं में वास्तविक समय की बहुभाषी मशीन अनुवाद क्षमताओं (टेक्स्ट-टू-टेक्स्ट, स्पीच-टू-टेक्स्ट, टेक्स्ट-टू-स्पीच और स्पीच-टू-स्पीच) को एकीकृत किया जाएगा जिससे उपयोगकर्ता अपनी पसंदीदा क्षेत्रीय भाषा में अपनी विषय-वस्तु तक पहुंच सकेंगे, सदन की कार्यवाही तैयार हो सकेगी, ए.आई.-संचालित लाइव ट्रांसक्रिप्शन संभव होगा, खोजने योग्य अभिलेखागार और बुद्धिमान बहुभाषी चैटबॉट संभव हो सकेंगे। इन सुविधाओं से मुद्रित सामग्री में भारी कमी आएगी और भाषाई समावेशिता को बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

**STOPPAGE OF TRAINS AT KEERANUR RAILWAY STATION IN TAMIL
NADU**

2921. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:

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

(a) whether the Government considers providing a stoppage for Train Nos. 16751/16752 Rameswaram–Chennai Egmore Express (Boat Mail) at Keeranur, in view of consistent public representations and long-standing passenger demand as Keeranur Railway Station serves as an important halt for surrounding villages, educational institutions and industrial establishments and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government intends to take early steps to approve at least a one-minute stoppage at Keeranur in order to benefit students, office-goers and the general travelling public from the region and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government considers establishing an Integrated Unreserved Ticketing System (IUTS) counter or Passenger Reservation System (PRS) facility at Keeranur Railway Station to cater to the increasing number of daily and long-distance travellers and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): Keeranur station is presently served by 2 Mail/Express and 6 Passenger train services (listed below) which provide connectivity *inter alia* to cities like Rameswaram, Karaikkudi, etc.

1. 16849/16850 Tiruchchirappalli - Rameswaram Express.

2. 56803/56804 Tiruchchirappalli - Karaikkudi Passenger.
3. 56815/56816 Tiruchchirappalli - Karaikkudi DEMU Passenger.
4. 56831/56832 Tiruchchirappalli - Karaikudi Passenger.

Presently, 16751/16752 Rameswaram–Chennai Egmore Express has scheduled stoppage at Tiruchichirappalli station which is located near Keeranur and is served by 155 train services.

To serve Keeranur area, the PRS facility is presently available at Tiruchichirappalli station and Pudukkottai station on either side of Keeranur station.

Moreover, opening of a new ticket counter at any station depends on anticipated footfall, daily ticket sales, availability of PRS nearby etc.

Further, Railways has also recently launched RailOne App. This App enables passengers to book reserved as well as unreserved tickets on mobile phones. This, in effect, brings the PRS facility to the passenger's palm. Further, about 87% of the reserved tickets are now being booked online.

Similarly, provision of stoppages of train services depends on the traffic justification, operational feasibility including availability of extra time on the section & availability of matching infrastructure such as Platform length etc.

भारतनेट परियोजना

2922. श्री नलिन सोरेन:

श्री विजय बघेल:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) झारखंड में भारतनेट परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और इसके अंतर्गत अब तक कितनी ग्राम पंचायतें और गांव जुड़े हुए हैं;
- (ख) भारतनेट परियोजना के अंतर्गत भारतनेट चरण-II और राज्य के नेतृत्व वाले मॉडल के अंतर्गत हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) सड़कों और संस्थानों द्वारा घरों और संस्थानों द्वारा सक्रिय ब्रॉडबैंड के उपयोग के साथ-साथ फाइबर रोलआउट योजना, वाई-फाई हॉटस्पॉट प्रचालन और सेवा तत्परता का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शासन, शिक्षा, टेलीमेडिसिन, कृषि और डिजिटल भुगतान आदि क्षेत्रों पर भारतनेट के प्रभाव का आकलन किया है;
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी परिणाम क्या हैं;
- (च) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में होम फाइबर कनेक्शन को सक्षम बनाने के लिए भारतनेट उद्यमी पहल की पात्रता मानदंड, प्रोत्साहन और कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति क्या है;
- (छ) भारतनेट उद्यमी पहल के अंतर्गत शुरू की गई प्रायोगिक योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ज) इसके अंतर्गत अब तक प्राप्त किए गए लक्ष्य/उपलब्धियों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) और (ख): दिनांक 30.11.2025 तक झारखंड में भारतनेट के तहत 4,390 ग्राम पंचायतों को सेवा के लिए तैयार किया गया है, जिनमें से 1,686 ग्राम पंचायतों को चरण-II में सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए तैयार किया गया है, जिसमें राज्य आधारित मॉडल के तहत कवर की गई 1,672 ग्राम पंचायतें और उपग्रह द्वारा कवर की गई 14 ग्राम पंचायतें शामिल हैं।
- (ग): नवंबर-2025 तक देश में सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए तैयार ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) की कुल संख्या 2,14,904 है। कई ग्राम पंचायतों में संस्थापित उपकरण द्वारा वाई-फाई सेवा सपोर्ट की जाती है।

भारतनेट के तहत प्रदान किए गए एफटीटीएच कनेक्शनों की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार स्थिति **विवरण** में दी गई है।

(घ) और (ङ): जी हॉ, बीएसएनएल ने मार्च-अप्रैल 2024 के दौरान भारतनेट नेटवर्क के माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 5 लाख एफटीटीएच कनेक्शन लगाने के पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के कार्यान्वयन का आकलन करने के लिए थर्ड-पार्टी ऑडिट करवाया था। ऑडिट के नतीजों से पता चला कि बीएनयू साझेदारों द्वारा संस्थापित ओएलटी के माध्यम से विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में एफटीटीएच सेवाओं की कवरेज संतोषजनक है।

(च): भारतनेट उद्यमी (बीएनयू) एक ग्राम स्तरीय उद्यमी, इंटरनेट सेवा प्रदाता, स्वयं सहायता समूह (एसएचजी) आदि हो सकते हैं। भारतनेट उद्यमी का उपयोग गांव से घर तक अंतिम मील कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने और बनाए रखने के लिए किया जाएगा। भारतनेट उद्यमी को नए होम फाइबर कनेक्शन सक्रिय करने के लिए एकमुश्त वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन दिया जाएगा। सेवाओं की निरंतरता को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, भारतनेट उद्यमी को मासिक राजस्व का हिस्सा भी प्राप्त होगा। दिनांक 08.12.2025 तक बीएनयू द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए कुल 7,52,161 कनेक्शन कार्यरत हैं।

(छ) और (ज): भारतनेट उद्यमी (बीएनयू) के माध्यम से भारतनेट का उपयोग करते हुए बीएसएनएल द्वारा 5 लाख एफटीटीएच कनेक्शन शुरू करने के लिए पायलट परियोजना को डीबीएन से वित्तीय सब्सिडी के साथ अनुमोदित किया गया था। इस पायलट के तहत दिनांक 01.05.2024 को लक्ष्य प्राप्त किया गया है।

विवरण

भारतनेट परियोजना का उपयोग (नवंबर, 2025 तक)		
क्र. सं.	राज्य	कुल एफटीटीएच कनेक्शन
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	9122
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	51734
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	22
4	असम	6317
5	बिहार	46764

6	चंडीगढ़	1
7	छत्तीसगढ़	14498
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली	222
9	गुजरात	110665
10	हरियाणा	169931
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	4248
12	जम्मू और कश्मीर	10460
13	झारखंड	28089
14	कर्नाटक	59813
15	केरल	237913
16	मध्य प्रदेश	64893
17	महाराष्ट्र	31098
18	मणिपुर	4911
19	मेघालय	167
20	मिजोरम	65
21	नागालैंड	152
22	उड़ीसा	11748
23	पुद्दुचेरी	4476
24	पंजाब	260125
25	राजस्थान	56462
26	सिक्किम	46
27	तमिलनाडु	805
28	तेलंगाना	26203
29	त्रिपुरा	1543
30	उत्तर प्रदेश	94144
31	उत्तराखंड	23750
32	पश्चिम बंगाल	62380
कुल		1392767

SAFEGUARDS, REGISTRATION & TRANSPARENCY IN WAQF PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

2923. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA:

Will the Minister of **MINORITY AFFAIRS** be please to State:

(a) the details of safeguards that have been introduced under the Unified Waqf Management, Empowerment, Efficiency and Development Act, 1995 to prevent arbitrary or unilateral declaration of private or public land as waqf;

(b) whether the Act mandates a formal enquiry before registering any property as waqf and if so, the details thereof along with the competent authority for such enquiry;

(c) the manner in which the registration and validation process under the Act ensures transparency, public disclosure and protection against unverifiable claims;

(d) the details of role assigned to District Collectors and revenue officials in verifying waqf land records and preventing encroachments or false claims; and

(e) the manner in which the UMEED Central Portal has improved access to waqf-related information, public services and grievance redressal mechanisms?

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

(a) to (c): The Unified Waqf Management, Empowerment, Efficiency and Development Act, 1995, as amended by the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025, provides following safeguards to prevent arbitrary or unilateral declaration of private or public land as waqf and improve measures to enhance transparency, accountability, and lawful management of waqf properties:

- I. As per Section 3A of the Act, waqf creation requires the individual to be the lawful owner of the property and competent to transfer or dedicate it.
- II. A waqf deed is mandatory for registering new waqf properties as waqf, ensuring proper documentation.
- III. As per Section 36 of the Act, 1995, all waqf registration applications must be submitted on the UMEED Central Portal–2025. The Waqf Boards

forward the application to the District Collector, who conducts an inquiry to verify the claim's genuineness and validity of the application and correctness of particulars.

IV. Section 40 of the Waqf Act, 1995, which previously allowed the Waqf Board to declare properties as waqf based on collected information has now been omitted under the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025.

(d): The Collector is responsible for verifying genuineness and accuracy of details of new waqf registration applications submitted on the UMEED Central Portal-2025 and also entrusted with conducting surveys of waqf properties to prevent encroachment and alienation of waqf assets.

(e): As per the Section 3(ka) of the Act, the Ministry has launched the statutory UMEED Central Portal-2025 on 06.06.2025 for uploading details of existing waqf and the property dedicated to the waqf, which also automate entire lifecycle of waqf properties, including registration, verification, survey by the Collector, mutation, annual account updates, audit, leasing and monitoring, ensuring transparency, efficiency and effective management and faster grievance redressal. The Portal operates on a three-tier user architecture Maker, Checker, and Approver to ensure real-time, verified data entry and maintain data integrity by preventing uploading of irrelevant or incorrect details of existing auqaf.

समुद्री खनन और प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन

2924. श्री नारायण तातू राणे:

क्या पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने उक्त क्षेत्र में समुद्री खनन एवं प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं;

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

(ग) सरकार द्वारा स्थापित हेलिपोर्ट चेतावनी प्रणालियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) मौसम संबंधी चेतावनी प्रसारित करने के लिए विकसित मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): जी हां। राष्ट्रीय समुद्र प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (एनआईओटी), जो पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के अधीन स्वायत्त संस्थान है ने एक गहन समुद्र तल खनन प्रणाली डिज़ाइन किया है जिसका उद्देश्य 5500 मी. तक की गहराई से पॉलीमेटेलिक नोड्यूल्स का सतत दोहन करना है। दूरगामी आधार पर प्रचालित होने वाला सबमर्सिबल (ROSUB 6000) और दूरगामी आधार पर प्रचालित होने वाला यथा स्थाने मृदा परीक्षण उपकरण भी विकसित किया गया है। एनआईओटी ने मत्स्य 6000 नाम का एक मैन्ड सबमर्सिबल भी डिज़ाइन किया है।

(ग): भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (आईएमडी) ने देश में पंद्रह (15) हेलीपोर्ट स्वचालित मौसम प्रेक्षण प्रणालियाँ (एडब्ल्यूओएस) स्थापित की हैं।

(घ): मौसम चेतावनियों के प्रसार के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन हैं मौसम (मौसम पूर्वानुमान और चेतावनियों के लिए), मेघदूत (कृषि मौसम विज्ञान (एग्रो -मेट सेवाओं के लिए), दामिनी (बिजली की चेतावनी के लिए) और उमंग (मौसम पूर्वानुमान और चेतावनियों के लिए)।

BHARATNET PHASE-I AND PHASE-II

2925. SHRI K. E. PRAKASH:

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

- (a) the details of original targets assigned under BharatNet Phase-I and Phase-II and the extent to which these targets have been achieved till now; and
- (b) whether it is a fact that Phase-I's reliance on legacy BSNL fibre led to poor network quality, frequent downtimes and difficult fault-localisation and if so, the corrective measures being adopted to upgrade the network architecture and improve reliability?

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

(a): BharatNet is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats (GPs). The total number of GPs undertaken under BharatNet Phase-I and Phase-II are 2,22,341 GPs, out of which 2,14,904 are Service Ready.

(b): Reliability of BharatNet network was low due to its predominantly linear structure. A revised implementation model has been worked out and Amended BharatNet Program (ABP) has been approved by the Union Cabinet with the following features to upgrade the network architecture and improve reliability.

- (i) Creation and Upgradation of BharatNet network in ring architecture
- (ii) Operations & Maintenance of the entire network based on Service Level Agreement (SLA)
- (iii) Single Project Implementation Agency (PIA) for construction and O&M of the network in a Package
- (iv) Dedicated Network Operation Centre

(v) Remote Fiber Monitoring System

कोयला खदानों की रेटिंग

2926. श्रीमती हिमाद्री सिंह:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) स्टार रेटिंग कार्यक्रम के नवीनतम चक्र के तहत मूल्यांकन किए गए कोयला खदानों की संख्या, विभिन्न श्रेणियों में दिए गए रेटिंग्स सहित शहडोल लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में संचालित साउथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) क्या पर्यावरण एवं सुरक्षा मानकों के अनुपालन न करने के लिए किसी खदान पर दंड लगाया गया है या सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई करने का निर्देश दिया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) संशोधित स्टार रेटिंग ढांचे, विशेष रूप से पर्यावरण सामाजिक शासन, श्रमिक सुरक्षा एवं उत्सर्जन निगरानी के संबंध में अपनाए गए मानदंड क्या हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का उत्तरदायित्व बढ़ाने के लिए स्थिरता से जुड़े प्रोत्साहनों या जनता के बीच प्रकटीकरण तंत्रों को शामिल करने हेतु स्टार रेटिंग प्रणाली का विस्तार करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): संपन्न हुए स्टार रेटिंग कार्यक्रम का नवीनतम चक्र 2023-24 है। इस चक्र के तहत, 383 कोयला और लिग्नाइट खानों का मूल्यांकन किया गया था। विभिन्न श्रेणियों में प्रदान की गई रेटिंग इस प्रकार है: -

सभी कंपनियां	ओपन कास्ट खानों की (संख्या)	अंडरग्राउंड खानों की (संख्या)	मिश्रित खानों की (संख्या)	कुल खानों की (संख्या)
5 स्टार	31	11	0	42
4 स्टार	70	30	1	101
3 स्टार	63	69	5	137

2 स्टार	35	30	4	69
1 स्टार	21	4	1	26
कोई स्टार नहीं	8	0	0	8
कुल	228	144	11	383

शहडोल लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाली एसईसीएल की खानों को वर्ष 2023-24 के लिए दी गई स्टार रेटिंग निम्नानुसार है:-

शहडोल लोक सभा क्षेत्र निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्टार रेटिंग के लिए दी गई कोयला खानों की संख्या	दी गई स्टार रेटिंग				
	5 स्टार	4 स्टार	3 स्टार	2 स्टार	1 स्टार
26	02	05	10	07	02

(ख): कोयला खानों का नियमित रूप से नियामक प्राधिकरणों अर्थात् पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय (एमओईएफ एंड सीसी)/राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों (एसपीसीबी) द्वारा निरीक्षण किया जाता है, और नियामक प्राधिकरणों द्वारा पायी गई किसी भी कमी को दूर करने के लिए खान अधिकारियों द्वारा आवश्यक सुधारात्मक उपाय किए जाते हैं।

वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में, वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (भानेगांव ओसी, सिंहोरी ओसी, समामेलित इंदर कैम्पटी डीप ओसी, सिलवाड़ा ओसी, कोलगांव एक्सपेंशन ओसी), साउथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (गेवरा ओसी, जंपाली ओसी), और नॉर्दर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (बीना ओसी) की खानों द्वारा पर्यावरणीय अनुपालन न करने के लिए लगाए गए दंड का भुगतान किया गया है।

सुरक्षा मानकों का अनुपालन न करने के लिए किसी भी कोयला खान पर वित्तीय दंड नहीं लगाया गया है। तथापि, खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशालय सांविधिक उपबंधों का अनुपालन न किए जाने की स्थिति में सुधारात्मक उपायों की सलाह देता है।

(ग): कोयला और लिग्नाइट खानों की स्टार रेटिंग के मूल्यांकन के लिए सात विस्तृत मापदंड अपनाए गए हैं जो हैं (i) खनन संचालन/खान ज्यामिति से संबंधित मापदंड, (ii) पर्यावरण संबंधी मापदंड, (iii) प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाना: सर्वोत्तम खनन प्रथाएं, (iv) आर्थिक निष्पादन, (v) पुनर्वास और

पुनर्स्थापन मापदंड, (vi) कामगार कल्याण से संबंधित मापदंड, और (vii) सुरक्षा और संरक्षा संबंधी मापदंड।

(घ): ऐसी कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

NUCLEAR ENERGY CAPACITY

2927. SHRI ARUP CHAKRABORTY:

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

- (a) the details of the current amount of nuclear energy generated in the country and the capacity of generation; the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has set any target of generation of nuclear energy and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the initiatives taken by the Government to sensitize people and industries on the effective usage of nuclear energy;
- (d) whether nuclear energy contributes to generation of electricity in the country and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The present installed nuclear power capacity is 8780 MW (excluding RAPS-1, 100 MW) and the nuclear electricity generated during 2024-25 is 56681 Million Units.

(b): The Government has announced an ambitious Nuclear Energy Mission (NEM) with a target of reaching an installed nuclear power capacity of 100 GW by 2047.

(c): The Department of Atomic Energy implements a large public awareness programme based on multi-pronged approach to spread awareness about nuclear energy and all its related aspects, including sensitization of various sections of the people about its importance in India's energy mix.

(d): In the year 2024-25, the share of nuclear power was about 3.1% in the total electricity generation of the country.

QUALITY OF RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE AND CAPACITY BUILDING IN SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS

2928. SHRI VE. VAITHILINGAM:

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

(a) the efforts made to improve the quality of research infrastructure and capacity building in scientific institutions to support innovation nationwide;

(b) the support provided for initiatives like the PM Research Fellowship and Deep-Tech Fund of Funds to encourage advanced research and entrepreneurship in frontier technologies;

(c) the Government's approach to creating public-private innovation hubs that promote shared resources and accelerate commercialization; and

(d) the strategies to increase awareness and participation in science and technology among young people in smaller cities and rural areas?

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

(a): The Government has made several concerted efforts to improve the quality of research infrastructure and capacity building in academic and scientific institutions for fostering a robust, innovation-driven Research & Development (R&D) ecosystem in the country. The Ministry of Science and Technology has launched several need-based Schemes and Programmes, Mission-Mode Projects, and Strategic Initiatives to improve the quality of research infrastructure and build capacity for innovation in India. Details of significant initiatives are given in **Statement-I**.

(b): The Government is providing substantial financial and structural support for the Prime Minister's Research Fellowship (PMRF) and the Deep-Tech Fund of Funds (DTFoF) to encourage advanced research and entrepreneurship in frontier technologies. The details are given below:

The Prime Minister's Research Fellowship (PMRF) Scheme:

PMRF Scheme was introduced in 2018, with the objective to attract top talent to doctoral research in India, particularly in Science and Technology, by offering attractive fellowships at institutions like IITs, IISc, and IISERs. The PMRF scheme aims to improve the quality of research in higher educational institutions and foster innovation. The scheme is offered at all IITs, IISERs, Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bangalore, and some top Central Universities/NITs that offer science and/or technology degrees. The fellowship covers a research grant of ₹ 2,00,000/- (up to ₹ 10,00,000/- for five years) with a monthly fellowship of ₹ 70,000 for the first two years, increasing to ₹ 75,000 in the third year, and ₹ 80,000 in the fourth and fifth years. A new version of the PMRF scheme, PMRF 2.0, was announced during budget session of FY 2025-26 with the introduction of 10,000 fellowships over the next 5 years to boost R&D and provide enhanced PhD fellowships to build a pipeline of highly skilled researchers and link them with potential industry partners for research projects, fostering industry-academia collaboration.

Deep-Tech Fund of Funds (DTFoF): The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) led DTFoF is a significant initiative of the government announced in the 2025 Budget, committing ₹10,000 Crores to channel long-term capital into early-stage, high-potential deeptech Startups, moving beyond traditional support to foster innovation in sunrise sectors including Artificial Intelligence, Quantum Computing and Robotics, Biotechnology and Biomanufacturing, Semiconductors and Space technologies, Clean Energy and

Advanced Manufacturing etc. The initiative aims at addressing low private sector R&D expenditure by providing low-cost, long-term capital and encouraging partnerships between academia, research labs, and industry to commercialize capital-intensive, high-impact innovations.

The DTFoF is also a key component under the larger ₹ 1 Lakh Crore Research, Development, and Innovation (RDI) Scheme of DST, aiming to catalyse private sector investment in deep-tech Startups. Long-term, low-interest loans and equity-based risk capital will support private-sector R&D in sectors like space, bio-manufacturing, green hydrogen, quantum technologies, advanced materials etc. A Special Purpose Fund (SPF) is being set up under the Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) to serve as the first-level custodian. The first tranche of the RDI Fund is being allocated to Technology Development Board (TDB) and BIRAC as second-level fund managers. By providing long-term, low-interest loans or equity support, the DTFoF de-risks investments for private venture capital, bridging the gap between lab research and market readiness, thus reducing reliance on foreign technology.

(c): The Government had initiated various Schemes, Programmes and Missions including Policy and Financial Frameworks for creating public-private innovation hubs to accelerate the translation of research into marketable products through shared resources. Significant initiatives are given in **Statement -II**.

(d): The Ministry implements several initiatives to increase awareness and participation in science and technology among young people in smaller cities

and rural areas, primarily through various STEM based activities and outreach programmes. The details are given in **Statement-III**. These efforts collectively aim to make science accessible, inclusive, and aspirational, thereby connecting youth from smaller towns and rural regions with technology-driven opportunities and fostering a science-led, innovation-oriented rural ecosystem.

STATEMENT-I

Details of significant initiatives

1. Department of Science and Technology (DST)

DST is implementing various Schemes and programmes for establishment and upgradation of research facilities for strengthening the research ecosystem in the country thereby facilitating capacity building and promoting innovation in academic institutions. The details are given below:

- (a) Fund for Improvement of S&T Infrastructure (FIST): The Scheme supports basic infrastructure and enabling facilities for promoting R&D activities in new and emerging areas and attracting fresh talents in universities & other educational institutions. It is considered as complimentary support for enabling Departments/ Centres/ Schools/ Colleges to pursue research activities more effectively and efficiently. It was launched in 2000 under the Department of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DST). The duration of support for each FIST Project will be 5 years and will have 4 levels – Level-0, Level-1, Level-2, and Level-3. The programme has played a crucial role in fostering academic and

research growth by providing financial support to a vast network of 3285 departments and PG colleges with an allocated budget of approximately Rs 3200.00 crores. This consistent support has significantly contributed to the advancement of scientific and technological endeavours across various universities and colleges, fuelling innovation and progress in India's educational landscape.

(b) Promotion of University Research and Scientific Excellence" (PURSE): The Scheme aims to strengthen the research and development (R&D) infrastructure at universities, enabling them to conduct mission-oriented research in various areas of Science and Technology (S&T) aligned with national priorities. The scheme encourages universities to leverage their areas of strength and form specialized teams with well-defined objectives to drive research efforts. So far, 91 Universities have been supported under PURSE.

(c) Sophisticated Analytical Instrument Facilities (SAIF): Fifteen SAIF Centres were established in different parts of the country to provide the facilities of sophisticated analytical instruments to the researchers in general and specially from the institutions which do not have access to such instruments to pursue R&D activities.

(d) Sophisticated Analytical and Technical Help Institutes (SATHI) Centres: These Centres are professionally managed and offering shared access to cutting-edge S&T infrastructure under one roof. They support S&T-led innovation, start-ups, technology development, and research in

emerging areas. So far, 5 national-level SATHI facilities have been established at Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad and Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani.

(e) Support for the Upgradation, Preventive Repair, and Maintenance of Equipment (SUPREME): The programme aims to revitalize major analytical instrumentation facilities established through DST-funded projects. The programme provides financial support for the repair, upgradation, maintenance, retrofitting, or acquisition of additional attachments to enhance the functional capabilities of existing analytical instrumentation facilities across various institutions/laboratories/academic institutions and thereby extend the lifespan of equipment.

(f) Consolidation of University Research for Innovation and Excellence (CURIE): CURIE Programme specifically support women's universities and colleges to build state-of-the-art research infrastructure and boost R&D, fostering innovation, enhancing gender equity in STEM.

(g) Autonomous Institutions (AI's): DST has 16 premier autonomous research institutions across the country, which house world-class laboratories with sophisticated equipment and R&D infrastructure for cutting-edge research and innovation in specialized areas like Astronomy & Astrophysics, Biomedical Technology, Genomics, Immunology,

Quantum Computing, Nano Science and Technology, Materials, Energy etc.

(h) Fellowship Programmes for S&T Capacity Building: DST has several fellowship programmes like WISE Fellowships, INSPIRE Internship, Scholarship for Higher Education (SHE), INSPIRE Fellowship and INSPIRE Faculty Fellowship etc for human capacity building enabling students to develop their skills and pursue opportunities in scientific research. The Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF), erstwhile Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) also provides a wide range of fellowship which had increased the exposure of students to foster research and innovation in science and technology.

2. Department of Biotechnology (DBT)

The steps taken by DBT to improve the quality of research infrastructure and capacity building in scientific institutions to support innovation nationwide are given below:

(a) Research Resource, Service Facility and Platform (RRSFP) Programme: The RRSFP programme of DBT identify gaps and strengthen the existing framework of research institutions and universities through the following programmes:

(i) *DBT- Boost to University Interdisciplinary Life Science Departments for Education and Research Programme (DBT-BUILDER)*: BUILDER focuses to upgrade the post-graduate teaching and training laboratories by enabling interdisciplinary

advanced research and teaching capacity emphasizing discovery and innovation in proposed research areas, addressing emerging technologies with inter-disciplinary cross talk. In the DBT-BUILDER programme a total of 45 Universities and Institutes were supported, comprising 9 Central University, 14 State University, and 22 Private Universities or Postgraduate Colleges. Across these institutions, 177 departments received support, with 34 in central universities, 56 in state universities, and 87 in private institutions.

(ii) *DBT - Scientific Infrastructure Access for Harnessing Academia University Research Joint Collaboration (DBT-SAHAJ)*: The primary goal of DBT-SAHAJ is to create “national” service facility/research resource/platform to provide access to resources that could not be provided by any single researcher's laboratory or scientific department. Launched in 2018–19, the DBT-SAHAJ portal significantly enhanced the visibility of DBT-supported facilities. Building on this success, the newly developed Unified Online Portal for Utilization of Resources/Facilities now offers a centralized system for booking, accessing, and monitoring DBT-funded equipment across the country. With all DBT–BRIC institutes now integrated, the platform promotes transparency, expands nationwide access, minimizes duplication of resources, and strengthens the foundation for a seamlessly connected national research infrastructure ecosystem.

(b) Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC): DBT through BIRAC, has undertaken multiple initiatives to strengthen research infrastructure and build national innovation capacity. BIRAC has established 94 bio-incubation and pre-incubation centres across 25 States/UTs, including Tier 2/3 locations, offering shared laboratories, equipment, mentorship, IP/regulatory support and entrepreneurship training. Early-stage and translational research is supported through schemes such as BIG, SPARSH, SEED, LEAP, SBIRI, BIPP, and PACE, enabling proof-of-concept development, validation and commercialization. BIRAC has also strengthened national biopharma capabilities under the National Biopharma Mission and Ind-CEPI, supporting advanced testing facilities, immunogenicity labs, clinical trial capacity building, and Quality Management System (QMS) accreditation across key institutions.

(c) Fellowship and Associateship Programs: BDT offer a wide range of fellowships to nurture scientific talent at different career stages, including the DBT-Junior Research Fellowship, Research Associateship Program (DBT-RA Program), Ramalingaswami Re-Entry Fellowship, and the Tata Innovation Fellowship for Capacity Building and Human Resource Development. Various training programs, workshops, and short-term courses are conducted to develop skilled manpower in emerging areas like clinical trials, vaccine development, and bioinformatics.

3. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR)

CSIR's primary effort in capacity building is the comprehensive Capacity Building and Human Resource Development (CBHRD) scheme with a substantial outlay, covering all R&D institutions and universities across India to expand the pool of high-quality human resources in the S&T sector. CSIR, under its "Capacity Building and Human Resource Development" Scheme, provides doctoral and postdoctoral fellowships to young budding researchers who are guided by their research supervisors and principal investigators in the art of modern scientific research and innovation in science and technology. These researchers are contributing in the scientific publications, patents, technology, processes, and overall development of S&T in the country. CSIR continuously upgrades and modernizes its network of 37 national laboratories and an innovation complex to create an enabling infrastructure for cutting-edge R&D. Key efforts include Modernization and Upgradation of Equipment, Mission Mode Projects (MMPs), Industry Collaboration and Intellectual Property (IP) Management.

STATEMENT-II

Details of significant initiatives

1. Department of Science and Technology (DST)

(a) The National Quantum Mission (NQM) promotes shared resources and accelerates commercialization primarily through the establishment of Thematic Hubs (T-Hubs), which foster collaboration and provide Startups with funding, mentorship, and access to national infrastructure. T-Hubs established at IISc

Bengaluru, IIT Madras, IIT Bombay, and IIT Delhi act as central nodes for research, bringing together researchers from numerous institutions across India to work on key strategic areas like Quantum Computing, Quantum Communication, Quantum Sensing & Metrology and Quantum Materials & Devices. The strategy for resource sharing involves a "hub-and-spoke" model centered around four specialized T-Hubs. The T-Hubs are encouraged to provide Startups and other institutions access to their specialized, and often expensive, national fabrication and research facilities on a reasonable payment basis. The mission provides direct financial support and incubation opportunities to quantum Startups and MSMEs. By involving relevant user agencies, government, and private sector partners at an early stage, the NQM helps build confidence in the products developed by Startups and facilitates their integration into real-world applications.

(b) The National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems (NM-ICPS) promotes shared resources and accelerates commercialization primarily through a network of specialized Technology Innovation Hubs (TIHs) that foster collaboration between academia, industry, and government. Under the mission 25 TIHs are established in reputed academic and R&D institutions across India, operating in a hub-and-spoke model. These hubs serve as focal points for expertise and technology inputs, making advanced facilities accessible to a wide range of stakeholders including private agencies. Under the mission world-class, shared infrastructure and testbeds for R&D in critical areas like autonomous navigation, cyber security, and data analytics etc were developed and the

mission facilitated resource pooling and seamless sharing of resources for developing an innovation and start-up ecosystem, providing incubation support, mentorship, and access to funding.

(c) DST through National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovations (NIDHI) program has extended end-to-end Startup support to nurture Startups from ideation to commercialization. It includes a variety of program components for Startups like PRAYAS - prototyping grant for early-stage innovative ideas, hand-holding support to Startups through Technology Business Incubators, seed funding and acceleration support for rapid scaling of Startup businesses.

(d) Five Technical Research Centres (TRCs) established at SCTIMST Thiruvananthapuram, ARCI Hyderabad, JNCASR Bengaluru, IACS Kolkata and SNBNCBS Kolkata, apart from translation of research into products and processes for greater economic and societal also provide techno-legal-commercial and financial support to scientists, entrepreneurs, and business fraternity to achieve translation of research into products and processes. TRCs have been instrumental in providing R&D translation ecosystem by supporting advancements in technology readiness levels and intellectual properties, streamlining multi-stakeholder involvement (including industry-academia partnerships), technology out-licensing, setting-up platforms for start-ups, and strengthening state-of-the-art R&D infrastructure.

(e) Technology Enabling Centres (TECs) of DST are facilitating commercialization by creating industry-academia linkages and providing access to sophisticated equipment and analytical facilities (like SATHI centres) for

researchers, Startups, and industry. TECs are also facilitating IP management, prototyping, and industry liaison, thus building ecosystems for innovation and tech transfer.

2. Department of Biotechnology (DBT)

BIRAC promotes public–private partnership–driven innovation hubs through the BioNEST and E-YUVA schemes that co-fund incubators in academic and private institutions, enabling shared access to high-end resources and accelerating commercialization. BIRAC is expanding a national network of Biofoundries, Bio-AI Hubs, and Biomanufacturing Hubs under the BioE3 framework to support rapid technology development and scale-up. The recently launched BIRAC-EDGE Centres further strengthen public–private innovation linkages for commercialization support, internationalisation, and ecosystem development, with special focus on emerging and underserved regions.

3. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR)

CSIR has established a world-class Innovation Complex (CSIR-IC) at Mumbai, to bridge the translational gaps of the technologies and products by providing high-end scientific infrastructure, expertise and regulatory support to the stakeholders and fully equipped and ready-to-move incubation labs and business-development support to the stakeholders (start-ups, MSMEs, deep-tech companies, CSIR and other public-funded research institutions) in the sectors like healthcare, chemicals, food & nutraceuticals, materials, energy and other relevant areas.

STATEMENT-III

STEM based activities and outreach programmes

1. Department of Science and Technology (DST)

(a) National Council for SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY Communication (NCSTC) under DST has several programmes to create awareness and boost the participation of youth in science and technology, especially from smaller cities and rural areas. NCSTC has programs like the National Children's Science Congress (NCSC) for hands-on learning, AWSAR for popular science writing by young researchers and STEM outreach activities like *Vigyan Utsav*, fostering critical thinking, innovation, and career interest via project-based learning and community focus, reaching rural students significantly. NCSTC focuses on outreach activities and also organises science fairs/melas, aimed at sparking curiosity, promoting scientific temper, and making S&T accessible to youth through interactive, community-focused and multimedia approach.

(b) INSPIRE-MANAK (Million Minds Augmenting National Aspiration and Knowledge) boosts youth engagement in S&T by identifying and nurturing original ideas from students through school-level competitions, offering financial rewards and mentoring for prototype development, and providing exposure via district, state, and national exhibitions, ultimately fostering innovation, problem-solving, and potential STEM careers by connecting them with institutions and real-world challenges.

(c) Scheme for Young Scientists & Technologists (SYST) supports young scientists and technologists in undertaking socially relevant research, often with

a focus on applying findings in real-world settings. It aims to develop S&T solutions for socio-economic challenges in marginalized communities.

(d) State SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY Programme provides funding to State S&T Councils which run state-specific initiatives like student projects, IPR workshops, and setting up virtual classrooms in rural schools to encourage youth in rural settings and tier 2 and tier 3 cities towards science and technology and create scientific temper.

2. Department of Biotechnology (DBT)

(a) DBT Star College Programme create awareness and facilitate participation in science among students from rural areas by improving laboratory infrastructure, enabling hands-on experimental learning, and enhancing the quality of undergraduate science teaching. The Programme encourage colleges in remote regions to conduct outreach activities such as school visits, science demonstrations, and local science fairs, thereby exposing students to scientific ideas at an early stage. By fostering critical thinking, practical learning, and interaction with trained faculty, the Programme motivated more rural students to pursue higher education and careers in science and technology.

(b) Several initiatives are being undertaken under Biotech-KISAN and Biotech-based Societal Development Programme to enhance awareness and participation of youth in science and technology in smaller cities and rural areas.

The key strategies include:

- (i) KVK-led training and demonstrations that expose rural youth to practical biotechnology solutions in crops, livestock, and fisheries, thereby strengthening hands-on learning.
 - (ii) Farmer fellowships and entrepreneurship programmes, with a special focus on rural youth and women, to encourage grassroots innovation and livelihood generation through science-based interventions.
 - (iii) Digital outreach tools such as WhatsApp groups, Facebook pages, YouTube channels, and mobile applications that disseminate scientific advisories, package of practices, and success stories, ensuring wider and faster access to knowledge.
 - (iv) Collaboration with community institutions like Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and farm schools to nurture collective innovation and promote peer learning among young people.
 - (v) Promotion of success stories—for example, the registration of Abu Saunf-440 fennel under PPV&FRA—which serve as real-life models to inspire rural youth to view themselves as future innovators and biotechnology practitioners.
- (c) To enhance participation of youth from Tier 2/3 cities and rural regions, BIRAC has supported a large proportion of incubation and pre-incubation centres outside metros. Schemes such as E-YUVA provide structured fellowships, mentorship and access to facilities for students across 25 States/UTs. BIRAC's outreach programmes, including the National Biotech Entrepreneurship Challenge (NBEC), regional innovation centres, and skill

development initiatives in the North-East, have engaged thousands of students and early innovators. Funding schemes like BIG, SEED and LEAP have significantly supported early-stage innovators in non-metro regions, strengthening grassroots innovation participation nationwide.

3. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR)

Several measures have been taken by CSIR to increase awareness and participation in science and technology among young people besides encouraging Stakeholders to utilize the research findings of CSIR laboratories/institutes. CSIR reaches students and youth in rural areas and small towns and cities through social media where CSIR and its laboratories maintain their social networking pages such as Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn for dissemination of successful accomplishment of technologies/products for creating curiosity among youth on S&T. From time to time, based on the need of the hour, CSIR also organizes various webinar series and programmes like One Week One Lab (OWOL), One Week One Theme (OWOT) to showcase success stories of CSIR in different streams of science and technology with an aim to create awareness and popularisation of science among masses and rural students. CSIR has also been engaged in connecting school students with scientists through its “Jigyasa” (student-scientist connect) program. The programme envisages opening up the CSIR’s national scientific facilities to school children, enabling CSIR scientific knowledgebase and facility to be utilized by school children to instill ‘Scientific Thinking’ in the young minds.

STUDENT PROJECT PROGRAMME

2929. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of State Science and Technology (S&T) Councils supported under State SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY Programme, State and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh especially Konaseema district;
- (b) the details of the amount of grants allocated and released to States under this programme, State, year-wise since the scheme's inception;
- (c) the total number of SC/ST Cells supported under this programme, classified State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh, especially in Konaseema District;
- (d) the details of total number of students supported under the Student Project Programme of the said programme, State-wise and year-wise during the last five years; and
- (e) the details of the projects supported under the scheme along with the financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed, State-wise and year-wise over the last five years?

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

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

(a): The Department of Science and Technology (DST), under its State Science and Technology Programme (SSTP), nurtures Centre-State Science and Technology (S&T) cooperation through support to S&T Secretariat of State/Union Territory (UT) SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY Councils. The list of currently supported 27 State S&T Councils is given in the table below:

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of S&T Council
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh State Council for Science & Technology
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh State Council for Science & Technology
3.	Assam	Assam Science Technology & Environment Council
4.	Bihar	Bihar State Science and Technology Council
5.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh Council of Science & Technology
6.	Goa	Goa State Council of Science & Technology
7.	Gujarat	Gujarat Council on Science and Technology
8.	Haryana	Haryana State Council for Science & Technology
9.	Himachal Pradesh	State Council for SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY and Environment, Himachal Pradesh
10.	Karnataka	Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology
11.	Kerala	Kerala State Council for Science, Technology & Environment
12.	Maharashtra	Rajiv Gandhi SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY Commission
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Council of Science & Technology
14.	Manipur	Manipur SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY Council
15.	Meghalaya	State Council for SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY and Environment, Meghalaya
16.	Mizoram	Mizoram Science, Technology and Innovation Council
17.	Nagaland	Nagaland State Science and Technology Council
18.	Punjab	Punjab State Council for Science and Technology
19.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Council of Science & Technology
20.	Sikkim	Sikkim State Council of Science & Technology
21.	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu State Council for Science & Technology
22.	Telangana	Telangana State Council of Science & Technology
23.	Tripura	Tripura State Council for Science & Technology
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Council of Science and Technology, Uttar Pradesh
25.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand State Council for Science & Technology
26.	West Bengal	West Bengal State Council for Science & Technology

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of S&T Council
27.	Puducherry	Puducherry Council for Science and Technology

(b): The details of funds sanctioned and released to S&T Councils towards assistance to their S&T Secretariat under SSTP since financial year 2016-17 is given at **Statement**.

(c): The Department has established Scheduled Caste (SC)/Scheduled Tribe (ST) Cells at 11 State S&T Councils under the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan/Tribal Sub Plan of the Science for Equity Empowerment and Development (SEED) Division, DST for systemic mapping of livelihood system of SC/ST Communities. There is no SC/ST cell at Andhra Pradesh State Council for Science & Technology. List of supported SC/ST Cells is given as below:

1. Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology
2. Kerala State Council for Science Technology and Environment
3. Punjab State Council for Science & Technology
4. Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology
5. Telangana State Council of Science & Technology
6. West Bengal State Council of Science & Technology
7. Tripura State Council for Science & Technology
8. Arunachal Pradesh State Council for Science and Technology
9. Mizoram Science, Technology & Innovation Council
10. Sikkim State Council of Science & Technology
11. Uttarakhand State Council for Science and Technology

(d) and (e): During the last five years, an amount of Rs. 41.90 Lakhs was released (financial year 2022-23) to Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology under SSTP to implement the Student Project Programme. Across this period (2020-21 to 2024-25), 26,038 students in Karnataka were supported, distributed as follows: 4,413 in 2020-21, 4,515 in 2021-22, 5,519 in 2022-23, 5,453 in 2023-24, and 6,138 in 2024-25.

STATEMENT**Sanctioned and released amount to S&T Councils towards assistance to their S&T Secretariat****(In Rs Lakhs)**

S. No.	Name of State/UT	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	Total
1	Arunachal Pradesh State Council for Science & Technology	184.96	126.76	139.44	102.51	102.51	108.51	106.51	105.01	Nil	976.21
2	Assam Science Technology & Environment Council	200.92	152.72	116.65	183.35	183.35	183.35	139.26	139.76	Nil	1,299.36
3	Andhra Pradesh State Council of Science and Technology	Nil	43.55	47.91	49.03	37.44	Nil	48.93	52.43	Nil	279.29
4	Bihar Council on Science & Technology	43.00	42.00	33.13	51.82	Nil	5.18	30.09	28.09	Nil	233.31
5	Chhattisgarh Council of Science & Technology	134.22	106.02	111.80	122.11	121.12	123.12	127.12	125.59	157.2	1,128.30
6	Goa State Council for Science & Technology	76.84	69.64	59.54	84.65	82.65	84.65	88.65	87.15	Nil	633.77

S. No.	Name of State/UT	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	Total
7	Gujarat Council on Science and Technology	125.20	67.00	72.67	81.52	81.52	81.52	87.52	84.02	106.9	787.87
8	Haryana State Council for Science & Technology	56.53	34.27	23.41	35.72	23.49	27.15	28.72	Nil	Nil	229.29
9	Himachal Pradesh State Council for Science, Technology & Environment	165.12	104.72	99.77	118.73	117.54	34.01	91.49	90.5	Nil	821.88
10	Karnataka State Council for Science & Technology	185.20	127.00	138.09	150.80	152.8	150.8	156.8	155.3	193.5	1,410.29
11	Kerala State Council for Science, Technology and Environment	Nil	188.00	191.69	97.67	108.12	106.72	116.12	112.41	Nil	920.73
12	Rajiv Gandhi SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY Commission, Maharashtra	94.80	37.80	1.00	45.80	35.00	45.00	49.00	43.05	Nil	351.45
13	Madhya Pradesh Council of Science &	208.55	150.35	165.39	180.54	180.54	178.54	184.54	183.04	Nil	1,431.49

S. No.	Name of State/UT	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	Total
	Technology, Madhya Pradesh										
14	Manipur SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY Council	145.94	111.14	106.21	137.52	135.52	137.52	141.4	140.02	176.9	1,232.17
15	State Council of Science, Technology, and Environment, Meghalaya	53.80	32.72	10.16	40.64	30.24	30.67	36.39	34.89	Nil	269.51
16	Mizoram Science, Technology & Innovation Council	115.20	83.00	91.30	100.52	100.52	100.52	104.52	86.56	115.34	897.48
17	Nagaland Science and Technology Council	136.20	77.97	85.71	94.58	94.58	94.58	98.58	97.08	Nil	779.28
18	Punjab State Council for Science & Technology	233.76	150.56	194.22	165.60	163.6	141.96	169.6	168.1	Nil	1,387.40
19	Rajasthan Council of Science & Technology	156.00	156.00	171.60	187.25	137.04	Nil	Nil	185.25	Nil	993.14

S. No.	Name of State/UT	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	Total
20	Sikkim State Council of Science and Technology	135.80	86.46	47.69	104.63	78.24	82.76	88.76	87.21	Nil	711.55
21	Tamil Nadu State Council for Science & Technology	136.88	104.72	115.19	69.03	72.87	88	94	92.5	106.24	879.43
22	Telangana State Council of Science & Technology	131.20	31.45	21.18	39.28	Nil	Nil	11.32	4.5	57.14	296.07
23	Tripura State Council for Science & Technology	63.00	62.00	67.20	75.58	73.58	75.58	79.38	82.08	Nil	578.40
24	Council of Science & Technology, Uttar Pradesh	150.20	Nil	165.22	130.36	44.28	87.27	90.26	90.76	Nil	758.35
25	Uttarakhand State Council for Science & Technology	147.80	95.00	104.50	114.77	112.78	104.15	118.78	116.68	Nil	914.46
26	West Bengal State Council of Science and Technology	90.20	32.00	0.00	39.94	Nil	13.2	23.96	21.3	Nil	220.6
27	Puducherry State Council for Science & Technology	21.67	11.50	9.85	25.92	23.92	23.2	24.37	Nil	Nil	140.43

S. No.	Name of State/UT	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	Total
28	Andaman and Nicobar SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY Council	55.40	20.20	22.22	12.88	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	110.7
Grand Total		3248.39	2304.55	2412.74	2642.75	2293.25	2107.96	2336.07	2413.28	913.22	20672.21

MAJOR SPACE MISSION BY ISRO

2930. SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) the details of numbers of satellite launches by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) during the last five years including successful and failed missions;

(b) whether any delays or cost overruns have been recorded in major space missions such as Gaganyaan, Chandrayaan, Aditya-L1 follow-up missions and PSLV/GSLV launch programmes and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the current status of India's human spaceflight programme and the timelines fixed for crewed missions;

(d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to strengthen indigenous capabilities in satellite manufacturing, launch vehicle technology, space research and deep-space exploration; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to increase budget allocation for critical space infrastructure and Research and Development (R&D) and if so, the details thereof?

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

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

(a): During the last 5 years (December 2020 to December 2025), 22 ISRO satellites have been launched. Out of which 7 are Earth Observation, 4 are communication, 2 are navigation, 3 are space science and 6 are technology demonstration missions. The details of the launches are attached in **Statement**.

(b): There has been no cost overrun in Chandrayaan-3 and Aditya-L1 satellite projects. However, there has been time overrun of 28 and 46 months respectively for Chandrayaan-3 and Aditya-L1 satellites, mainly due to the following reasons:

Aditya-L1: Time overrun in the project is due to change in the scope, change in orbit from Low Earth Orbit (LEO) to Lagrangian Point (L1) calling for changes in the satellite configuration, longer cycle for the payload development and procurement of long lead items.

Chandrayaan-3: Time overrun is due to reconfiguration of systems to incorporate suggested by Chandrayaan-2 Failure Analysis Committee, COVID-19 Pandemic, Conduct of New Special Test and New Sensor development.

Gaganyaan Programme aims to demonstrate indigenous human spaceflight capability to Low Earth Orbit (LEO). The programme was officially sanctioned by the Government of India in January 2019 with a mandate to undertake two uncrewed mission in identical configuration and one crewed mission with total budget approval of ₹9,023 Crore with target schedule of crewed mission launch in May 2022.

Recently in October 2024, the scope of Gaganyaan programme was revised from three to eight mission including additional uncrewed mission (G1) and also four precursor missions for Bharatiya Antariksh Station (BAS) with total revised budget provision of ₹20,193Crore. The activities as per revised approval is in progress with target of first Crewed mission in year 2027-28.

(c): For the Gaganyaan programme, ISRO is developing and realising various systems for accomplishing the planned missions. Considering the stringent human rating requirements, extensive testing of propulsion elements, structures of Human-Rated Launch Vehicle (HLVM3), Service Module Propulsion System and Crew Module Propulsion System, parachute-based deceleration system has been completed. The critical Crew Escape System motors have also been developed and static tests have been completed. In parallel, development of indigenous Environmental Control and Life Support Systems is in progress.

Major infrastructure such as the Orbital Module Preparation Facility, Gaganyaan Control Centre, Crew training facility have been established. Second launch pad modifications have been incorporated. Precursor missions such as TV-D1 and IADT-01 have been successfully accomplished. Ground tracking networks, terrestrial links and IDRSS-1 feeder stations have been established. Crew Module Recovery plan as well as assets to be deployed have been finalized. For the first uncrewed mission (G1), all HLVM3 stages and CES motors are ready. Crew and Service Module systems have been realized. Assembly and integration activities are nearing completion. The first crewed mission is targeted in 2027-28.

(d): India has achieved self-reliance in space transportation systems to launch satellites up to 10 tons to Low Earth Orbit (LEO) and 4.2 tons to Geo-Synchronous Transfer Orbit (GTO) through the currently operational PSLV, GSLV and LVM3 launch vehicles. These launch vehicles have enabled independent space access to satellites for earth observation, communication, navigation and space exploration. In order to enhance the launch vehicle capabilities towards meeting the expanded space vision, Government has approved the development of a Next Generation Launch Vehicle (NGLV) which will provide a maximum payload capability of 30 tons to Low Earth Orbit. Towards achieving low-cost access to space, reusable launch vehicle technologies are also being developed including a partially reusable variant of NGLV with 14 tons payload capability to LEO. Another development is of a winged body upper stage which will fly back from the orbit to the Earth and autonomously land on a runway.

With regard to development of more powerful and more efficient propulsion systems, ISRO has undertaken the development of a high-thrust (2000kN) semi-cryogenic engine for inducting in the LVM3 vehicle. An environmental friendly Methane based propulsion system for high-thrust engine is also being conceptualized for the Next Generation Launch Vehicle, ensuring technology readiness for the launch vehicle for the proposed Crewed Moon Mission. Apart from these, development of an air-breathing propulsion system is underway towards a Duel-Fuel Scramjet engine.

(e): Yes, Sir. The Government proposes to increase budget allocation for critical space infrastructure and R&D projects of the Department of Space. The Space Vision 2047 of the Government targets establishment of the Bharatiya Antariksh Station by 2035 and landing of an Indian on Moon by 2040. Towards this, Government has approved five key R&D intensive projects: the Gaganyaan follow-on mission; the Chandrayaan follow-on missions including Chandrayaan-4 Lunar Sample Return Mission and the Chandrayaan-5/LUPEX mission; the Venus Orbiter Mission; and the development of the Next Generation Launch Vehicle. As part of the expansion of ground infrastructure for achieving the Space Vision, Government has approved two more launch pads – one at Kulasekarapattinam in Tamil Nadu and a Third Launch Pad for the next generation of Launch Vehicles.

STATEMENT

List of satellites launched during last 5 years

Sl. No	Satellite	Launch Date	Launch Vehicle	Status
1.	CMS-01	17-12-2020	PSLV-C50	Operational
2.	EOS-03 (GISAT-1)	08-12-2021	GSLV-F10	Launch unsuccessful
3.	EOS-04(RISAT-1A)	14-02-2022	PSLV-C52	Operational
4.	INS-2TD	14-02-2022	PSLV-C52	Not Operational
5.	GSAT-24	24-06-2022	Ariane-V(VS257)	Operational
6.	EOS-02 (Microsat-2A)	08-07-2022	SSLV-D1	Launch unsuccessful
7.	EOS-06 (OS-3)	26-11-2022	PSLV-C54	Operational
8.	INDIA-BHUTAN SAT	26-11-2022	PSLV-C54	Operational
9.	Aditya-L1	09-02-2023	PSLV-C57	Operational
10.	NVS-01	29-05-2023	GSLV-F12	Operational for PNT service
11.	Chandrayaan-3	14-07-2023	LVM3 M4	Not Operational
12.	EOS-07 (Microsat-2B)	02-10-2023	SSLV-D2	Operational

Sl. No	Satellite	Launch Date	Launch Vehicle	Status
13.	XPoSat	01.01.2024	PSLV-C58	Operational
14.	INSAT-3DS	18-02-2024	GSLV-F14	Operational
15.	EOS-08 (Microsat-2C)	16-08-2024	SSLV-D3	Operational
16.	GSAT-N2	19-11-2024	Falcon-9	Operational
17.	SPADEX-A	30-12-2024	PSLV C60	Operational
18.	SPADEX-B	30-12-2024	PSLV C60	Operational
19.	NVS-02	29-01-2025	GSLV-F15	Not operational
20.	CMS-03 (GSAT-7R)	11-02-2025	LVM3-M5	Being Operationalized
21.	RISAT-1B	18-05-2025	PSLV-C61	Launch unsuccessful
22.	NISAR	30-07-2025	GSLV-F16	Operational

GLOBAL CAPACITY CENTRES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2931. SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:

SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

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

(a) the number of Global Capacity Centres (GCCs) that have been constructed in tier 2 and tier 3 cities across the country especially in Andhra Pradesh, district wise;

(b) the total annual revenue generated by GCCs present in tier 2 and tier 3 cities, year and State-wise;

(c) whether National framework to guide States on promoting GCCs in tier II cities has been framed by the Union Government;

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

(e) whether in the framework Union Government is likely to financially assist States in attracting GCC at tier 1 and tier 2 cities; and

(f) 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 (f): Government of India is actively promoting the growth of the IT sector across the country. The performance of this sector over the last 5 years and estimates for 2024-25 are mentioned below:

(in billion dollars)

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25(E)
Export revenue	147	152	178	194	199.5	224.4
Domestic revenue	44	45	49	51	54.4	58.2
Total Revenue	191	196	227	245	254	282.6

(E) = Estimate Source: NASSCOM

This strong growth momentum has created a favourable ecosystem for the expansion of Global Capability Centres (GCCs) in India. At the same time, GCCs themselves have also contributed to this growth of the IT sector.

India currently hosts more than 1,750 Global Capability Centres (GCCs) with about 2,975 GCC units across the country. Over 220 units are located in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities which reflects the increasing decentralisation of GCCs beyond metropolitan centres.

These GCCs together generated USD 64.6 billion in revenue during FY 2024–25.

As per industry's estimate, India's Global Capability Centre (GCC) market is projected to reach USD 110 billion by 2030. The number of GCCs in the

country is expected to grow from the current levels to around 2,400–2,550 by 2030

Strengthening the GCCs

To further strengthen the GCC ecosystem, the Union Budget 2025–26 announced the formulation of a National Framework to guide States in promoting GCCs in Tier-II cities.

This framework suggest measures for enhancing the availability of talent and infrastructure, building byelaw reforms, and mechanisms for collaboration with industry.

Several States, including Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, have already notified dedicated GCC or IT/ITeS policies to attract and expand GCC operations in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities.

The proposed national framework is intended to act as an enabling and guiding mechanism for States.

Financial incentives for GCCs are implemented through State-specific policies, while the Union Government supports the ecosystem through digital infrastructure, skilling initiatives, and ease-of-doing-business reforms.

USE OF NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY FOR WATER PURIFICATION IN FLOOD-AFFECTED AREAS

2932. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is promoting the use of nuclear technology for water purification in the flood-affected areas of Assam;
- (b) if so, the present status of such initiatives;
- (c) the details of the agencies involved in the development and deployment of this technology; and
- (d) the details of the coverage areas where such technology has been implemented?

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): Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) has developed cost-effective and location/contaminant-specific membrane-based water purification technologies, as a spin-off of its in-house technology development initiatives, which can find application in treatment of water in flood affected areas. The notable among them are ultrafiltration including hollow fibre-based water purifying device for microbial decontamination and suspended solids removal in online and offline modes of operation, nanofiltration for multi-valent ions removal including hardness and heavy metals.

(c): The water purification technologies are available for transfer to private entrepreneurs, on non-exclusive basis, for commercialisation. Till date the technology has been transferred to around 56 licensees for deployment across the country, the list of licensees of the respective water purification technologies is given in the below:

Composite Polyamide Reverse Osmosis (RO) membrane for Brackish Water Desalination

1. M/s Rupali Aquatech, Maharashtra
2. M/s Davey Products, Tamil Nadu
3. M/s Solus filtech Pvt , Gujarat
4. M/s Osmotech Membranes Pvt Ltd, Gujarat
5. M/s Xpert Water Technology, Gujarat
6. M/s Meera & Ceiko Pumps Pvt Ltd, Telengana

Domestic Water Purifier based on Ultrafiltration Membrane Technology

1. M/s Rupali Aquatech, Maharashtra
2. M/s Sonadka Industries Pvt Ltd, Maharashtra
3. M/s Dattaguru Enterprises, Maharashtra
4. M/s Stellarin Ventures Pvt Ltd, New Delhi
5. M/s Mechmann Water Solutions Systems Pvt Ltd, Maharashtra
6. M/s Fontek Corporation, Maharashtra
7. M/s Learner's Corporation, Bihar
8. M/s Osmotech Membranes Pvt Ltd, Gujarat
9. M/s Utopia Automation & Control Pvt. Ltd., Maharashtra

10.M/s R. D. Aquatech, Karnataka

11.M/s Aquacare Industries, Maharashtra

12.M/s Aua Solutions, Assam

Ultrafiltration Membrane Assisted Defluoridation Technology

1. M/s Ltek Systems, Maharashtra
2. M/s Rupali Aquatech, Maharashtra
3. M/s Ajay Industrial Corporation Ltd, New Delhi
4. M/s Mahavir Pumps, West Bengal
5. M/s Water Life (I) Pvt. Ltd, Maharashtra
6. M/s Meera & Ceiko Pumps Pvt. Ltd, Telengana
7. M/s toyaM Technologies (I) Pvt. Ltd., Maharashtra
8. M/s Learner's Corporation, Bihar
9. M/s Cleanflo India Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi
- 10.M/s Orixex Engineering, New Delhi

Ultrafiltration Membrane Assisted Arsenic Decontamination Technology

1. M/s Ltek Systems, Nagpur
2. M/s Sonadka, Mumbai
3. M/s Utopia Automation & Control Pvt Ltd, Maharashtra
4. M/s Awatech Soluations (I) Pvt. Ltd, Gujarat
5. M/s Stellarin Ventures Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi
6. M/s toyaM Technologies (I) Pvt. Ltd, Maharashtra
7. M/s Unicare Technologies Pvt. Ltd, Maharashtra

Ultrafiltration Membrane Assisted Iron Decontamination Technology

1. M/s LTEK Systems, Nagpur
2. M/s Mahavir Pumps, Kolkata
3. M/s Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Ltd, Mumbai
4. M/s V C PROJECT & Infra Pvt, Ltd, Gujarat
5. M/s toyaM Technologies (I) Pvt Ltd, Maharashtra
6. M/s Evershine Business Ventures Pvt Ltd, Chhattisgarh

Backwashable Spiral Wound Ultrafiltration Membrane Technology

1. M/s Concord Enviro Systems Pvt Ltd, Maharashtra
2. M/s Vats Micro Fine Filters Pvt Ltd, Maharashtra
3. M/s LTEK Systems, Maharashtra
4. M/s Mechmann Water Solutions Systems Pvt Ltd, Maharashtra

High solute rejecting thin film composite polyamide membrane for Sea Water Desalination

1. M/s Permionics Membranes Pvt Ltd, Gujarat
2. M/s Osmotech Membranes Pvt Ltd, Gujarat
3. M/s toyaM Technologies (I) Pvt. Ltd., Maharashtra
4. Charged Nanofiltration Membrane Technology

Nanocomposite Ultrafiltration Membrane Device For Domestic Drinking Water Purification W.R.T. Arsenic, Iron, And Microbial Contaminations

1. M/s Rupali Aquatech, Maharashtra
2. M/s Sonadka Industries Pvt Ltd, Maharashtra
3. M/s Dattaguru Enterprises, Maharashtra
4. M/s Stellarin Ventures Pvt Ltd New Delhi

5. M/s Mechmann Water Solutions Systems Pvt Ltd, Maharashtra

6. M/s Learner's Corporation, Bihar

(d): The BARC-developed water purification technologies have been deployed in the States like Gujarat, Odisha, Karnataka, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Rajasthan and Maharashtra on domestic and community scale.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

2933. DR. C. M. RAMESH:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for skill development and re-skilling of railway personnel in emerging technologies such as high-speed train operations, AI-based maintenance and logistics management and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the measures being taken to ensure that contractual employment in railway projects adheres to labour and safety norms; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to link railway modernisation with local industry participation and MSME engagement to boost regional employment and economic activity and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): Indian Railways have a comprehensive training ecosystem, which provides different sets of training interventions at various stages of career to

ensure skilling, re-skilling and up-skilling of Railway Employees. To make this possible, elaborate infrastructure has been developed by the Indian Railways in form of training centres across Zonal Railways and Production Units. Within a Zone also, training centres are spread out across different locations of Divisions or Workshops.

Railway Training Institutes have developed in-house capabilities to design and deliver training programs on various newly adopted rail technologies on railways such as Kavach etc. Detailed training modules have been prepared for relevant categories and clubbed at initial, refresher and promotional stages, laying emphasis on practical aspects which help them in assimilation with related advanced technology, keeping a focus on overall safety and passenger experience. Further, all training modules are reviewed and updated at regular intervals to keep pace with technological advancements and changes in working practices.

Advanced and modern training practices like simulator training have been adopted to enhance railway personnel's preparedness in emergency handling, improve decision-making capabilities, and provides opportunities for continual learning and performance improvement.

Indian Railways has also embraced modern e-learning techniques through the iGOT Karmayogi Platform, which hosts a wide range of online learning modules aimed at continuous capacity building of government officials, including railway personnel. These modules cover emerging and domain-specific technologies such as Kavach, High-Speed Rail, Artificial Intelligence

applications, logistics management and several other areas critical to railway operations. The platform provides flexible, on-demand access on an anytime, anywhere basis, thereby strengthening the learning ecosystem, enhancing digital skilling, and promoting a culture of continuous professional development across the organisation.

In High Speed Rail Systems, railway personnels including from National High Speed Rail Corporation Limited (NHSRCL) are being imparted specialised training including training abroad in various aspects of operations, maintenance and safety.

To further integrate the uses of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning (AI and ML) in day-to-day railway operations, Indian Railways Institute of Signalling and Telecommunication (IRISET), Secunderabad have collaborated with Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) for conducting short-duration training courses on AI and ML.

Adequate safeguards have been taken to ensure that the labours engaged by the contractors for executing various railway projects engaged by Indian Railways for various projects need to comply with the various provisions including labour and safety norms contained in General Conditions of Contracts (GCC). The same includes compliances to labour norms like Provisions of Payment of Wages Act, Provisions of Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, Provisions of Workmen's Compensation Act, Provision of Mines Act etc. The contracts also needs to conform to all laws, bye-laws rules and regulations for the time being in force pertaining to employment

of local or imported labour and take all necessary precautions to ensure and preserve the health and safety of all staff employed directly or through petty contractors or sub-contractors on the works.

Indian Railways is making significant investments to enhance its infrastructure and services on network capacity expansion, new rolling stock, and safety improvements for which, a number of large, medium and small projects have been undertaken. To provide workforce with specialized and diverse set of skills for execution of projects, Railway Centralised Training Institutes (CTIs) have collaborated with their nearby ITIs to introduce railway domained learning modules as part of their existing courses of the relevant trades. The scope of collaboration include hand-holding ITIs in curriculum development, Training of Teachers (TOT) program for ITIs faculty, Faculty support, Lab Support and Field Visits for Students etc. to enhance the visibility of the initiative and enhance employability of beneficiary students.

IT MODERNISATION 2.0 IN INDIA POST

2934. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the number of post offices selected for modernisation under IT Modernisation 2.0, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the current status of implementation including the number of post offices modernised so far, State and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;

- (c) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised under the scheme, State, year and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) the major technology and infrastructure upgrades introduced, including digital-payment systems, automation, logistics-management and cybersecurity enhancements;
- (e) the number of postal employees trained in Andhra Pradesh and the nature of such training;
- (f) the key challenges encountered in implementation in Andhra Pradesh and steps taken to address them; and
- (g) whether any expansion beyond IT Modernisation 2.0 is proposed and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The details of the post offices identified, district wise in Andhra Pradesh for implementation under IT Modernisation 2.0 Project is attached as **Statement-I.**

(c): IT Modernisation 2.0 Project, commenced from 2022-23 onwards for further eight (08) years. The details of funds allocated under the scheme, State, year, Division/Unit-wise and utilized under IT 2.0 project during the period from 2022-2023 to 2024-2025 (Upto March-2025) is attached **as Statement-II.**

(d): The Department of Posts has launched a major digital transformation platform and rolled out Advanced Postal Technology (APT) under the IT

Modernization Project 2.0. APT is an indigenous digital platform, designed and built in-house by the Centre for Excellence in Postal Technology (CEPT).

The APT Application uses a microservices and open API architecture, making it secure, scalable, and future-ready. It is hosted on the MeghRaj 2.0 Cloud. The digital infrastructure enabled through APT, is agile and scalable to meet the growing customer expectations- such as Dynamic QR code payment for customers to promote digital payments using Point of Sale (POS) Machine & One Time Password (OTP) based login.

The security and performance audit of APT application has been carried out through Standardisation Testing and Quality Certification (STQC). To monitor the cyber security, Chief Information Security Officer (CISO)/Deputy Chief Information Security Officer (Dy. CISO) have been nominated for the Department.

(e): Total 25,824 postal employees have been trained in Andhra Pradesh on various modules of APT (IT 2.0). The training was imparted through workshops, online & hands-on training in live environment to the end users.

(f): The Key challenges encountered in implementation and steps taken to address the same are as under: -

1. Adequate infrastructure to support IT 2.0 application: The needed infrastructure was upgraded to meet IT 2.0 specifications/requirements.

2. Completion of Trainings to end users within the schedule: Each Division identified User Champions, who were trained by Master Trainers

on various IT 2.0 modules. After completing their training, these User Champions trained the end users in their respective Divisions.

3. Escalation of the issues: To address the technical issues, teams were formed at the Division, Region, and Circle levels and WhatsApp groups were created with all stakeholders to enable immediate issue escalation, prompt rectification and finally solution through the help of CEPT.

4. Addressing Language Barriers in Technology Implementation: To address language barriers Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were provided in the local language and training—including hands-on sessions—were also conducted in the local language.

(g): No Sir.

STATEMENT-I

The details of the post offices identified, district wise in Andhra Pradesh for implementation under IT Modernisation 2.0 Project, is as follows: -

District	No. of Post Offices selected for IT Modernisation 2.0	No. of Post Offices Modernised
Alluri Seetharamaraju	434	434
Anakapalle	402	402
Anantapur	478	478
Annamayya	446	446
Bapatla	352	352
Chittoor	417	417
Cuddapah	324	324
Dr B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema District	327	327
East Godavari	280	280
Eluru	436	436
Guntur	286	286
KAKINADA	274	274

Krishna	403	403
Kurnool	366	366
Nandyal	401	401
Nellore	208	208
NTR	257	257
Palnadu	438	438
Parvathipuram Manyam	318	318
Prakasam	668	668
Puducherry UT	1	1
SPSR NELLORE	435	435
Sri Satya Sai	467	467
Srikakulam	502	502
Tirupathi	472	472
Visakhapatnam	157	157
Vizianagaram	526	526
West Godavari	338	338
YSR KADAPA	257	257
Grand Total	10670	10670

STATEMENT-II

The I.T. Modernization Project 2.0 fund has been allocated from FY 2022-23. The State/Division/Unit wise allotment and utilization status for FYs 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25, is as follows: -

(Amount in Rs.)

(a) State wise

State	For FY 2022-23		For FY 2023-24		For FY 2024-25	
	Fund allotted	Fund utilized	Fund allotted	Fund utilized	Fund allotted	Fund utilized
Andhra Pradesh	1,60,68,000	1,60,67,308	2,08,89,000	2,08,88,985	3,10,00,000	3,09,99,747

(b) Division/Unit wise

Division/Unit	For FY 2022-23		For FY 2023-24		For FY 2024-25	
	Fund allotted	Fund utilized	Fund allotted	Fund utilized	Fund allotted	Fund utilized

Andhra Pradesh Circle Office	86,10,126	86,10,126	31,78,998	31,78,998	14,20,000	14,19,805
Kurnool Regional Office.	67,406	67,174	4,07,925	4,07,925	59,73,771	59,73,763
Anantapur Division	2,35,272	2,35,272	5,88,867	5,88,862	0*	0*
Chittoor Division	2,44,700	2,44,700	3,83,900	3,83,900	0*	0*
Cuddapah Division	2,44,700	2,44,610	2,12,632	2,12,632	0*	0*
Hindupur Division	2,41,667	2,41,667	4,73,254	4,73,254	0*	0*
Kurnool Division	2,44,882	2,44,882	52,74,005	52,74,000	7,07,279	7,07,279
Nandyal Division	2,97,668	2,97,668	2,67,752	2,67,752	0*	0*
Proddatur Division	2,46,969	2,46,969	2,95,092	2,95,090	0*	0*
Tirupati Division	2,44,610	2,44,610	2,99,910	2,99,910	18,950	18,950
Vijayawada Regional Office	95,407	95,043	99,950	99,950	93,90,291	93,90,291
Bhimavaram Division	2,49,668	2,49,668	2,17,939	2,17,939	3,14,048	3,14,048
Eluru Division	2,49,918	2,49,918	2,14,016	2,14,016	2,77,163	2,77,163
Gudivada Division	2,49,753	2,49,753	2,22,120	2,22,120	1,33,000	1,33,000
Gudur Division	2,48,204	2,48,204	4,81,106	4,81,106	89,626	89,626
Guntur Division	2,46,467	2,46,467	2,14,968	2,14,968	2,28,555	2,28,545
Machilipatnam	2,42,675	2,42,675	2,84,301	2,84,301	34,450	34,450
Narasaraopet	2,49,500	2,49,499	3,00,660	3,00,659	0*	0*
Nellore Division	2,44,475	2,44,475	2,99,940	2,99,940	2,63,728	2,63,728
Prakasam Division	2,49,773	2,49,773	2,99,074	2,99,074	2,69,479	2,69,479
Tadepalligudem	2,47,053	2,47,053	4,31,940	4,31,939	1,39,476	1,39,476
Tenali Division	2,49,948	2,49,948	2,50,301	2,50,301	1,56,509	1,56,509
Vijayawada	2,47,570	2,47,570	2,99,990	2,99,990	1,44,080	1,44,080
Markapur Division	2,49,589	2,49,589	2,88,680	2,88,680	1,45,950	1,45,950
Visakhapatnam Regional Office	83,083	83,080	56,01,680*	56,01,680*	57,49,336	57,49,327
Amalapuram	2,48,370	2,48,370	0*	0*	1,05,410	1,05,410

Anakapalle Division	2,49,520	2,49,520	0*	0*	2,42,820	2,42,820
Kakinada Division	2,44,700	2,44,700	0*	0*	1,32,000	1,32,000
Parvathipuram	2,48,888	2,48,887	0*	0*	0*	0*
Rajahmundry Division	2,49,624	2,49,624	0*	0*	1,20,500	1,20,500
Srikakulam Division	2,47,358	2,47,358	0*	0*	2,24,934	2,24,934
Visakhapatnam Division	2,48,697	2,48,697	0*	0*	0*	0*
Vizianagaram Division	2,49,760	2,49,760	0*	0*	1,25,000	1,25,000
PSD Vijayawada	-	-	-	-	45,93,645	45,93,613
Total	1,60,68,000	1,60,67,308	2,08,89,000	2,08,88,985	3,10,00,000	3,09,99,747

(*Procurement was made centrally at Regional Offices)

VACANT POSTS IN MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

2935. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:

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

- (a) the number of sanctioned posts in position and the number of vacancies including in reserved posts across categories in the Ministry of Communications;
- (b) the details of the number of vacancies in the Ministry and Department including reserved posts since 2014, year and category-wise; and
- (c) the details of the number of contractual employees hired since 2014, year and category-wise?

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

(a): There are 2,58,362 sanctioned posts under the Ministry of Communications, out of which 2,01,932 posts are filled up and 54,649 posts are vacant, including reserved posts across categories.

(b): The details of number of vacancies in the Ministry and its Departments, including reserved posts since 2014, year-wise and category-wise, is attached as **Statement-I**.

(c): Contractual labours in the Ministry of Communications are engaged through open tenders from private vendors (through Government e-Marketplace i.e. GeM) as per requirements. Category-wise reservation is not applicable to such contractual labours. The details of number of contractual labours hired since 2014, year-wise are attached as **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

(b) Details of the number of vacancies in the Ministry and Department including reserved posts since 2014, year and category wise

S.N.	Year	Department of Posts					
		UR	OBC	SC	ST	EWS	Total
1	2014	11024	2767	2354	1549	0	17694
2	2015	10098	2468	2452	1297	0	16315
3	2016	10656	2268	2536	1370	0	16830
4	2017	11208	2496	2680	1454	0	17838
5	2018	10173	2058	2689	1305	0	16225
6	2019	11971	2554	3206	1527	1189	20447
7	2020	11253	2448	3283	1451	1384	19819
8	2021	11794	2607	3306	1485	1489	20681
9	2022	26768	7121	7378	3598	3388	48253
10	2023	12124	2831	3502	1517	1249	21223
11	2024	15944	4388	4481	2138	1860	28811
12	2025	21520	14346	7970	3984	5313	53133

S.N.	Year	Department of Telecommunications

		UR	OBC	SC	ST	EWS	Total
1	2014	656	151	117	62	-	986
2	2015	705	131	125	67	-	1028
3	2016	669	133	136	76	-	1014
4	2017	1405	122	299	182	-	2008
5	2018	651	107	146	99	-	1003
6	2019	712	115	170	89	41	1127
7	2020	730	130	162	89	63	1174
8	2021	656	98	142	80	48	1024
9	2022	1070	108	215	113	41	1547
10	2023	578	97	103	53	37	868
11	2024	484	100	108	53	39	784
12	2025	614	409	227	114	152	1516

S.N.	Year	Ministry of Communications (including both i.e. Department of Posts and Department of Telecommunications)					
		UR	OBC	SC	ST	EWS	Total
1	2014	11680	2918	2471	1611	0	18680
2	2015	10803	2599	2577	1364	0	17343
3	2016	11325	2401	2672	1446	0	17844
4	2017	12613	2618	2979	1636	0	19846
5	2018	10824	2165	2835	1404	0	17228
6	2019	12683	2669	3376	1616	1230	21574
7	2020	11983	2578	3445	1540	1447	20993
8	2021	12450	2705	3448	1565	1537	21705
9	2022	27838	7229	7593	3711	3429	49800
10	2023	12702	2928	3605	1570	1286	22091
11	2024	16428	4488	4589	2191	1899	29595
12	2025	22134	14755	8197	4098	5465	54649

STATEMENT-II

(c) The details of contractual labours hired in the Department of Posts only in the Ministry of Communications are as under, as in the Department of Telecommunications no contractual labours has been engaged since 2014:

S.N.	Year	Number of contractual labours hired in Ministry of Communications
1	2014	278

2	2015	298
3	2016	348
4	2017	235
5	2018	303
6	2019	323
7	2020	334
8	2021	388
9	2022	443
10	2023	540
11	2024	617
12	2025	425
Total		4532

COMPLETION OF PANCHDEVRI AND BHATNI RAILWAY SECTION

2936. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the railway tracks work are pending across the country without achieving the target date decided by the Ministry of Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that work pertaining to railway track from Panchdevri to Bhatni consisting 49 kilometers has been stopped without any specific reasons and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Government has not taken any steps to acquire Panchdevri and Bhatni Section to complete the railway track and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Government has taken suo-moto decision to not complete the pending railway track work of the Panchdevri and Bhatni and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to take action against the erring official who misguided the Government to stop the railway track of the Panchdevri to Bhatni and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (f): Railway had taken up Hathua-Panchdeori-Bhatni (80 km) new line project. An expenditure of ₹277 crore was also incurred. Accordingly, 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. Therefore, the project could not be taken forward further.

Completion of Railway project/s depends on various factors which include the following:

- Land acquisition
- Forest clearance
- Shifting of infringing utilities
- Statutory clearances from various authorities
- Geological and topographical conditions of area
- Law and order situation in the area of project site
- Number of working months in a year for particular project site etc.

All these factors affect the completion time and cost of the project/s.

Sanction of any railway project depends upon many parameters/factors which include the following:

- Anticipated traffic projections and remunerativeness of the proposed route
- First and last mile connectivity provided by the project
- Connection of missing links and providing additional route
- Augmentation of congested/saturated lines
- Demands raised by State Governments/Central Ministries/Public representatives,
- Railway's own operational requirements
- Socio-economic considerations
- Overall availability of funds

SEMI HIGH SPEED TRAIN CORRIDORS

2937. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched any new semi-high-speed train services or corridors during the year 2025 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the routes and cities covered under this new service and the projected travel time reduction;

(c) the details of the investment made for upgrading railway infrastructure to support these trains;

(d) whether there have been any challenges in implementing these upgrades and if so, the details thereof and the manner in which they have been addressed; and

(e) the details of the expected impact of these initiatives on passenger convenience and freight efficiency?

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

(a) to (e): Indian Railways have introduced Vande Bharat services which are semi-high speed trains and are aimed to provide better travel experience and improved safety to the passengers. These services are equipped with enhanced safety features and modern passenger amenities like-

- KAVACH system
- Faster acceleration
- Fully Sealed Gangway
- Automatic Plug Doors
- Better Ride Comfort
- Mini Pantry with provision of Hot Case

- Bottle Cooler
- Deep freezer & Hot water Boiler
- Reclining Ergonomic Seats
- Comfortable Seating with revolving seats in executive class
- Mobile charging sockets for every seat
- Special lavatory for Divyangjan passengers in Driving Trailer Car (DTC),
- CCTVs, etc.

Presently, 164 Vande Bharat train services are operational on the various sectors of the Broad Gauge (B.G.) electrified network of Indian Railways (IR). Of these, the following 62 Vande Bharat train services, have been introduced during the 2024-25 and 2025-2026:

1. 26651/26652 KSR Bengaluru- Ernakulam Jn. Express
2. 26506 /26505 Banaras - Khajuraho Express
3. 26461/26462 Delhi - Firozpur Cantt. Jn. Express
4. 26503/26504 Saharanpur - Gomtinagar Express
5. 26471/26472 Bikaner - Delhi Cantt. Express
6. 26481/26482 Jodhpur - Delhi Cantt. Express
7. 26301/26302 Jogbani- Danapur Express
8. 26101/26102 Pune Jn. –Ajni(Nagpur) Express
9. 26751/26752 Belagavi - KSR BengaluruExpress
10. 26405/26406 Amritsar Jn. - Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra Express
11. 26501/26502 Gorakhpur - Patliputra Express

12. 26401/26402 Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra - Srinagar Express
13. 26403/26404 Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra - Srinagar Express
14. 26901/26902 Sabarmati - Veraval Express
15. 20175/20176 Banaras - Agra Cantt. Express
16. 21893/21894 Tatanagar- Patna Express
17. 21895/21896 Tatanagar- Patna Express
18. 20829/20830 Durg - Visakhapatnam Express
19. 20101/20102 Nagpur - Secunderabad Express
20. 20673/20674 Kolhapur SCSM Terminus - Pune Jn. Express
21. 20893/20894 Tatanagar- Patna Express
22. 22303/22304 Howrah - Gaya Express
23. 20891/20892 Tatanagar- Brahmapur Express
24. 20871/20872 Howrah - Rourkela Express
25. 20669/20670 Hubballi - Pune Jn. Express
26. 22309/22310 Howrah - Jamalpur Express
27. 22499/22500 Varanasi - Deoghar Express
28. 20671/20672 Madurai Jn. - Bangalore Cantt. Express
29. 20981/20982 Udaipur City - Agra Cantt. Express
30. 20627/20628 Chennai Egmore - Nagercoil Jn. Express
31. 22489/22490 Varanasi- Meerut City Jn. Express

Railway Projects:

To improve the capacity, expansion of rail network has been taken up in a big way. 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
2014-25	34,428 Km	8.57 Km/day (more than 2 times)

Further, as on 01.04.2025, across Indian Railways, 431 Railway infrastructure projects (154 New Line, 33 Gauge Conversion and 244 Doubling) of total length 35,966 Km, costing approx. ₹. 6.75 lakh crore are sanctioned. The summary is as under: -

Category	No of Projects	Total Length NL/GC/DL (km)	Length Commissioned till Mar 25 (Km)	Total Exp upto Mar'25 (₹. in Cr)
New Lines	154	16,142	3,036	1,45,318
Gauge Conversion	33	4,180	2,997	22,753
Doubling /Multitracking	244	15,644	6,736	1,22,858
Total	431	35,966	12,769	2,90,929

Also, during last three years i.e. 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and the current financial year 2025-26, 952 no. Surveys (284 New line, 13 Gauge Conversion and 655 Doubling) of total length 64,891 Km have been sanctioned across Indian Railways.

Signalling system:

Upgradation and improvement of railway infrastructure on Indian Railways have been carried out in a big way during last 11 years. The following measures are being taken by Indian Railways to modernise and upgrade tracks, signalling system etc:

- i. Modern track structure consisting of 60kg, 90 Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS) rails, Wider and heavier Pre-stressed Concrete Sleepers (PSC) with elastic fastening, fan-shaped layout turnout on PSC sleepers and Steel Channel/H-beam Sleepers on girder bridges are being used while carrying out primary track renewals.
- ii. The Thick Web Switches and Weldable CMS Crossings are being used in turnout renewal works.
- iii. Supply of 130m/260m long rail panels have been increased to avoid welding of joints, thereby improving safety.
- iv. Thick Web Switch Expansion Joints are being used in place of earlier Conventional/Improved SEJs.
- v. Adoption of better welding technology for rails i.e. Flash Butt Welding.
- vi. Adoption of mechanized system for track maintenance using high output plain tampers and points & crossing tampers for improved maintainability & reliability of track.
- vii. Deployment of state-of-the-art modern machines including Rail Grinding Machines to further improve asset reliability.
- viii. Mechanisation of track laying activities through use of track machines like PQRS, TRT, T-28 etc.
- ix. Use of advanced Phased Array technology of testing of rail and welds.
- x. Deployment of Integrated Track Monitoring Systems (ITMS) and Oscillation Monitoring System (OMS) for comprehensive health

assessment to ascertain optimal maintenance requirements.

xi. Adoption of portable Track Measuring Trolley for continuous recording of track parameters in yards.

xii. Using web enabled Track Management System (TMS) for integration and data analytics of the track inspection records received through various sources to enable precise maintenance inputs.

xiii. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals in place of old mechanical signalling have been provided at 6656 stations as on 31.10.2025.

xiv. Interlocking of Level Crossing Gates (LC) has been provided at 10098 Level Crossing Gates upto 31.10.2025 for enhancing safety at LC Gate.

xv. Axle counters for automatic clearance of Block Section, BPAC (Block Proving Axle Counter) are provided to ensure complete arrival of train without manual intervention before granting line clear to receive next train and to reduce human element. These systems have been provided on 6142 Block Sections up to 31.10.2025.

xvi. Automatic Block Signalling (ABS) that enhances line capacity within existing track infrastructure has been provided at 6341 Route km upto 31.10.2025.

As a result of above measures, there has been a significant increase in the speed potential of the rail network. The details of speed potential of entire railway network over Indian Railways during 2025 vis-a-vis 2014 are as under:

Sectional Speed (kmph)	2014		2025 (up to Nov'25)	
	Track Km	%	Track Km	%
130 & above	5,036	6.3	23,010	21.8
110-130	26,409	33.3	60,726	57.5
<110	47,897	60.4	21,936	20.8
Total	79,342	100	1,05,672	100

Redevelopment of Stations

Ministry of Railways has launched Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for redevelopment of stations with a long-term approach.

The scheme involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the stations. The master planning includes:

- Improvement of access to station and circulating areas
- Integration of station with both sides of city
- Improvement of station building
- Improvement of waiting halls, toilets, sitting arrangement, water booths
- Provision of wider foot over bridge/air concourse commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lift/escalators/ramp
- Improvement/Provision of platform surface and cover over platforms
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product'
- Parking areas, Multimodal integration
- Amenities for Divyangjans

- Better passenger information systems
- Provision of executive lounges, nominated spaces for business meetings, landscaping, etc. keeping in view the necessity at each station

The scheme also envisages sustainable and environment friendly solutions, provision of ballastless tracks etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

So far, 1337 stations have been identified for development under this scheme. Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme have been taken up at a good pace. Till now, works of 160 stations have been completed.

The works at other stations have also been taken up at good pace and progress of some of the stations is as given below:

- **Tirupati station:** The structural framework of new main entry station building on South side and 2 nos. air concourses have been completed. The finishing works of new main entry station building on South side and air concourses, structural work of station building on North side, platform shelter works, lift, escalators etc. have been taken up.
- **Nellore station:** The structural frameworks, brickwork and plastering of station buildings on both East and West sides and structural work of air concourse have been completed. The finishing works of station building on both East and West side and air concourse, extension work of subway, water tanks and sewage treatment plant have been taken up.

- **Yesvantpur station:** The structural works of East side station building, civil works of East side sub-station, East side elevated road and Multi Level Car parking have been completed. The finishing works of East side station building, East side elevated road and Multi Level Car parking, sewage treatment plant, structural work of West side station building and air concourse have been taken up.
- **Bangalore Cantt. station:** The works of 24 m wide diversion road on the South side, training centre, hostel on North side and structural work of South side station building have been completed. The finishing work South side station building, structural work of North side station building and Foot Over Bridge have been taken up.
- **Rameswaram station:** The structural works of East/North terminal building, departure forecourt, arrival forecourt, residential tower, sub-station building, desalination plant and sewage treatment plant have been completed. The masonry works of East terminal building, finishing works of North terminal building, departure forecourt, arrival forecourt, residential tower, platform upgradation including platform shelter and revamping of existing waiting hall have been taken up.
- **Safdarjung station:** The work of signal building, station building, plumbing and firefighting, structural work of operational building up to terrace floor slab, air concourse foundation and pedestals have been completed. The station building electrical and low voltage work, platform

refurbishing work, finishing work of operational building, overhead tank and air concourse have been taken up.

Further, development/redevelopment/upgradation/modernisation of stations on Indian Railways is a continuous and ongoing process and works in this regard are undertaken as per requirement, subject to inter-se priority and availability of funds. The priority for development/redevelopment/upgradation/modernisation of stations is accorded to higher category of station over lower category of station while sanctioning and executing the works.

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

Development/Upgradation/Modernisation of stations including under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme is generally funded under Plan Head-53 'Customer Amenities'. The details of allocation and expenditure under Plan Head-53 are maintained Zonal Railway-wise and not work-wise or station-wise or state-wise. The fund allocation of ₹ 12,118 crore has been made for the financial year 2025-26 under Plan Head-53 and expenditure (up to October, 2025) of ₹7,253 crore

has been incurred so far.

VACANCIES IN DONER MINISTRY

2938. SHRIMATI JUNE MALIAH:

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

- (a) the total number of sanctioned posts in position and the number of vacancies including reserved posts across categories in the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER);
- (b) the details of total number of vacancies in the Ministry including reserved posts since 2014 year and category-wise; and
- (c) the details of the number of contractual employees hired since 2014 year and category-wise?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MDoNER) is the cadre controlling authority for the post of Multi Tasking Staff (MTS) and Staff Car Driver (SCD) only. For the other posts, the respective cadre controlling Authorities, i.e, Department of Personnel & Training (DOPT), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Department of Official Language (DOL) etc. maintain the reservation roster and category wise incumbency/vacancy details.

The detailed sanctioned strength and vacancy position in respect of this Ministry is given at **Statement-I**. The year-wise and category-wise details of vacancy of MDoNER in respect of the posts of MTS and SCD are given at **Statement-II**.

(c): This Ministry hire Service Providers/Human Resource Agencies, following the GFR, 2017 norms; and required number of contractual staff are provided by the agencies to this Ministry on need basis. Therefore, the category wise details are not available with this Ministry. The year wise details of the contractual staff provided to this Ministry are given at **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

Details of vacancy in Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region

Year	Group	Sanctioned Strength	In position	Vacant
2014	Gr. A	37	31	6
	Gr. B	54	34	20
	Gr. C	28	22	6
	Total	119	87	32
2015	Gr. A	37	29	8
	Gr. B	54	36	18
	Gr. C	28	20	8
	Total	119	85	34
2016	Gr. A	37	28	9
	Gr. B	54	41	13
	Gr. C	28	19	9
	Total	119	88	31
2017	Gr. A	37	26	11
	Gr. B	54	39	15
	Gr. C	28	19	9
	Total	119	84	35
2018	Gr. A	37	27	10
	Gr. B	54	39	15
	Gr. C	28	18	10
	Total	119	84	35
2019	Gr. A	37	26	11

	Gr. B	54	46	8
	Gr. C	28	16	12
	Total	119	88	31
2020	Gr. A	37	31	6
	Gr. B	54	35	19
	Gr. C	28	15	13
	Total	119	81	38
2021	Gr. A	37	32	5
	Gr. B	54	35	19
	Gr. C	28	15	13
	Total	119	82	37
2022	Gr. A	37	28	9
	Gr. B	54	35	19
	Gr. C	28	20	8
	Total	119	83	36
2023	Gr. A	37	33	4
	Gr. B	54	33	21
	Gr. C	28	18	10
	Total	119	84	35
2024	Gr. A	37	33	4
	Gr. B	54	28	26
	Gr. C	28	22	6
	Total	119	83	36
2025	Gr. A	37	35	2
	Gr. B	54	32	22
	Gr. C	28	22	6
	Total	119	89	30

STATEMENT-II

Details of MTS vacancies from 2014 to 2025

Year	Sanctioned Strength	In position	Vacant Post	Category-wise vacancy
2014	10	10	00	-
2015	10	10	00	-
2016	10	10	00	-
2017	10	10	00	-
2018	10	10	00	-
2019	10	07	03	UR-02 OBC-1

2020	10	06	04	UR-02 OBC-1 EWS-1
2021	10	06	04	UR-02 OBC-1 EWS-1
2022	10	10	00	-
2023	10	09	01	EWS-1
2024	10	09	01	EWS-1
2025	10	07	03	UR-2 EWS-1

Details of Staff Car Driver vacancies from 2014 to 2025

Year	Sanctioned Strength	In position	Vacant Post	Category-wise vacancy
2014	03	04	-1	-
2015	03	03	00	-
2016	03	03	00	-
2017	03	03	00	-
2018	03	02	01	UR-1
2019	03	02	01	UR-1
2020	03	02	01	UR-1
2021	03	02	01	UR-1
2022	03	02	01	UR-1
2023	03	02	01	UR-1
2024	03	03	00	-
2025	03	03	00	-

STATEMENT-III

Details of Contractual Staff for the years from 2014 to 2025

Year	Number of Contractual Staff Hired
2014	25
2015	22
2016	25
2017	35

2018	38
2019	48
2020	46
2021	47
2022	54
2023	74
2024	89
2025	114

RAILWAY PLATFORM HEIGHT STANDARDS IN RAMGARH RAILWAY STATION

2939. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

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

- (a) the details of cases across the country where railway platforms remain at/near rail level, below the mandated 760–840 mm standard, stations-wise;
- (b) the reasons for non-compliance with prescribed railway platform-height norms in railway stations in Rajasthan;
- (c) whether any passenger-safety audit has been conducted in view of reported passenger deaths and injuries due to unsafe platform and train gaps and if so, the details of loss of lives and injuries attributable to such incidents; and
- (d) the present status and expected timeline for raising the railway platform height at Ramgarh railway station in Churu Lok Sabha constituency to the mandated standard to ensure safe boarding and alighting?

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

(a) to (d): At Shri Ramgarh station of Churu Lok Sabha Constituency, platform shelter, waiting hall, drinking water facilities, seating arrangement amenities are available. The work of extension and raising of platform has been taken up.

Majority of platforms on Indian Railways are high level platforms. However, to improve passenger comfort and safety, Ministry of Railways has envisaged to provide high level platform at all stations on Broad Gauge lines in a phased manner.

Development/redevelopment/upgradation/modernisation of stations including raising of platforms to high level platforms on Indian Railways is a continuous and ongoing process and works in this regard are undertaken as per requirement, subject to inter-se priority and availability of funds. The priority for development/redevelopment/upgradation/modernisation of stations is accorded to higher category of station over lower category of station while sanctioning and executing the works.

Ministry of Railways has launched Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for redevelopment of stations with a long-term approach.

The scheme involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the stations. The master planning includes:

- Improvement of access to station and circulating areas
- Integration of station with both sides of city
- Improvement of station building
- Improvement of waiting halls, toilets, sitting arrangement, water booths

- Provision of wider foot over bridge/air concourse commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lift/escalators/ramp
- Improvement /Provision of platform surface and cover over platforms
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product'
- Parking areas, Multimodal integration
- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems
- Provision of executive lounges, nominated spaces for business meetings, landscaping, etc. keeping in view the necessity at each station

The scheme also envisages sustainable and environment friendly solutions, provision of ballastless tracks etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

So far, 1337 stations have been identified for development under this scheme, out of which 85 stations including Churu, Gogameri, Ratangarh Jn., Sadulpur and Sujangarh stations of Churu Lok Sabha Constituency, are located in Rajasthan. The names of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Rajasthan are as following:

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
Rajasthan	85	Abu Road, Ajmer, Alwar, Anupgarh, Asalpur Jobner, Balotra, Bandikui, Baran, Barmer, Bayana, Beawar, Bharatpur, Bhawani Mandi, Bhilwara, Bijainagar, Bikaner, Bundi, Chanderiya, Chhabra

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
		Gugor, Chittorgarh Jn., Churu, Dakaniya Talav, Dausa, Deeg, Degana, Deshnoke, Dholpur, Didwana, Dungarpur, Falna, Fatehnagar, Fatehpur Shekhawati, Gandhinagar Jaipur, Gangapur City, Gogameri, Gotan, Govind Garh, Hanumangarh, Hindaun City, Jaipur Jn, Jaisalmer, Jalor, Jawai Bandh, Jhalawar City, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Kapasan, Khairthal, Kherli, Kota Jn, Lalgarh Jn, Mandal Garh, Mandawar Mahwa Road, Marwar Bhinmal, Marwar Jn, Mavli Jn, Merta Road Jn, Nagaur, Naraina, Nim ka Thana, Nokha, Pali Marwar, Phalodi Jn, Phulera Jn, Pindwara, Rai singh nagar, Rajgarh, Ramdevra, Ramganj Mandi Jn, Ranapratapnagar, Rani, Ratangarh Jn, Ren, Ringas, Sadulpur, Sanganer, Sawai Madhopur, Shri Mahaveerji, Sikar, Sojat Road, Somesar, Sri ganganagar, Sujangarh, Suratgarh, Udaipur City

Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Rajasthan have been taken up at a good pace. Till now, works of 11 stations (Barmer, Bundi, Deshnoke, Fatehpur Shekhawati, Gogameri, Govind Garh, Jaisalmer, Khairthal, Mandal Garh, Mandawar Mahwa Road, Rajgarh) in Rajasthan have been completed under this scheme. The works at other stations have also been taken up at good pace and progress of some of the above stations is as given below:

- **Churu station:** The works of station building, platform shelter, improvement of platform surface, waiting hall, toilet, circulating area, parking, Divyangjan facilities and 12 m Foot Over Bridge have been taken up.
- **Ratangarh Jn. station:** The works of station building, platform shelter, improvement of platform surface, waiting hall, toilet, circulating area, parking, lighting, Divyangjan facilities and 12 m Foot Over Bridge have

been taken up.

- **Sadulpur station:** The works of station building, platform shelter, improvement of platform surface, waiting hall, toilet, circulating area, parking and 12 m Foot Over Bridge have been taken up.
- **Sujangarh station:** The works of station building, platform shelter, improvement of platform surface, waiting hall, toilet, circulating area, parking, Divyangjan facilities and 12 m Foot Over Bridge have been taken up.
- **Bikaner station:** The work of refurbishment of MFC building except telecom side has been completed. The foundation work of North side station building have been taken up.
- **Gandhinagar Jaipur station:** The structural works of main and second entry station building, works of launching of air concourse and casting of deck slab have been completed. The finishing works of main and second entry station building, works of platform shelter and platform resurfacing have been taken up.
- **Jaipur Junction station:** The structural works of second entry station building and basement, foundation work of air concourse and launching of Foot Over Bridge at Dausa end from platform 1 to platform 4&5 have been completed. The works of front station building and basement, finishing works of second entry station building and basement, fabrication, launching of air concourse and Foot Over

Bridge at Sikar end have been taken up.

- **Udaipur City station:** The structural work of East and West side station building including basement has been completed. The finishing works of East and West side station building including basement have been taken up.

The details of expenditure incurred for development and maintenance of stations are maintained Zonal Railway-wise under Plan Head-53 'Customer Amenities' and not work-wise or Station-wise. Rajasthan is covered by five zones viz. Northern Railway, North Central Railway, North Western Railway, Western Railway and West Central Railway. For these zone, an allocation of ₹ 5,257 crore has been made for the financial year 2025-26, out of which an expenditure of ₹ 2,829 crore has been incurred so far.

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

Security:

Policing is a state subject under the seventh schedule of the Constitution

of India and accordingly, cases of unnatural deaths over Indian Railways are registered and investigated by the concerned police authorities, such as the Government Railway Police (GRP) or the district police based on their jurisdiction. Data on all unnatural deaths on Railway tracks is published by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) in Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India (ADSI).

The following steps are being taken in coordination with GRP/Police for the safety of passengers in any untoward incidents including death due to falling from train:

- Zonal Railways have constituted 'Joint Committees' comprising officers of Safety, Security, Signal and Engineering departments to study the causes and suggest specific measures to minimise deaths due to untoward incidents including falling from train. Accordingly, preventive and corrective measures are taken to improve and create infrastructure to minimise casualties.
- Regular announcements are made through Public Address System at Railway stations urging passengers to use Foot Over Bridges (FOBs) and to avoid crossing of railway tracks.
- Legal action is taken against persons travelling on train rooftops, footboards and other restricted places.
- Short videos for passenger awareness are also displayed in Rail Display Network at railway station.

- Various awareness campaigns are organized by Railways to sensitize passengers about the fatalities of crossing railway tracks, footboard/rooftop travelling, boarding/de-boarding running trains etc.
- Regular drives are conducted against trespassing, travelling on footboard, steps, roof top of trains, boarding/de-boarding running trains and the persons apprehended are prosecuted under the relevant provisions of the Railways Act, 1989.
- Warning sign boards are provided at conspicuous places for the awareness of passengers.

RAIL CONNECTIVITY IN TRIPURA

2940. SHRIMATI KRITI DEVI DEBBARMAN:

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

- (a) the details of the measures being taken to improve rail connectivity in Tripura a landlocked State which heavily depends on railways for goods and passenger transport;
- (b) the details of the step being taken to ensure more resilient and uninterrupted connectivity in light of frequent disruptions due to floods and landslides; and
- (c) whether the Government considers actively pursuing the alternate arrangement to improve rail connectivity between Agartala and Kolkata through Bangladesh particularly the Agartala-Akhaura Rail Line project and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): Tripura is already connected to Rail network of Indian Railways. To improve rail connectivity to Tripura following projects falling fully/partly in the State of Tripura have been completed:

S.N.	Name of the Project	Cost (₹ in crore)
1.	Agartala – Sabroom New Line (112 Km)	3170
2.	Lumding – Badarpur – Kumarghat Gauge Conversion (244 Km)	6500
3.	Kumarghat – Agartala New Line (107 Km)	1242

To provide additional railway infrastructure in the State of Tripura, Final Location Surveys (FLS) for Chandranathpur – Agartala doubling (244 Km) and Jirania-Bodhjung Nagar (14 Km) new line have also been sanctioned for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR).

Kolkata and Agartala are already connected through existing railway network via New Farakka, New Jalpaiguri, Guwahati and Lumding.

To provide additional connectivity between Agartala and Kolkata through Bangladesh and encourage trade between the two nations, Agartala-Akhaura (12 km) new line project has been sanctioned. The alignment for Indian side of the project runs from Agartala Railway Station to Nischintpur (5.46 km), which has been commissioned. Further connectivity to Tripura via Bangladesh can improve after upgradation of track in Bangladesh.

North Eastern Region

Budget allocation during the last five years has increased significantly. Budget allocation for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in North Eastern Region (NER) including the state of Tripura is as under:

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹2,122 crore/year
2025-26	₹10,440 crore (about 5 times)

The details of commissioning/laying of new track falling fully/partly in North Eastern Region (NER) including the state of Tripura during 2009-14 and 2014-2025 is as under:

Period	New track Commissioned	Average commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	333 Km	66.6 Km/year
2014-25	1,840 Km	167.27 Km/year (about 2.5 times)

As on 01.04.2025, 12 Railway projects (08 New Lines, 04 Doubling), of a total length of 777 Km, costing ₹69,342 crore falling fully/partly in North Eastern Region (NER) including the state of Tripura have been sanctioned. The summary is as under:

Category	No. of sanctioned projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Commissioned upto Mar'25 (in Km)	Exp. upto Mar'25 (₹ in Cr.)
New Lines	08	448	113	38,078
Doubling/Multitracking	04	329	165	3,598
Total	12	777	278	41,676

Projects commissioned falling fully/partly in North East Region including the state of Tripura since 2014, are as under:

S.No.	Project	Cost (₹ in crore)
1	Agartala - Sabroom new line (112 Km)	3,170
2	Agartala - Akhaura new line (5 Km)	865
3	Rangiya - Murkongselek gauge conversion (510 Km)	3,019
4	Kumarghat - Agartala gauge conversion (109 Km)	1,242
5	Lumding - Badarpur - Silchar & Badarpur - Kumarghat gauge conversion (412 Km)	6,500
6	Lumding - Hojai doubling (45 Km)	410
7	Digar - Hojai doubling (102 Km)	1,873
8	New Bongaigaon - Agthori doubling (143 Km)	2,048
9	Bogibeel Bridge (92 Km)	5,820

Some of the main projects falling fully/partly in the North East Region including the state of Tripura which have been taken up are as under:

S.No.	Name of the project	Cost (₹ In crore)
1	Jiribam - Imphal new line (111 Km)	21,886
2	Dimapur - Kohima new line (82 Km)	15,230
3	Murkongselek - Pasighat new line (27 Km)	1,249
4	New Bongaigaon - Goalpara - Guwahati (Kamakhya) doubling (176 Km)	4,962
5	Saraighat Bridge doubling (7 Km)	1,474
6	Kamkhya Guwahati 3 rd line (6 Km)	395
7	Lumding – Furkating doubling (140 Km)	2,124
8	Furkating – Tinsukia doubling (194 Km)	3,634

Further, during the last three years i.e. 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and the current financial year 2025-26, 18 surveys (14 New Line, and 4 Doubling) of total length 1,804 Km falling fully/ partly in North East Region including the projects in the State of Tripura have been sanctioned.

After preparation 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 depend upon appraisals and approvals by various stakeholders

Completion of Railway project/s depends on various factors which include the following:

- Land acquisition by State Government
- Forest clearance
- Shifting of infringing utilities
- Statutory clearances from various authorities
- Geological and topographical conditions of area
- Law and order situation in the area of project site
- Number of working months in a year for particular project site etc.

Various steps taken by the Government for effective and speedy implementation of rail projects include:

- Substantial increase in allocation of funds.
- Delegation of powers at field level.
- Close monitoring of progress of project at various levels.
- Regular follow up with State Governments and concerned authorities for expeditious land acquisition, forestry and Wildlife clearances and for

resolving other issues pertaining to projects.

UNAUTHORISED TRAVELLING IN RAILWAYS

2941. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government maintains year-wise data on the fines imposed on unauthorised passengers travelling without valid tickets/with irregular tickets during the last ten years and if so, the details thereof including the amount collected from unauthorised passengers, zone and division-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has taken any steps to reduce the number of unauthorised passengers in trains including deployment of additional ticket-checking staff/technology-based solutions and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government plans to introduce facilities at railway stations similar to those in metro systems to regulate unauthorised entry into platforms and trains by passengers without valid tickets and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): The amount realized by Indian Railways from persons detected Without Ticket (WT), with Irregular Ticket and Unbooked Luggage (UBL) during 2024-25 was ₹1780.76 crore.

Special ticket checking campaigns are undertaken by Zonal Railways from time to time keeping in view the local conditions or as per directions issued by Ministry

of Railways to keep a check on the number of unauthorized passengers in trains. More than Thirty Thousand Hand Held Terminals (HHTs) have been provided to Ticket Checking staff as a step to increase transparency and efficiency, accurate calculation and collection of excess charges, monitoring of deficiencies in on-board services.

With a view to handle heavy rush of passengers at stations during festival/Mela periods, limited Access Control System has been experimented by the Railways where during such periods, holding areas were created outside stations and passengers were allowed only when the train came to the platform. Further, to handle heavy rush of passengers at stations, a decision to create Passenger Holding areas at 76 stations has been taken.

Instances of unauthorized passengers travelling in the trains are detected generally during peak rush period due to gap between demand and supply and to fill this gap, Indian Railways(IR) operate special train services during festivals, holidays, etc. to cater to the extra needs of passengers and supplement the accommodation available by regular services. In addition to the above, the load of trains are also augmented, both on a permanent and temporary basis, to generate additional accommodation for different segments of passengers.

Accordingly, on the Indian Railways (IR) network, during Year 2025-26 (till November, 2025), about 60,000 special trains have been operated and more than 700 coaches have been utilized for augmentation of train services on a permanent basis.

To cater to the needs of passengers, IR, during 2025-26 (upto November, 2025), has introduced more than 200 train services which includes 28 Vande Bharat services, 26 Amrit Bharat Express and 02 Namo Bharat Rapid Rail. IR has also extended about 100 services during the same period.

Moreover, Indian Railways (IR) has significantly increased the facilities for passengers demanding general/sleeper class travel. During the last financial year 2024-25 alone, 1250 general coaches have been utilised in various long-distance trains.

Furthermore, 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 & 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.

DISPLACEMENT DUE TO BCCL MINING OPERATIONS

2942. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:

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

- (a) the total number of revenue villages displaced due to coal mining operations undertaken by Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), a subsidiary of Coal India Limited (CIL) since its inception in Dhanbad and Bokaro districts of Jharkhand;
- (b) the details of such displacement along with the year of displacement and the extent of land acquired for each project, village-wise;

- (c) the status of rehabilitation and resettlement of affected residents from these villages including the location and conditions of resettlement sites;
- (d) whether any displaced families are still awaiting proper rehabilitation or compensation and if so, the reasons for the delay;
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that mining-induced displacement by BCCL complies with legal requirements under land acquisition and resettlement laws; and
- (f) whether independent audits of rehabilitation efforts have been conducted and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) to (c): No revenue village in Dhanbad and Bokaro districts of Jharkhand has been fully displaced due to coal mining operations by BCCL since inception.
- (d): All eligible landowners from whom land has been acquired by BCCL, have been provided compensation and R&R benefits. Presently, there are no pending cases where entitled persons have not been provided compensation/ rehabilitation, moreover it is a continuous process.
- (e): BCCL acquires land for coal-mining projects under different modes, e.g., Land Acquisition Act, 1894/ Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013; Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957; direct purchase under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, etc. Land compensation is paid to the concerned tenants/ landowners as per provisions of applicable Act. For the purpose of

determination and payment of compensation, steps are taken to complete survey of land and structures in a timely manner, besides obtaining prevailing market rates from the District Collector concerned.

(f): No such audits have been conducted till date in BCCL.

UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES

2943. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

- (a) the details of the specific steps taken by the Government to address growing concerns about unfair trade practices including the sale of fake or substandard goods, fraudulent activities and dark patterns in the e-commerce sector;
- (b) whether the Government laid down any guidelines to make e-commerce platforms responsible for the authenticity of products sold by third-party sellers on their platforms and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the number of complaints against e-commerce companies that have been received on the National Consumer Helpline (NCH) during the last three years, year-wise along with the resolution rate?

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 protection and empowerment of consumers by enactment of progressive legislations. Under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) is empowered to intervene for preventing consumer detriment arising from unfair trade practices through issuance of guidelines and class action(s), including the enforcement of recalls, refunds and return of products. It has the mandate to prevent and regulate false or misleading advertisements which are prejudicial to the public interest.

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.

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

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

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

In furtherance, Department of Consumer Affairs engaged with major e-commerce companies, industry associations, Voluntary Consumer Organizations, and National Law Universities for eliminating deceptive online practices. As an outcome, “Advisory in terms of Consumer Protection Act, 2019 on Self-Audit by E-Commerce Platforms for detecting the Dark Patterns on their platforms to create a fair, ethical and consumer centric digital ecosystem” was issued by Central Consumer Protection Authority on 5th June, 2025 . All E-Commerce platforms have been advised to take necessary steps to ensure that their platforms do not engage in such deceptive and unfair trade practices which are in the nature of Dark Patterns. Further, all E-Commerce platforms have been advised to conduct **self-audits** to identify dark patterns, **within three months of the issue of the advisory** and give self-declarations that their platform is not

indulging in any dark patterns. 26 leading e-commerce platforms have voluntarily submitted their self-declaration letters confirming compliance with the Guidelines for Prevention and Regulation of Dark Patterns, 2023.

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 pre-litigation stage. The number of complaints against e-commerce companies that have been received on the National Consumer Helpline(NCH) during the last three years, year-wise alongwith the resolution rate is as below:

Year	Docket Registered E-Commerce Sector	Docket Disposed E-Commerce Sector
2022	365370	365370
2023	446133	446133
2024	440187	440187
2025 (Till Nov'25)	460376	404220

TRAIN CONNECTIVITY FROM DIGHA RAILWAY STATION

2944. SHRI SOUMENDU ADHIKARI:

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

- (a) whether Government is extending railway connectivity passenger network across the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of proposals and places to connect Digha Railway Station in West Bengal near future till 2030;

(c) the details of the proposal to connect regular passenger train services between Digha-Bhubaneswar, Digha-Asansol-Burdwan and biweekly services of Digha-Puri therein; and

(d) whether the Government intends to review the said proposal and prepare a project investigation report for the benefits at large for the people and patients of Contai and other tourists/pilgrims and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Indian Railways (IR) constantly endeavours to cater to the needs of passenger by introducing more trains on its network. Accordingly, to cater to the needs of passengers, IR, during 2025-26 (upto November, 2025), has introduced more than 200 train services which includes 28 Vande Bharat services, 26 Amrit Bharat Express and 02 Namo Bharat Rapid Rail. IR has also extended about 100 services during the same period.

Besides, in its constant endeavour to provide additional accommodation to travelling passengers, IR also operates Special train services during festivals, holidays, etc. to cater to the extra needs of passengers and supplement the accommodation available by regular services. In addition to the above, the load of trains are also augmented, both on a permanent and temporary basis, to generate additional accommodation for different segments of passengers.

Accordingly, on the Indian Railways(IR) network, during Year 2025-26 (till November, 2025), about 60,000 special trains have been operated and more

than 700 coaches have been utilized for augmentation of train services on a permanent basis.

Presently, Digha is served by 24 train services (listed below) which include 02 pairs of trains viz. 22873/22874 Digha-Vishakapatnam Express and 22889/22890 Digha-Puri Express connecting it to Bhubaneswar and 01 pair of train viz. 22889/22890 Digha-Puri Express connecting it to Puri. Digha is connected to Kolkata by 03 pairs of train services while Kolkata is connected to Bardhaman, Bhubaneswar and Puri by 75 pairs, 38 pairs and 11 pairs of Mail/Express services respectively.

SN	Train No. and Name
1	22890 Puri – Digha Express
2	22874 Visakhapatnam – Digha Express
3	12857 Howrah – Digha Tamralipta Express
4	12858 Digha – Howrah Tamralipta Express
5	15722 New Jalpaiguri – Digha Paharia Express
6	13506 Asansol – Digha Express
7	13505 Digha – Asansol Express
8	15721 Digha – New Jalpaiguri Paharia Express
9	22889 Digha – Puri Express
10	22873 Digha – Visakhapatnam Express
11	22897 Howrah – Digha Kandari Express
12	22898 Digha – Howrah Kandari Express
13	13418 Malda Town – Digha Express
14	13417 Digha – Malda Town Express
15	68114 Digha – Panskura EMU

16	68116 Digha – Panskura MEMU
17	08117 Panskura – Digha EMU Special
18	08118 Digha – Panskura EMU Special
19	68113 Mecheda – Digha EMU
20	68118 Digha – Mecheda EMU
21	68119 Panskura – Digha EMU
22	68120 Digha – Panskura EMU
23	68115 Panskura – Digha MEMU
24	68117 Panskura – Digha EMU

The 24 train services listed above, also serve Kanthi (Contai) station and provide connectivity to Digha, Kolkata, Visakhapatnam, Puri etc.

Besides, introduction of new train services on any route/section, which is an on-going process, depends on various factors which include:

- Capacity of that section
- Availability of path
- Availability of required rolling stock
- Availability of matching infrastructure for rolling stock
- Maintenance requirement of railway tracks and other asset

अल्पसंख्यक कल्याण योजनाओं का तृतीय-पक्ष मूल्यांकन

2945. श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:

श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावत:

श्री बलभद्र माझी:

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

(क) क्या पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान अल्पसंख्यक कल्याण की प्रमुख योजनाओं संबंधी कोई व्यापक तृतीय-पक्ष मूल्यांकन किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और योजना के प्रदर्शन, लाभार्थी तक पहुँच और निधि उपयोग के संबंध में उक्त मूल्यांकन के प्रमुख निष्कर्ष क्या हैं;

(ग) योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन और लाभार्थी फीडबैक की निगरानी के लिए सरकार द्वारा वर्तमान में उपयोग किए जा रहे डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म, डैशबोर्ड या मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन के नाम, कार्य और कवरेज का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनकी कार्यप्रणाली और कवरेज का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने अल्पसंख्यक कल्याण योजनाओं के अंतर्गत वास्तविक समय निगरानी, क्षेत्र सत्यापन और शिकायत निवारण तंत्र को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कोई संशोधित दिशानिर्देश/निर्देश जारी किए हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और राज्य और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों द्वारा पारदर्शिता बढ़ाने, रिपोर्टिंग को सुव्यवस्थित करने और उपयोग प्रमाण-पत्रों को समय पर प्रस्तुत करना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क) से (ङ): अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय, आवश्यकता के अनुसार अपनी योजनाओं का तृतीय पक्ष मूल्यांकन करता है। नीति आयोग द्वारा वर्ष 2020-21 में प्रधानमंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम (PMJVK) का मूल्यांकन अध्ययन किया गया था। अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय ने अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए तीन केंद्रीय क्षेत्र छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं (मैट्रिक-पूर्व, मैट्रिकोत्तर और मेरिट-सह-साधन) की निगरानी और मूल्यांकन करने के लिए जुलाई 2022 में राष्ट्रीय अनुप्रयुक्त आर्थिक अनुसंधान परिषद (NCAER) को नियुक्त किया। राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक विकास एवं वित्त निगम (NMDFC) की योजनाओं का तृतीय पक्ष मूल्यांकन वर्ष 2022 में मेसर्स डेटावाइज मैनेजमेंट सर्विसेज इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के माध्यम से किया गया था। जियो पारसी योजना का मूल्यांकन अध्ययन 2025 के दौरान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या विज्ञान संस्थान (IIPS) द्वारा किया गया था। इन अध्ययनों में पाया गया है कि ये योजनाएं

अपने उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने और अपनी लक्षित आबादी तक पहुंचने में प्रभावी या उपयोगी रही हैं। एनसीईआर के मूल्यांकन में कहा गया कि अल्पसंख्यक छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएं बड़ी संख्या में अल्पसंख्यक छात्रों तक अपनी पहुंच सुनिश्चित कर पाई हैं, लेकिन संवितरण से पहले सुदृढ़ सम्यक तत्परता, तृतीय पक्ष सत्यापन तथा अधिक सख्त निगरानी की आवश्यकता है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि धन वास्तविक लाभार्थियों तक पहुंचे।

एक समर्पित पीएमजेवीके पोर्टल विकसित किया गया है जो परियोजना प्रस्तावों, संस्वीकृतियों, धनराशि वितरण, वास्तविक प्रगति, उपयोगिता प्रमाण पत्रों और फील्ड-स्तरीय अपडेट आदि की सम्पूर्ण डिजिटल ट्रैकिंग प्रदान करता है। इसमें वेब-आधारित परियोजना निगरानी डैशबोर्ड, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और जिलों द्वारा ऑनलाइन डेटा प्रविष्टि और जियो-टैग के माध्यम से प्राप्त तस्वीरों को अपलोड करने का प्रावधान है। प्रधानमंत्री विरासत का संवर्धन (पीएम विकास) योजना के लिए समर्पित पोर्टल को कौशल विकास एवं उद्यमशीलता (MSDE) मंत्रालय के स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (SIDH) पोर्टल के साथ एकीकृत किया गया है ताकि 'समग्र सरकार' दृष्टिकोण को ध्यान में रखते हुए कौशल तंत्र में सुसंगतता के साथ-साथ कुशल, वास्तविक समय की निगरानी को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। एनएमडीएफसी ने मिलन सॉफ्टवेयर विकसित किया है, जो संपूर्ण ऋण प्रसंस्करण, स्वीकृतियों और संवितरण की वास्तविक समय की निगरानी, स्वचालित रिपोर्ट सृजन की सुविधा प्रदान करता है। जियो पारसी योजना के लिए आवेदन प्रक्रिया पूरी तरह से ऑनलाइन है और जियो पारसी पोर्टल के माध्यम से इसकी सुविधा प्रदान की जाती है। लाभार्थी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप से आवेदन जमा करने, सभी आवश्यक चरणों को पूरा कर सकते हैं। सत्यापन प्रक्रिया को अधिक सरल बनाने के लिए, लाभार्थियों के पास लाभार्थी सत्यापन एप्लिकेशन (BSA) का उपयोग करके अपनी पहचान को प्रमाणित करने का विकल्प है। यह मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन व्यक्तियों को अपने घरों में आराम से बायो-प्रमाणीकरण करने की सुविधा प्रदान करता है जिससे व्यक्तिगत उपस्थिति की आवश्यकता के बिना पंजीकरण और सत्यापन प्रक्रियाएं सुव्यवस्थित हो जाती हैं।

पोर्टलों के माध्यम से निगरानी के अलावा, मंत्रालय हितधारकों के साथ नियमित समीक्षा बैठकों, बेहतर फील्ड-स्तरीय सत्यापन प्रक्रियाओं, लाभार्थियों और कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों से प्राप्त शिकायतों के समाधान के लिए सुव्यवस्थित तंत्र के माध्यम से योजनाओं और परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी करता है।

DISASTER RESILIENCE IN TELECOM INFRASTRUCTURE

2946. SHRI ARUN NEHRU:

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

- (a) the details of protocols and systems implemented for disaster risk resilience in the telecommunications network nationwide, including mechanisms for emergency alerts and continuity of service during natural calamities;
- (b) the details of the number of disaster resilience drills and capacity building exercises conducted during the last three years, region-wise; and
- (c) the measures proposed to upgrade infrastructure and promote technological innovation for improved disaster management in the sector?

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

(a): Nationwide disaster risk resilience in telecom networks is ensured through DoT's SOP-2020 for telecommunication services during disasters. As part of the SOP framework, LSAs conduct State Telecom Disaster Coordination Committee (STDCC) meetings with TSPs, State Government authorities and NDRF to assess preparedness and coordinate necessary actions. Continuity of services

is supported through Priority Call Routing (PCR), Intra-Circle Roaming (ICR), and rapid restoration measures such as deployment of COWs/mobile BTS, emergency OFC repair teams, and activation of disaster control rooms. Timely public emergency alerts during natural calamities are disseminated through the CAP-based SACHET platform.

(b): Details of mock drills conducted by TSPs and STDCC meetings conducted by DoT LSAs during the last three years, are enclosed at **Statement**.

(c): Telecom infrastructure is being strengthened through major initiatives under Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) and other programmes, 2,14,904 Gram Panchayats have been made service-ready under BharatNet, with the Amended BharatNet Programme underway to upgrade networks and extend connectivity to remaining GPs and non-GP villages, commissioning of 23,280 mobile towers under 4G Saturation and related projects, and enhancing island connectivity through submarine OFC links between Chennai–A&N (2,312 km) and Kochi–Lakshadweep (1,869 km), along with 225 km of intra-island OFC. Technological innovations such as ICR, priority call routing, infrastructure sharing, and adoption of alternate technologies including satellite, along with close coordination with State authorities through STDCC, further support continuity of services during disasters. These initiatives collectively aim to enhance connectivity, improve network resilience, and strengthen disaster management capability in the telecom sector.

STATEMENT**Mock drills conducted by TSPs and STDCC meetings**

Sl. No.	Name of LSA	No. of Mock drills conducted by TSPs during last 3 years	No. of STDCC Meetings conducted by LSA during last 3 years
1	Andhra Pradesh	95	9
2	Assam	38	6
3	Bihar	132	3
4	Delhi	148	5
5	Gujarat	154	6
6	Haryana	73	6
7	Himachal Pradesh	53	6
8	Jammu & Kashmir	39	5
9	Karnataka	34	6
10	Kerala	36	4
11	Madhya Pradesh	60	11
12	Maharashtra	5	6
13	Mumbai	28	6
14	North East	40	7
15	Odisha	34	5
16	Punjab	99	6
17	Rajasthan	196	6
18	Tamil Nadu	198	6
19	UP(E)	78	6
20	UP(W)	311	7
21	West Bengal (incl. Kolkata)	138	5

रतलाम में एफसीआई की भंडारण क्षमता**2947. श्रीमती अनिता नागरसिंह चौहान:**

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

(क) क्या सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई) के गोदामों की भंडारण क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए किसी नई योजना/प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो देश में वर्तमान में उपलब्ध कुल गोदाम क्षमता का ब्यौरा क्या है और आगामी वर्षों में इसमें कितनी वृद्धि प्रस्तावित है;

(ग) क्याद सरकारी, सरकारी निजी क्षेत्र भागीदारी (पीपीपी मॉडल) के माध्यम से अतिरिक्त भंडारण क्षमता विकसित करने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस पर विचार किया जाएगा?

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

(क): भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई) में भंडारण क्षमता की आवश्यकता मुख्य रूप से चावल और गेहूं की खरीद, बफर मानदंडों की आवश्यकता और सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) के प्रचालन पर निर्भर करती है। सरकार देश भर में भंडारण क्षमता का निरंतर आकलन और निगरानी करती है और भंडारण अंतर आकलन के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित योजनाओं के माध्यम से भंडारण क्षमताएं सृजित/किराए पर ली जाती हैं:

1. निजी उद्यमी गारंटी (पीईजी) योजना
2. केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना (सीएसएस) 2017-25
3. पीपीपी मोड के तहत साइलोज का निर्माण
4. सीडब्ल्यूसी/एसडब्ल्यूसी/राज्य एजेंसियों से गोदामों को किराये पर लेना
5. निजी भांडागार योजना (पीडब्ल्यूएस) के माध्यम से गोदामों को किराये पर लेना (पीडब्ल्यूएस)
6. परिसंपत्ति मुद्रीकरण के तहत गोदामों का निर्माण
7. सीएपी किराया योजना- 2025
8. पूर्वोत्तर और पहाड़ी राज्यों के लिए संशोधित पीईजी योजना, जिसमें 15 वर्ष की लंबी गारंटी अवधि शामिल है

तथापि, आकलन के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम लोकसभा क्षेत्र में भारतीय खाद्य निगम

(एफसीआई) के गोदामों की भंडारण क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए कोई नई योजना/प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख): सरकार मुख्य रूप से सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) प्रचालन के लिए और बफर स्टॉक बनाए रखने हेतु खरीद के बाद गेहूं और चावल का भंडारण एफसीआई के माध्यम से करती है। दिनांक 01.11.2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, एफसीआई की उपलब्ध कुल भंडारण क्षमता 482.23 लाख टन (स्वामित्व वाली कवर्ड - 147.38 लाख टन + किराए पर ली गई कवर्ड- 322.43 लाख टन + सीएपी - 12.42 लाख टन) है। इसके अतिरिक्त, 432.93 लाख टन भंडारण क्षमता (347.13 लाख टन कवर्ड और 85.8 लाख टन सीएपी) राज्य एजेंसियों के पास है। राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में संलग्न है।

दिनांक 01.11.2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई) के 2544 गोदाम (स्वामित्व वाले - 575 और किराए पर लिए गए - 1969) देश भर के विभिन्न राज्यों में खाद्यान्न भंडारण के लिए कार्यरत हैं। राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में संलग्न है।

देश में कुशल भंडारण प्रणाली विकसित करने हेतु भंडारण सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए जा रहे हैं:

साइलो- भंडारण सुविधाओं को उन्नत और आधुनिक बनाने के उद्देश्य से, भारत सरकार ने पीपीपी (सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी) मोड के तहत देशभर में स्टील साइलो के निर्माण को अनुमोदित कर दिया है। तदनुसार, 29.50 लाख टन क्षमता वाले 52 स्थानों पर साइलो का निर्माण पूरा हो चुका है। साइलो का निर्माण पीपीपी (सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी) मोड के तहत किया जा रहा है, जिसमें पूंजीगत व्यय निजी पक्षों द्वारा किया जाता है और किराए का भुगतान एफसीआई द्वारा किया जाता है।

पीईजी योजना- पीईजी योजना के तहत, निजी निवेश को आकर्षित करते हुए 24 राज्यों में पारंपरिक गोदामों का निर्माण किया गया है। पीईजी योजना वर्ष 2008 में शुरू की गई थी। दिनांक 01.11.2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार गोदामों के लिए स्वीकृत कुल क्षमता 151.58 लाख टन है। इसमें से

148.51 लाख टन का निर्माण पूर्ण हो चुका है।

पीईजी योजना II- गेहूं खरीदने वाले राज्यों, विशेष कर पंजाब और हरियाणा में, शामिल की गई क्षमता सृजित करने के उद्देश्य से, खुले भंडारण को चरणबद्ध तरीके से समाप्त करने के लिए पंजाब और हरियाणा में नई क्षमता स्वीकृत की गई, अर्थात् पंजाब में 60 लाख टन और हरियाणा में 30 लाख टन।

केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना (सीएसएस) (31.03.2025 को समाप्त) - केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना (2017-25) के तहत, गोदामों को बढ़ाने के लिए मंत्रालय ने 24 स्थानों (पूर्वोत्तर में 15 और पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के अलावा अन्य क्षेत्रों में 9) पर गोदामों के निर्माण को अनुमोदित किया था, जिनकी कुल क्षमता पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्रों में 1,05,890 टन और पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के अलावा अन्य क्षेत्रों में 54,760 टन थी। इस योजना के तहत, एफसीआई ने दिनांक 01.04.2017 से 30.11.2025 तक कुल 1,23,970 टन (पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्रों में 72,550 टन और पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के अलावा अन्य क्षेत्रों में 51,420 टन) की क्षमता सृजित की है।

गोदामों का निर्माण बीआईएस मानकों, सीपीडब्ल्यूडी के विनिर्देशों और सीपीडब्ल्यूडी द्वारा जारी मैनुअल के अनुसार किया गया है ताकि एकरूपता, सुरक्षा और स्थापित इंजीनियरिंग पद्धतियों के अनुपालन को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

परिसंपत्ति मुद्रीकरण - परिसंपत्ति मुद्रीकरण के तहत, एफसीआई के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में खाली जमीनों पर गोदामों का निर्माण किया जाता है।

पूर्वोत्तर और पहाड़ी राज्यों के लिए संशोधित पीईजी योजना - पूर्वोत्तर और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में भी भंडारण सुविधाओं के निर्माण की गति को तेज करने के लिए, 15 वर्ष की अधिक गारंटी अवधि के साथ एक **संशोधित पीईजी योजना** शुरू की गई है।

(ग) और (घ): जी हां। सरकार एफसीआई के माध्यम से सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी) मोड के तहत साइलो के निर्माण द्वारा अपनी भंडारण क्षमता बढ़ाती है।

विवरण - I**दिनांक 01.11.2025 तक स्थिति के अनुसार एफसीआई और राज्य सरकार एजेंसियों के साथ केंद्रीय पूल भंडारण क्षमता**

(आंकड़े लाख टन में)

अंचल	क्रम सं.	क्षेत्र/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	एफसीआई के पास कुल भंडारण क्षमता (स्वामित्व/किराए पर) (कवर्ड एवं सीएपी)						कुल (स्वामित्व+किराए पर)	खाद्यान्नों के भंडारण के लिए राज्य भंडारण निगमों (एफसीआई को दी गई क्षमता को छोड़कर) सहित राज्य एजेंसियों के पास कुल भंडारण क्षमता			सकल योग		
			कवर्ड		सीएपी		कुल		कवर्ड एवं सीएपी	राज्य एजेंसियां			कवर्ड	सीएपी	कवर्ड एवं सीएपी
			स्वामित्व की	किराए पर	स्वामित्व की	किराए पर	कवर्ड	सीएपी		कवर्ड	सीएपी	कुल			
पूर्व	1	बिहार	3.45	9.99	0.00	0.00	13.43	0.00	13.43	10.13	0.00	10.13	23.56	0.00	23.56
	2	झारखंड	1.08	3.52	0.00	0.00	4.61	0.00	4.61	2.25	0	2.25	6.86	0.00	6.86
	3	ओडिशा	3.65	3.13	0.00	0.00	6.78	0.00	6.78	5.34	0	5.34	12.12	0.00	12.12
	4	पश्चिम बंगाल	9.53	1.42	0.00	0.00	10.95	0.00	10.95	9.66	0	9.66	20.61	0.00	20.61
	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 क्षेत्र			17.82	18.07	0.00	0.00	35.89	0.00	35.89	27.49	0.00	27.49	63.38	0.00	63.38
पूर्वोत्तर	6	असम	3.82	1.59	0.00	0.00	5.42	0.00	5.42	0.00	0	0.00	5.42	0.00	5.42
	7	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.41	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.45	0.00	0	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.45
	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	0.64	0	0.64	1.27	0.00	1.27
	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 क्षेत्र			6.25	2.22	0.00	0.00	8.47	0.00	8.47	1.13	0.00	1.13	9.60	0.00	9.60
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	55.25	2.88	0.00	64.00	2.88	66.88	46.77	23.09	69.86	110.77	25.97	136.74
	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 एवं कश्मीर	0.95	1.45	0.00	0.00	2.40	0.00	2.40	0.00	0	0.00	2.40	0.00	2.40

	17	लद्दाख	0.25	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.38	0.00	0	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.38
	18	पंजाब	27.17	122.65	3.31	5.63	149.82	8.94	158.76	30.19	62.71	92.90	180.01	71.65	251.66
	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	8.42	12.45	0.60	0.00	20.87	0.60	21.47	0.00	0	0.00	20.87	0.60	21.47
	21	उत्तर प्रदेश	15.68	38.74	0.00	0.00	54.42	0.00	54.42	0.00	0	0.00	54.42	0.00	54.42
	22	उत्तराखंड	0.83	1.26	0.00	0.00	2.09	0.00	2.09	1.88	0	1.88	3.97	0.00	3.97
कुल उत्तरी क्षेत्र			65.59	232.75	6.79	5.63	298.35	12.42	310.77	78.84	85.80	164.64	377.19	98.22	475.41
दक्षिण	23	आंध्र प्रदेश	8.64	2.67	0.00	0.00	11.31	0.00	11.31	23.68	0	23.68	34.99	0.00	34.99
	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	16.20	0.00	0.00	22.87	0.00	22.87	6.01	0	6.01	28.88	0.00	28.88
	26	केरल	5.88	0.13	0.00	0.00	6.01	0.00	6.01	1.84	0	1.84	7.85	0.00	7.85
	27	कर्नाटक	4.61	5.83	0.00	0.00	10.44	0.00	10.44	0.00	0	0.00	10.44	0.00	10.44
	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	6.46	0.00	0.00	12.92	0.00	12.92	0.00	0	0.00	12.92	0.00	12.92
	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 क्षेत्र			32.87	31.28	0.00	0.00	64.16	0.00	64.16	31.69	0.00	31.69	95.85	0.00	95.85
पश्चिम	31	गुजरात	4.93	4.49	0.00	0.00	9.42	0.00	9.42	0.58	0	0.58	10.00	0.00	10.00
	32	दादरा व नगर 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	9.90	0.00	0.00	19.13	0.00	19.13	6.98	0	6.98	26.11	0.00	26.11
	34	गोवा	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.00	0	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.19
	35	मध्य प्रदेश	4.18	9.33	0.00	0.00	13.51	0.00	13.51	189.16	0.00	189.16	202.67	0.00	202.67
	36	छत्तीसगढ़	6.32	14.38	0.00	0.00	20.70	0.00	20.70	11.26	0	11.26	31.96	0.00	31.96
कुल पश्चिमी क्षेत्र			24.85	38.10	0.00	0.00	62.95	0.00	62.95	207.98	0.00	207.98	270.93	0.00	270.93
सकल योग			147.38	322.43	6.79	5.63	469.81	12.42	482.23	347.13	85.80	432.93	816.94	98.22	915.16

विवरण-II

दिनांक 01 नवंबर, 2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास राज्य-वार उपलब्ध भंडारण इकाइयों की संख्या

क्रम संख्या	क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	एफसीआई स्वामित्व*	एफसीआई द्वारा प्रबंधित एवं किराए पर								कुल एफसीआई (स्वामित्व+किराए पर)
				सीडब्ल्यूसी	राज्य सरकार	एसडब्ल्यूसी	पीईजी	किराए पर लिए गए साइलो	पीडब्ल्यूएस 2010	अन्य/ निजी पार्टियां	कुल किराए पर	
1	बिहार	बिहार	12	9	1	30	14	3	4	2	63	75
2	झारखंड	झारखंड	9	4	0	5	20	0	9	0	38	47
3	ओडिशा	ओडिशा	21	7	2	13	0	0	0	0	22	43
4	पश्चिम बंगाल	पश्चिम बंगाल	22	2	0	1	0	2	1	1	7	29
		सिक्किम	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
कुल पूर्वी क्षेत्र			65	22	3	50	34	5	14	3	131	196
5	असम	असम	22	3	0	4	1	1	0	5	14	36
6	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	14	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	4	18
7	एनईएफ (शिलांग)	मेघालय	4	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	5	9
		मिजोरम	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
		त्रिपुरा	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	8
8	मणिपुर	मणिपुर	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
9	नगालैंड	नगालैंड	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
कुल पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र			65	6	2	9	3	1	0	6	27	92
10	दिल्ली	दिल्ली	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
11	हरियाणा	हरियाणा	34	13	6	92	94	6	7	3	221	255
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	हिमाचल प्रदेश	8	3	0	1	7	0	0	1	12	20
13	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	12	2	1	0	7	0	6	0	16	28
		लद्दाख	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5
14	पंजाब	पंजाब	125	23	1	357	181	9	1	54	626	751
		चंडीगढ़	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
15	राजस्थान	राजस्थान	39	20	3	27	3	1	94	10	158	197

16	उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	46	26	7	94	63	4	4	1	199	245
17	उत्तराखंड	उत्तराखंड	4	5	0	11	1	0	0	0	17	21
कुल उत्तरी क्षेत्र			278	99	18	582	357	20	112	69	1257	1535
18	आंध्र प्रदेश	आंध्र प्रदेश	22	3	0	24	0	0	0	0	27	49
		अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
19	तेलंगाना	तेलंगाना	11	8	1	47	1	0	15	0	72	83
20	केरल	केरल	23	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	26
21	कर्नाटक	कर्नाटक	21	8	0	22	0	1	8	0	39	60
		लक्षद्वीप	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
22	तमिलनाडु	तमिलनाडु	10	8	1	12	4	2	2	0	29	39
		पुदुचेरी	4	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	5	9
कुल दक्षिणी क्षेत्र			93	32	2	107	5	3	26	0	175	268
23	गुजरात	गुजरात	14	10	2	0	0	3	8	3	26	40
		दादर व नगर हवेली	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	महाराष्ट्र	महाराष्ट्र	13	6	1	24	2	1	19	2	55	68
		गोवा	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25	मध्य प्रदेश	मध्य प्रदेश	25	2	0	204	0	0	2	1	209	234
26	छत्तीसगढ	छत्तीसगढ	21	8	2	74	3	0	1	1	89	110
कुल पश्चिमी क्षेत्र			74	26	5	302	5	4	30	7	379	453
कुल योग			575	185	30	1050	404	33	182	85	1969	2544

साईं नगर (शिरडी) से पुणतांबा रेलवे स्टेशन तक रेल पटरी की सफाई

2948. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने सुप्रसिद्ध साईं नगर (शिरडी) रेलवे स्टेशन से पुणतांबा रेलवे स्टेशन तक रेल पटरी की सफाई और रखरखाव सुनिश्चित करने के लिए रेल पटरी के दोनों ओर बड़ी संख्या में उगी कंटीली झाड़ियों और पेड़ों को छांटने के लिए कोई कदम उठाया है/उठाने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस संबंध में जनप्रतिनिधियों से कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है?

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

(क) और (ख): पुणतांबा - साईं नगर (शिरडी) के बीच गाड़ियों के सुरक्षित परिचालन के लिए पर्याप्त दृश्यता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पटरियों के दोनों ओर पेड़ों की नियमित छंटाई और वनस्पति की सफाई की जाती है। ये गतिविधियाँ बहु-विषयक टीमों द्वारा किए गए विस्तृत सर्वेक्षणों के आधार पर मानसून से पहले की जाती हैं। रेलपथ के किनारे सफाई बनाए रखने के लिए विशेष अभियान और सामान्य जागरूकता कार्यक्रम आदि भी आयोजित किए जाते हैं। प्रशासन द्वारा चिह्नित स्थानों पर कचरा उठाने और मलबा हटाने का कार्य नियमित रूप से किया जाता है।

इस संबंध में जन प्रतिनिधियों, रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं, संगठनों आदि से विभिन्न स्तरों पर अभ्यावेदन/प्रतिक्रियाएं/शिकायतें प्राप्त होती रहती हैं। ऐसे अभ्यावेदनों/प्रतिक्रियाओं/शिकायतों की प्राप्ति एक सतत और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है, जिनकी समय-समय पर जांच की जाती है और व्यवहार्य एवं उचित पाए जाने पर कार्रवाई की जाती है। इसके लिए कोई केंद्रीकृत संकलन नहीं रखा जाता है।

LEAKAGES IN PDS**2949. ADV. CHANDRA SHEKHAR:**

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

(a) whether the States with large SC/ST/OBC beneficiary populations, such as West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have reported significant PDS rice leakages including cross-border smuggling;

(b): if so, the details thereof; and

(c): the manner in which the Government is addressing the involvement of private millers and transporters repeatedly implicated in diversion cases and the mechanisms that are in place to support affected marginalised families?

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

(a) and (b): The Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is governed under National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 and it is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) governments. The operational responsibilities for allocation of food grains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible beneficiaries, issuance of ration cards to them, distribution of food grains to the eligible beneficiaries under TPDS, issuance of license to the Fair Price Shop dealers, supervision over and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) etc. rest with the concerned State/UT Governments.

State Government of West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have informed that no such cases of rice leakages including cross-border smuggling in the Public Distribution System (PDS) has been reported and identified on its basis. However, as and when complaints/ grievances in respect of PDS are received from any source, they are sent to State/UT Governments concerned for inquiry and appropriate action.

(c): In order to standardize milling operations and verification of stocks lying with millers, guidelines for milling and Custom Milled Rice (CMR) delivery have been issued to all paddy procuring states, incorporating modalities for activities covering the entire life cycle of paddy conversion to rice.

Further, Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has also been issued for Physical Verification (PV) of Paddy at the mill premises/storage points at the end of procurement period and for mandatory Joint PV by State Government and FCI at the time of seeking extension for milling/CMR delivery period.

ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF RAILWAYS

2950. SHRI PARTHA BHOWMICK:

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

- (a) the details of the Operating Ratio of the Indian Railways during the last five years, years-wise;
- (b) the Compound Annual Growth Rate of Indian Railways during the last five years, year-wise; and

(c) the details of the net revenue accrued by Railways during the last five years, year-wise?

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

(a) to (c): To increase the overall revenue, several measures have been taken by Indian Railways during last 11 years. These include the following:

- To increase the network capacity, rail network expansion has been taken up in a big way by construction of new lines, multi tracking of existing lines and gauge conversion of existing lines. 34,428 km new tracks have been laid during the 11 years. Further as on 01.04.25, 431 (154 New Line, 33 Gauge Conversion and 244 Doubling) projects are sanctioned. The summary of which is as under:

Category	No. of Projects	Total Length (km)	Length completed till Mar'25 (Km)	Balance length (Km)
New lines	154	16,142	3,036	13,105
Gauge conversion	33	4,180	2,997	1,183
Doubling/ Multi tracking	244	15,644	6,736	8,909
Total	431	35,966	12,769	23,197

- Removing bottlenecks in operations by yard remodeling, construction of bypass/chord lines, rail flyovers etc.
- The construction of Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) from Ludhiana to Sonnagar (1337 Km) and Western Dedicated Freight

Corridor (WDFC) from Jawaharlal Nehru Port Terminal (JNPT) to Dadri (1506 Km) has been taken up. Out of total 2843 kms, 2741 route kms (96.4%) has been commissioned and operational.

- Indian Railways has taken up electrification of Railway lines in a mission mode. So far, about 99.1% of Broad Gauge (BG) network has been electrified. A comparison of electrification before and after 2014 is as follows:

Period	Route Kilometre
Before 2014	21,801
2014-25	46,900

- Procurement of Wagons and Locomotives: To increase freight carrying capacity, large numbers of IR wagons have been procured and locomotives have been manufactured. During 2014 to 2025, about 2 lakh wagons have been procured and more than 10,000 locomotives have been added for increasing freight loading and mobility.
- Industry participation in investment in General Purpose Wagons, Special Purpose/High-Capacity wagons and Automobile carrier wagons for cement, oil, steel, fly-ash, automobile etc. So far, around 240 rakes of special purpose wagons, 374 rakes of general-purpose, wagons and 48 rakes of automobile wagons have been inducted.
- Under the 'Gati Shakti Multi-Modal Cargo Terminal (GCT)' policy so far, 118 new GCTs have been commissioned, with an estimated traffic capacity of 192 million tonnes per annum (MTPA). In addition, for improvement of freight and parcel terminals from the financial year 2023-

24 onwards, an amount of ₹14,500 crore has been allocated.

- A “Bulk Cement Terminal Policy” for setting up terminals on Railway land has been launched recently as part of Railway reforms for facilitating Bulk Cement transportation.
- Ensuring increased availability of rakes/wagons against demand.
- Use of Information Technology in freight operations to improve monitoring and utilization of assets.
- Induction of higher horsepower locomotives.
- Improvement in maintenance practices of wagons and locomotives resulting in increased availability of loco and rolling stock for traffic use.
- Improvement in track and signaling standards to carry higher volume of traffic.

Because of the above measures, the cargo loading has increased from 1,055 MT in 2013-14 to 1,617 MT in 2024-25 i.e. increase of about 54%. The revenue has also increased substantially during this period from Rs. 1,39,838 cr. in 2013-14 to Rs. 2,65,678 cr. in 2024-25 i.e. increase of about 90%.

Railways’ financial position with surplus and Operating Ratio since 2021-22 is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

	2021-22*	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Total Revenue	1,91,367	2,40,177	2,56,094	2,65,678
Total Expenditure	2,06,392	2,37,660	2,52,834	2,63,018
Surplus	-15,025	2,517	3,260	2,660
Operating Ratio	107.39%	98.10%	98.43%	98.22%

*Impact of Covid on Railway operations

INSTALLATION OF LIFTS AT RAILWAY STATIONS OF JHARKHAND**2951. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:**

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

- (a) the total number of lifts installed at railway stations across the country particularly in the State of Jharkhand, zone and division-wise;
- (b) the number of lifts that are currently operational, non-operational/under maintenance;
- (c) the average time taken for repair and restoration of non-functional lifts at stations particularly in Jharkhand; and
- (d) whether the Government has assessed the factors contributing to prolonged repair timelines and the measures undertaken to ensure timely restoration of lift services for passengers especially persons with disabilities and senior citizens and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): To improve passenger experience and comfort, Ministry of Railways has launched Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for redevelopment of stations with a long-term approach. This includes provision of Lifts also.

The scheme involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the stations. The master planning includes:

- Improvement of access to station and circulating areas
- Integration of station with both sides of city
- Improvement of station building
- Improvement of waiting halls, toilets, sitting arrangement, water booths
- Provision of wider foot over bridge/air concourse commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lift/escalators/ramp
- Improvement /Provision of platform surface and cover over platforms
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product'
- Parking areas, Multimodal integration
- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems
- Provision of executive lounges, nominated spaces for business meetings, landscaping etc. keeping in view the necessity at each station.

The scheme also envisages sustainable and environment friendly solutions, provision of ballastless tracks etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

So far, 1337 stations have been identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, out of which 57 stations are located in Jharkhand. The

name of stations identified for development under

Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Jharkhand are as following:

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
Jharkhand	57	Balsiring, Bano, Barajamda Jn, Barkakana, Basukinath, Bhaga, Bokaro Steel City, Chaibasa, Chakradharpur, Chandil, Chandrapura, Daltonganj, Dangoaposi, Deoghar, Dhanbad, Dumka, Gamharia, Gangaghat, Garhwa Road, Garhwa Town, Ghatsila, Giridih, Godda, Govindpur Road, Haidarnagar, Hatia, Hazaribagh Road, Jamtara, Japla, Jasidih, Katrasgarh, Koderma, Kumardhubi, Latehar, Lohardaga, Madhupur, Manoharpur, Muhammadganj, Muri, N.S.C.B. Gomoh, Nagaruntari, Namkom, Orga, Pakur, Parasnath, Piska, Rajkharswan, Rajmahal, Ramgarh Cant, Ranchi, Sahibganj, Sankarpur, Silli, Sini, Tatanagar, Tatisilwai, Vidyasagar

Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Jharkhand have been taken up at a good pace. Till now, works of 08 stations (Godda, Govindpur Road, Lohardaga, Madhupur, Piska, Rajmahal, Sahibganj, Sankarpur) in Jharkhand have been completed under this scheme.

The works at other stations have also been taken up at good pace and progress of some of above stations is as given below:

- **Muri Junction station:** The works of improvement of station building, entrance porch, new waiting hall, approach road, circulating area, parking area, Divyangjan facilities, station lighting and signage have been completed. The finishing works have been taken up.
- **Orga station:** The works of improvement of station building, platform

shelter, approach road and station lighting have been completed. The works of platform surfacing, parking and Divyangjan facilities have been taken up.

- **Bano station:** The works of improvement of station building, circulating area, approach road and Divyangjan facilities have been completed. The works of platform shelter, platform surfacing and Divyangjan facilities for Foot Over Bridge ramp, toilet and drinking water booth have been taken up.
- **Gangaghat station:** The works of improvement of station building, platform shelter, approach road and circulating area have been completed. The works of Foot Over Bridge ramp and Divyangjan facilities have been taken up.

Further development/redevelopment/upgradation/modernisation of stations including provision of passenger amenities at stations on Indian Railways is a continuous and ongoing process and works in this regard are undertaken as per requirement, subject to inter-se priority and availability of funds. The priority for development/redevelopment/upgradation/modernisation of stations is accorded to higher category of station over lower category of station while sanctioning and executing the works.

Till November, 2025, 1931 lifts have been provided over the Indian Railways (IR) for ease of movement and as passenger amenity item at Railway Stations. This includes 51 nos. operational lifts at 24 Railway Stations in the State of Jharkhand.

Lifts are functional with regular schedule maintenance or need based attention. Maintenance/repair of lifts including attention during breakdowns is done through the Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC), which covers routine maintenance and ensures timely restoration of faults.

WAIVER OF EMPTY CONTAINER HAULAGE CHARGES

2952. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of all categories of cargo for which empty container haulage charges are currently waived including the reasons for such waiver, time period for which it has been in effect and the financial cost to the Government, division and route-wise;
- (b) the quantity of horticultural crops, specifically bananas, transported via rail from the Tadipatri cluster to ports/other destinations along with the number of rakes and frequency of service;
- (c) whether the possibility of waiving empty container haulage charges for banana reefer containers returning to the Tadipatri cluster has been considered and if so, the details thereof including the proposed timeline for implementation;
- (d) if not, the reasons for not considering such a waiver; and
- (e) the measures considered/being considered to make rail transport economically viable for perishable commodities like bananas and to encourage their export via rail instead of road?

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

(a) to (e): The freight charges for transportation of commodities in containers are determined by Container Train Operators (CTOs) based on market conditions, while Indian Railways levies only the haulage charges for movement of containers. Further, with a view to enhancing the rail modal share in containerized transportation and promoting an environmentally sustainable logistics, certain concessions are provided to traffic from identified areas or clusters to various destinations in haulage of empty container-laden rakes. Accordingly, the following incentives have been introduced to make rail haulage more competitive and to facilitate faster repositioning of empty containers:

- A 50% discount on haulage rate on movement of empty containers-laden rakes returning to Morbi clusters (originating loading cluster) after transportation of Tiles traffic from destinations, implemented on 'pilot basis' up to end of FY 2025-26.
- A 50% discount on haulage rate of movement of empty specialized tank containers used for Bulk cement, effective from 04.12.2025.
- A 25% discount on haulage rate of movement of empty container-laden rakes returning to the originating loading point after transporting Chemical Gypsum on 'pilot basis' for a period of one year with effect from 26.11.2025.

During last 5 years, 24 rakes of Banana traffic in Reefer containers (Refrigerated containers) from Tadipatri to Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) were transported.

In order to facilitate the transportation of agriculture products, Indian Railway has taken various measures such as:

- Power has been delegated to Zonal Railways to reduce the composition of Parcel Rakes for transportation of mixed perishables goods traffic including fruits and vegetables up to 15 Parcel vans plus 1 SLR instead of standard composition of 20 Parcel vans plus 1 SLR.
- Further, Orange, Mango and Banana traffic when moved in BCN/BCNA/BCX/BCXN Rakes are charged at concessional Parcel Rates (Scale-P minus 50%).

Potential circuits for movement of vegetables, fruits and other perishables are identified in consultation with Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare and Agriculture/Animal Husbandry/ Fisheries Departments of State Governments as well as local bodies and agencies, Mandis etc., and Kisan Rail service are planned on the basis of demands placed taking into consideration and operational feasibility.

Since the launch of Kisan Rail services on 7th August 2020, Railways have operated around 2364 Kisan Rail services, transporting approximately 7.9 Lakh tones of perishables.

FORECASTING OF HEAVY RAINS AND LANDSLIDES

2953. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

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

(a) the efficiency of the current forecasting models used by the India Meteorological Department (IMD) in forecasting of heavy rains and landslides;

(b) the reasons for the failure of the current forecasting models in identifying the chances of heavy rains and landslides;

(c) whether the Government has invested in the research to invent new forecasting models; and

(d) 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): The current forecasting models used by the India Meteorological Department (IMD) are highly accurate. In 2024, the skill score for 24-hour (one-day) advance detection of heavy rainfall over meteorological subdivisions stands at 85%. At present, the accuracy of IMD's heavy rainfall forecasts, measured as the percentage of correct warnings, is 85%, 73%, 67%, 63% and 58% for lead times ranging from one to five days, respectively. Overall, forecast accuracy for heavy rainfall events across the country improved by about 40% in 2023–2024 compared to 2014.

The Geological Survey of India (GSI), under the Ministry of Mines, has been mandated to issue regional landslide forecasts/early warnings based on rainfall thresholds. Currently, GSI issues operational/experimental daily regional

landslide forecast bulletins to 21 districts in 08 (eight) States during the monsoon period. GSI's landslide forecast model is primarily based on rainfall thresholds derived from historical rainfall and landslide occurrence data, in conjunction with daily rainfall forecast data received from institutions under the Ministry of Earth Sciences. Regarding the efficiency of this current forecast model, the evaluation shows a hit rate of more than 80% across the forecasting zones of operational districts, viz, Darjeeling, Kalimpong, Nilgiris and Rudraprayag.

Improving the accuracy of weather forecasts requires enhanced state-of-the-art observational networks, skilled human resources to undertake research and development for the development of numerical weather prediction models, and robust infrastructure, such as high-performance computing systems to run these models at the required high resolution to predict weather patterns caused by climate change. The Ministry is in continuous endeavour of augmenting the observational and R&D infrastructure towards achieving better accuracy in weather forecasting.

(c) and (d): The major new initiative undertaken by the Government is the implementation of the Mission Mausam. A couple of Doppler Weather Radars (DWRs) have already been installed under the mission. Currently, 47 radars are in operation across India, with 87% of the country's total area under radar coverage. Under the Mission Mausam, the Bharat Forecast System (BharatFS), an advanced weather forecasting model, has been developed and is operational at a high spatial resolution of 6-km. It also has the capability to provide predictions of rainfall events up to 10 days, covering the short and medium-

range forecasts. Due to its higher resolution and improved dynamics, it generates weather forecasts at the panchayat or cluster of panchayats level. Further, a major achievement is the introduction of the Mithuna Forecast System (Mithuna-FS). This new-generation global coupled model integrates the atmosphere, ocean, land surface, and sea ice components with state-of-the-art physics and an upgraded data assimilation framework. Currently, this forecasting system operates at 12-km resolution, marking a significant advancement in India's medium-range localized weather forecasting capability. The Mithuna-FS suite also includes –

- A 4-km high-resolution regional model for accurate simulation of monsoon dynamics, cyclones, and mesoscale extreme events over the Indian subcontinent;
- A 330-m hyper-resolution urban model for fog, visibility, and air-quality forecasting over the Delhi region.

IMD consistently issues timely alerts and forecasts to the public and concerned stakeholders. Various steps have been taken to ensure effective dissemination of warnings to vulnerable populations. IMD's weather information, including alerts and warnings to the public, is provided through various platforms:

- Mass Media: Radio/TV, Newspaper network (AM, FM, Community Radio, Private TV), Prasar Bharati, and private broadcasters.
- Weekly & Daily Weather Video.

- Internet (e-mail), FTP
- Public Website (mausam.imd.gov.in)
- IMD Apps: Mausam/Meghdoot/Damini/Rain Alarm/Umang.
- Social Media: Facebook, X, Instagram, BLOG
 - I. X: <https://twitter.com/Indiametdept>
 - II. Facebook:
<https://www.facebook.com/India.Meteorological.Department/>
 - III. Blog: <https://imdweather1875.wordpress.com/>
 - IV. Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/mausam_nwfc
 - V. YouTube:
https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC_gxTReoq07UVARm87CuyQw

IMD has launched seven of its services (Current Weather, Nowcast, City Forecast, Rainfall Information, Tourism Forecast, Warnings, and Cyclone) with the 'UMANG' Mobile App for use by the public. Moreover, IMD developed a mobile App, 'MAUSAM' for weather forecasting, 'Meghdoot' for Agromet advisory dissemination, and 'Damini' for lightning alerts. The Common Alert Protocol (CAP), developed by the NDMA, is also being implemented to disseminate warnings by the IMD.

IMD currently is equipped with a Decision Support System (DSS) based real-time multi-hazard impact based early warning system (EWS), which integrates all types of real-time and historical data, numerical weather prediction products, etc., to effectively monitor, detect and provide timely forecasts and

impact-based warnings with suggested actions up to districts and city/station levels against all types of extreme weather events such as heavy rainfall events, droughts etc. IMD has Meteorological Centres (MCs) in each State and also special centers like Cyclone Warning Centers available for each impacted State, which provide services during cyclones and heavy rainfall seasons round the clock, respectively. As a result of these new initiatives, the overall skill of forecasting these severe weather events has been improved by 30-40% over the last 10 years.

ENHANCING NON-FOSSIL FUEL SOURCES

2954. SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

SUSHRI KANGNA RANAUT:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken initiatives to enhance the use of non-fossil fuel sources for incremental economic growth;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether the Government has drawn up any action plan to ensure that fifty per cent of our electricity needs are sourced through renewable energy and if so, the details 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): As on 30.11.2025, the total non-fossil fuel based installed electricity capacity in the country has reached to 262.74 GW which is more than 51% of

the total installed electricity capacity. The Government has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country to realize the commitment of 500 GW non-fossil energy capacity by 2030 as given at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

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

- Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm & Dispatchable Renewable Energy (FDRE) projects have been issued.
- 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.
- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.

- 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.
- Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges were waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects commissioned by 30th June 2025, for Green Hydrogen Projects till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects till December 2032.
- 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.
- Quality Control Orders for Solar Photovoltaic products (i.e., Solar PV Modules, Solar PV Inverters & Storage Battery) and Solar Water Heating systems notified.

- Issued National Framework for promoting & developing Energy Storage Systems.
- Issued Guidelines for Resource Adequacy Planning Framework for India.
- 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.
- 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.
- The Revised Guidelines for installation of prototype wind turbine models issued on 12th June 2025.
- Procedure for inclusion/updating Wind Turbine Model in the Revised List of Models and Manufacturers of Wind Turbines (RLMM) issued on 31st July 2025. The amendment renames RLMM as Approved List of Models and Manufacturers [ALMM (Wind)] and mandates usage of listed components such as Blade, Tower, Generator, Gearbox and Special Bearings (Main, Pitch and Yaw Bearing) along with mandatory relocation of data centres within India and prohibition of real-time data transfer outside India.

- The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for ALMM-Wind and ALMM – Wind Turbine Components (ALMM-WTC) issued on 29th October 2025, detailing the end-to-end process for application, verification, factory inspection, component evaluation and model enlistment.
- Standard & Labelling (S&L) programs for Solar Photovoltaic modules and Grid-connected Solar Inverters have been launched.
- To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2030.
- “The Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and related matters) Rules (LPS rules) have been notified.
- Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022, 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 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.

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE

2955. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

- (a) whether the Government is leveraging science and technology to address health, agriculture, and environmental challenges and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether technologies are being developed for disaster management and climate resilience and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the manner in which innovations are translated into affordable products and solutions for rural areas;
- (d) the details of the role of Government in promoting Sustainable Development Goals through technology; and
- (e) the details of outreach programs to increase public awareness of scientific advances?

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 launched nine (9) National Missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) for leveraging Science and

Technology to address health, agriculture and environmental challenges. The NAPCC provides an overarching framework for all climate actions through the implementation of different National missions in specific thematic areas, including Solar energy, Energy efficiency, Water, Sustainable agriculture, Himalayan ecosystem, Sustainable Habitat, Green India, Strategic knowledge for Climate Change and Health.

Under NAPCC, the Department of Science and Technology (DST) is implementing two (2) National Missions, viz. National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE) and National Mission of Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change (NMSKCC), which are dedicated to promote scientific research & other developmental activities in different thematic areas.

Under NMSKCC, Centres of Excellence (CoEs) have been established at **International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)**, Hyderabad; Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi; Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore and Indian Council of Medical Research – National Institute of Malaria Research (ICMR-NIMR), New Delhi for coordinated research on Agriculture, Health, Climate adaptation and Resilience. Furthermore, a Task Force project has been also supported to carry out research on Himalayan Agriculture under the NMSHE. In addition, the Department of Biotechnology (DBT) is supporting research for improving the crops and human health.

(b): A number of technologies are being developed for Disaster management and Climate resilience with Government support. DST and the Ministry of Earth

Sciences (MoES) have supported research on Early Warning Systems for cyclones, floods, landslides, heatwaves, lightning, drought, and Glacial Lake Outburst floods (GLOFs). DST has also supported the bilateral (India-Dutch) collaborative projects focused on Floods and Drought extremities in both India and the Netherlands for the development of Digital Twins for Adaptive Urban Resilience to Water Extremities, Low-cost Disaster Emergency Services for Communities and AI enabled smart forecasting systems. Moreover, DST has established a dedicated CoE on Disaster Risk Reduction at Indian Institute of Technology, (IIT) Roorkee. Besides this, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is promoting “smart technologies”, precision farming, remote sensing, Geospatial tools, digital agriculture, and automation to make farming more efficient, resilient, and sustainable. Further, DST and DBT have also supported research projects for the development of Climate-Resilient varieties of rice and chickpea.

(c): Through various initiatives of the Government, innovations are being translated into affordable and accessible products for rural areas. DST and DBT promotes grassroot innovations into community solutions for Sanitation, Water, Energy, agriculture, and small-scale livelihoods to foster inclusive and sustainable rural development through society based programs. The Office of the Principal Scientific Adviser (PSA), implements an initiative, the Rural Technology Action Group (RuTAG) to adapt and deploy technologies tailored for rural needs e.g., affordable Water purifiers, Energy-efficient devices and Agricultural tools.

Besides this, the Government also supports startups and entrepreneurship through incubation networks under its various flagship programmes such as National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovations (NIDHI), Atal Innovation Mission, S&T Entrepreneurship Development initiatives, and Common Facility Centres.

(d): DST promotes Research in different sectors for improvement in livelihoods of weaker sections, expanding access to Water, Clean energy, Sanitation, infrastructure, and skills through technology intervention, which directly support multiple Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Another initiative 'Global Pilot Programme on STI (Science, Technology and Innovation) for SDGs' launched by the Office of the Principal Scientific Adviser (PSA), aims to prepare national and state-level roadmaps to drive SDG targets, prioritise key technologies for integration into planning.

(e): The Government of India has several outreach programs to increase public awareness of scientific advances. DST's National Missions on Climate Change, i.e., NMSHE and NMSKCC, have a dedicated mandate for capacity building and public awareness on the impact of climate change and related issues. Under these missions, State Climate Change Cells (SCCCs) have been established in 30 States/UTs to improve outreach and community awareness. Additionally, DST's CoEs on Climate Change are also mandated to conduct public awareness programs. Further, the National Council for SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY Communication (NCSTC) of DST also implement programs to increase public

awareness for scientific advancement through mass media, digital content, training of science communicators, and grassroot science-communication.

ACTION AGAINST 28-DAY CYCLE BILLING BY TELECOM COMPANIES

2956. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that telecom service providers are offering prepaid plans with a 28-day validity cycle instead of a full month, thereby charging consumers for 13 billing cycles per year;
- (b) if so, whether this practice amounts to indirect overcharging and causes financial loss to consumers and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by TRAI and the Department of Telecommunications to regulate such practices and ensure fair billing cycles;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to mandate monthly (30-day) validity plans for transparency and consumer protection; and
- (e) the time by which corrective action is likely to be implemented?

**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): As per the existing regulatory tariff framework, tariff for telecommunication service is under forbearance except for services such as National Roaming, Rural Fixed Line Services, mobile number portability charges, leased circuits and USSD. Subject to compliance with extant regulatory

provisions, service providers are free to design and offer tariffs based on their understanding of the market situation and in their best commercial interest. Service providers have the flexibility to decide various tariff components like the rates for different types of calls, SMS, data offers etc. with multiple combinations including recharge value and validity for different service areas of their operation. Tariffs are offered by service providers taking into account several factors including input costs, level of competition and other commercial considerations. However, TRAI through Telecommunication Tariff (66th Amendment) Order dated 27.01.2022 and Telecommunication Tariff (67th Amendment) Order dated 31.03.2022 mandated to offer at least one plan voucher, one special tariff voucher and one combo voucher having a validity of thirty days Voucher which shall be renewable on the same date of every month and if the date of such renewal is not available in a month, the date of renewal shall be the last date of the month.

**WAIT LISTING DATA OF TRAIN ORIGINATING/PASSING THROUGH
VISAKHAPATNAM**

2957. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

(a) the details of top ten train routes originating from/passing through Visakhapatnam, based on average monthly occupancy rates and waiting list data during the last two years;

- (b) the details of the average number of passengers waitlisted at the time of chart preparation for high demand routes including Visakhapatnam–Tirupati, Visakhapatnam–Bengaluru and Visakhapatnam–Hyderabad;
- (c) the comparison of demand-supply gap for trains at Visakhapatnam with other A1-category stations in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Odisha; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to address this demand through introduction of new trains, augmentation of existing services, infrastructure capacity expansion and if so, the details thereof and the timelines for such measures?

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, 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. During 2024-25, the overall occupancy over Indian Railways was more than 100%. During the same period, 7.5% passengers out of the total reserved passengers remained waitlisted.

Presently, Visakhapatnam-Tirupati sector is served by 24 pairs, Visakhapatnam - Bengaluru sector by 18 pairs and Visakhapatnam-Hyderabad sector by 21 pairs of train services. Similarly, Visakhapatnam-Howrah sector and

Visakhapatnam-Raipur Sector are served by 22 pairs and 08 pairs of train services respectively.

(i) Trains serving Visakhapatnam-Tirupati sector:

SN	Train Number and Name
1	12253/54 Yesvantpur-Bhagalpur Anga Express
2	12659/60 Shalimar – Nagercoil Express
3	12835/36 Hatia – SMVT Bengaluru Express
4	12845/46 Bhubaneswar – SMVT Bengaluru Express
5	12863/64 Howrah – SMVT Bengaluru Express
6	12867/68 Howrah – Puducherry Express
7	12889/90 Tatanagar – SMVT Bengaluru Express
8	13433/34 Malda Town – SMVT Bengaluru Amrit Bharat Express
9	17479/80 Puri – Tirupati Express
10	17481/82 Bilaspur – Tirupati Express
11	18521/22 Visakhapatnam – Cuddapah Express
12	18567/68 Visakhapatnam – Kollam Express
13	18637/38 Hatia – SMVT Bengaluru Express
14	20889/90 Howrah – Tirupati Humsafar Express
15	22503/04 Dibrugarh – Kanyakumari Vivek Express
16	22707/08 Visakhapatnam – Tirupati Weekly Express
17	22817/18 Howrah – Mysuru Express
18	22833/34 Bhubaneswar-SMVT Bengaluru Humsafar Express
19	22837/38 Hatia – Ernakulam Dharti Aaba Express
20	22851/52 Santragachi – Mangaluru Vivek Express
21	22855/56 Santragachi – Tirupati Express
22	22871/72 Bhubaneswar – Tirupati Express
23	22879/80 Bhubaneswar – Tirupati Express
24	22887/88 Howrah – SMVT Bengaluru Humsafar Express

(ii) Trains serving Visakhapatnam - Bengaluru sector:

SN	Train Number and Name
1	18463/64 Bhubaneswar – KSR Bengaluru Prashanti Express
2	12845/46 Bhubaneswar – SMVT Bengaluru Express
3	22833/34 Bhubaneswar – SMVT Bengaluru Humsafar Express
4	12253/54 Bhagalpur – Yesvantpur Anga Express
5	12509/10 Guwahati – SMVT Bengaluru Express
6	18637/38 Hatia – SMVT Bengaluru Express
7	12835/36 Hatia – SMVT Bengaluru Express

8	12503/04 Agartala – SMVT Bengaluru Humsafar Express
9	22817/18 Howrah – Mysuru Express
10	22887/88 Howrah – SMVT Bengaluru Humsafar Express
11	12863/64 Howrah – SMVT Bengaluru Express
12	22305/06 Jasidih – SMVT Bengaluru Express
13	15227/28 Muzaffarpur – SMVT Bengaluru Express
14	13433/34 Malda Town – SMVT Bengaluru Amrit Bharat Express
15	22501/02 New Tinsukia – SMVT Bengaluru Express
16	22883/84 Puri – Yesvantpur Garib Rath Express
17	18111/12 Tatanagar – Yesvantpur Express
18	12889/90 Tatanagar – SMVT Bengaluru Express

(iii) Trains serving Visakhapatnam-Hyderabad sector:

SN	Train Number and Name
1	11019/20 CSMT-Bhubaneswar Konark Express
2	12513/14 Secunderabad-Silchar Express
3	12703/04 Howrah – Secunderabad Falaknuma Express
4	12727/28 Visakhapatnam – Hyderabad Godavari Express
5	12739/40 Visakhapatnam – Secunderabad Garib Rath Express
6	12773/74 Shalimar – Secunderabad Express
7	12783/84 Visakhapatnam – Secunderabad Express
8	12805/06 Visakhapatnam – Lingampalli Express
9	12861/62 Visakhapatnam – Mahbubnagar Express
10	17015/16 Bhubaneswar – Secunderabad Visakha Express
11	18045/46 Shalimar –Charlapalli East Coast Express
12	18111/12 Tatanagar – Yesvantpur Express
13	18503/04 Visakhapatnam – Sainagar Shirdi Express
14	18519/20 Visakhapatnam – Lokmanya Tilak Terminus Express
15	20708/09 Visakhapatnam – Secunderabad Express
16	20809/10 Sambalpur – Hazur Sahib Nanded Express
17	20811/12 Visakhapatnam – Hazur Sahib Nanded Express
18	20833/34 Visakhapatnam – Secunderabad Vande Bharat Express
19	22203/04 Visakhapatnam – Secunderabad Duronto Express
20	22849/50 Shalimar – Secunderabad Express
21	22882/81 Bhubaneswar – Pune Express

(iv) Trains serving Visakhapatnam-Howrah sector:

SN	Train Number and Name
1	22851/52 Mangaluru - Santragachi Vivek Express
2	12703/04 Secunderabad-Howrah Falaknuma Express
3	20889/90 Tirupati-Howrah Humsafar Express

4	22887/88 SMVT Bengaluru-Howrah Humsafar Express
5	12863/64 SMVT Bengaluru-Howrah Express
6	12839/40 MGR Chennai Central-Howrah Mail
7	18047/48 Vasco-da-Gama-Shalimar Amaravati Express
8	22855/56 Tirupati-Santragachi Suf Express
9	12867/68 Puducherry-Howrah Express
10	12663/64 Tiruchchirappalli-Howrah Express
11	22825/26 MGR Chennai Central-Shalimar Express
12	12665/66 Kanniyakumari-Howrah Express
13	22853/54 Visakhapatnam-Shalimar Express
14	12773/74 Secunderabad-Shalimar Express
15	22849/50 Secunderabad- Shalimar Express
16	12841/42 MGR Chennai Central-Howrah Coromandel Express
17	22817/18 Mysuru-Howrah Express
18	22841/42 Tambaram- Santragachi Antyodaya Express
19	22807/08 MGR Chennai Central- Santragachi Express
20	18045/46 Charlapalli-Shalimar East Coast Express
21	12659/60 Nagercoil-Shalimar Express
22	22641/42 Thiruvananthapuram Central (Trivandrum)-Shalimar Express

(v) Trains serving Visakhapatnam-Raipur Sector:

SN	Train Number and Name
1.	58527/28 Raipur – Visakhapatnam Passenger
2	17481/82 Bilaspur – Tirupati Express
3	12807/08 Visakhapatnam – Hazrat Nizamuddin Samata Express
4	18573/74 Visakhapatnam – Bhagat Ki Kothi Express
5	18517/18 Korba – Visakhapatnam Express
6	22847/48 Visakhapatnam – Lokmanya Tilak (T) Express
7	20829/30 Durg –Visakhapatnam Vande Bharat Express
8	18529/30 Durg –Visakhapatnam Express

Further, to cater inter alia to the needs of Visakhapatnam the following services have been provided during last 3 years:

SN	Train Number and Name
1	20833/20834 Visakhapatnam-Secunderabad Vande Bharat Express
2	20707/20708 Secunderabad-Visakhapatnam Vande Bharat Express

3	20841/20842 Bhubaneswar-Visakhapatnam Vande Bharat Express
4	20829/20830 Durg-Visakhapatnam Vande Bharat Express
5	13433/13434 SMVT Bengaluru-Malda Town Amrit Bharat Express via Visakhapatnam

Besides, introduction of new train services on any route/section and/or augmentation of train services, which is an on-going process, depends on various factors which include:

- Capacity of that section
- Availability of path
- Availability of required rolling stock
- Availability of matching infrastructure for rolling stock
- Maintenance requirement of railway tracks and other asset

ANDHRA PRADESH:

Budget allocation in the recent years has increased significantly. Budget allocation for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Andhra Pradesh is as under:

PERIOD	OUTLAY
2009-2014	₹886 cr/year (including Telangana)
2025-2026	₹9,417 cr.

The details of commissioning/laying of new track falling fully/partly in the State of Andhra Pradesh during 2009-14 and 2014-25 is as under:

Period	New Track Commissioned	Average Commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	363 km	-
2014-25	1,582 km	More than 4 times

As on 01.04.2025, 39 projects (12 New Lines and 27 Doubling), covering total length of 4,498 km length, costing ₹70,231 crore, falling fully/partly in Andhra Pradesh, have been sanctioned, out of which 1,179 km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹28,039 crore has been incurred upto March 2025. The status of the work is summarized as:

Plan Head	No. of projects	Total Length (km)	Length Commissioned (Km)	Balance to complete (km)	Exp upto March 2025 (₹. in cr.)
New Line	12	1595	199	1395	6413
Double Line	27	2904	979	1925	21626
TOTAL	39	4,498	1,179	3,320	28,039

Details of some of the recently completed projects falling fully/partly in the State of Andhra Pradesh are as under:

S.No.	Name of Project	Cost (cr.)
1	Vijaywada-Gudivada-Bhimavaram-Narsapur, Gudivada-Machlipatnam&Bhimavaram-Nidadavolu doubling (221 km)	4,688
2	Guntur-Tenali doubling (24 km)	205
3	Nandyal-Yerraguntla new line (126 km)	1,050
4	Jaggayyapeta-Mellacheruvu-Janpahad new line (48 km)	737
5	Obulavaripalle-Krishnapattnam new line (113 km)	2,300
6	Vizianagaram-Kottavalsa 3rd Line (35 km)	285
7	Raichur-Guntakal doubling (81 km)	388
8	Guntakal-Kalluru doubling (41 km)	410
9	Yelahanka-Penukonda doubling (123 km)	1,104
10	Gooty-Dharmavaram doubling (90 km)	1,800

Some of the projects falling fully/partly in the State of Andhra Pradesh which have been taken up are as under:

S.N	Name of Project	Cost (Cr)
1	Kotipalli-Narsapur new line (57 Km)	2,120
2	Nadikude-Srikalahasti new line (309 Km)	3,122
3	Rayadurg-Kalyandurg-Tumkur new line (207 Km)	2,496
4	Marikuppam-Kuppam new line (24 Km)	297
5	Malugur-Palasangam new line (18 Km)	342
6	Malkangiri- Bhadrachalam – Pandurangapuram new line (174 Km)	3,592
7	Errupalem-Amravati-Namburu new line (57 Km)	2,047
8	Kottavalasa-Koraput Doubling (189 Km)	2,500
9	Vijaywada- Gudur 3rd line (287 Km)	6,509
10	Guntakal- Guntur Doubling (401 Km)	4,306
11	Pennukonda-Dharmavaram Doubling (42 Km)	308
12	Gooty-Pendekallu Doubling (29 Km)	352
13	Duvvada - Simhachalam North 3rd & 4th line (21 Km)	356
14	Kottavalasa - Vizianagram 4th line (35 Km)	493
15	Gudur - Renigunta 3rd Line (83 Km)	877
16	Nergundi - Palasa- Vizianagram 3rd line (385 Km)	4,963

In last three Years i.e. 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and current financial year 2025-26, 64 surveys (15 New Line, 49 Doubling) covering a total length of 6,967 km has been taken up falling fully/partly in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Sanction of any railway project depend upon many parameters/factors which include the following:

- Anticipated traffic projections and remunerativeness of the proposed route
- First and last mile connectivity provided by the project
- Connection of missing links and providing additional route
- Augmentation of congested/saturated lines

- Demands raised by State Governments/Central Ministries/Public representatives
- Railway's own operational requirements
- Socio-economic considerations
- Overall availability of funds

Completion of Railway project/s depends on various factors which include the following:

- Land acquisition
- Forest clearance
- Shifting of infringing utilities
- Statutory clearances from various authorities
- Geological and topographical conditions of area
- Law and order situation in the area of project site
- Number of working months in a year for particular project site etc.

All these factors affect the completion time and cost of the project/s.

MINERAL RESERVES IDENTIFIED IN WARANGAL

2958. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:

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

- (a) the details of mineral reserves identified in Warangal district of Kerala;
- (b) the details of the environmental clearance status for new mines;

(c) the details of revenue sharing with local bodies; and

(d) whether the Government has conducted safety audits and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): There is no Warangal district in the State of Kerala. However, in Warangal district in the State of Telangana, the total resources under 'Remaining Resources' category for Iron (Magnetite) as per the National Mineral Inventory maintained by Indian Bureau of Mines as on 01.04.2025, is about 40 million tons.

(b) to (d): No major mineral lease exists in Warangal district and there is no major mineral block auctioned. Hence, the issues of environmental clearance, revenue sharing with local bodies and conduct of safety audits do not arise.

RIISING HOUSEHOLD DEBT AFTER COVID-19

2959. SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that household financial debt has been rising at a much faster rate than household financial assets with debt growth reportedly doubling compared to pre-COVID-19 levels and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the total household debt, household financial liabilities added each year and household financial assets added each year all expressed as a percentage of India's GDP, year- wise since 2014;

(c) whether it is true that the share of financial assets added by households as a percentage of GDP has been consistently declining in the post-pandemic period indicating weakening household balance sheets and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has conducted any assessment on the reasons behind rising household indebtedness including stagnant wages, high cost of living, inflationary pressures and inadequate social protection and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The year-wise details of the latest available data on the stock of household financial assets and liabilities as a percentage of GDP are given below:

Table 1: Stock of Household Financial Assets and Liabilities (as per cent of GDP)					
	March-20	March-21	March-22	March-23	March-24
Financial Assets	85.5	115.2	107.8	103.5	106.2
Financial Liabilities	34.7	39.1	36.5	38	40.2

Source: RBI

The stock of household financial liabilities has increased by about 5.5 percentage points from March 2020 to March 2024, while the stock of household financial assets has increased by 20.7 percentage points during the same period. Thus, the net financial position of the households (stock of assets minus stock of liabilities) has improved as of 2023-24.

Further, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has been conducting All India Debt and Investment Survey (AIDIS) to collect basic quantitative information on the assets and liabilities of the households. The previous two rounds of AIDIS have been conducted during the period January to December, 2019 and January to December, 2013 as part of 77th and 70th rounds of National Sample Survey (NSS) respectively. The findings of these surveys have been released and are available in public domain at the website of MoSPI.

PROGRAMMES TO IMPROVE CONNECTIVITY/ LOGISTICS/ PASSENGER SAFETY

2960. SHRI A. MANI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is prioritising semi-high-speed, freight and safety corridor proposals under national railway development programmes to improve connectivity, logistics efficiency and passenger safety across the country including the State of Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of corridors proposed or under implementation that directly or indirectly benefit the districts of Dharmapuri including their alignment, estimated cost and current status;
- (c) whether feasibility studies/surveys have been conducted to identify potential routes for semi-high-speed/freight corridors in these districts and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the measures being taken to enhance railway safety, modern signalling systems and track upgradation in the said districts; and

(e) the timeline fixed for completion of ongoing and proposed corridor projects in Tamil Nadu?

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

(a) to (e): Dharmapuri is an existing station on Indian Railway Network. To further improve connectivity in Dharmapuri, the following works/surveys have been completed/taken up:

SN	Project	Cost	Status
1	Salem-Magnesite Junction-Omalur doubling (11 km)	₹115 Cr.	Project Completed
2	Morappur-Dharmapuri new line (36 km)	₹359 Cr.	Land acquisition in process
3	Hosur-Omalur doubling (147 km)	₹1,948 Cr.	DPR prepared

To improve the capacity, expansion of rail network has been taken up in a big way.

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
2014-25	34,428 Km	8.57 Km/day (more than 2 times)

Further, as on 01.04.2025, across Indian Railways, 431 Railway infrastructure projects (154 New Line, 33 Gauge Conversion and 244 Doubling) of total length 35,966 Km, costing approx. Rs. 6.75 lakh crore are sanctioned.

The summary is as under:-

Category	No of Projects	Total Length NL/GC/DL (km)	Length Commissioned till Mar'25 (Km)	Total Exp upto Mar'25 (Rs. in Cr)
New Lines	154	16,142	3,036	1,45,318
Gauge Conversion	33	4,180	2,997	22,753
Doubling/Multitracking	244	15,644	6,736	1,22,858
Total	431	35,966	12,769	2,90,929

Railway projects are surveyed/sanctioned/executed Zonal Railway wise and not State-wise/District wise as the Railway projects may span across State/district boundaries.

Zone-wise/year-wise details of all Railway projects are made available in public domain on Indian Railway's website.

Also, during last three years i.e. 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and the current financial year 2025-26, 952 no. Surveys (284 New line, 13 Gauge Conversion and 655 Doubling) of total length 64,891 Km have been sanctioned across Indian Railways.

To facilitate construction and connectivity of new cargo terminals on Indian Railways network, which will bring additional cargo business to Railways, Gati-Shakti Multi Modal Cargo Terminal (GCT) policy was introduced in December' 2021.

So far, 120 GCTs locations have been commissioned and further 133 more locations are under various stages of construction over Indian Railways. Out of these, 4 GCTs have been commissioned in Tamil Nadu and 3 more GCTs have been taken up in Tamil Nadu.

Safety Measures:-

As a consequence of various safety measures taken over the years, there has been a steep decline in the number of accidents.

Number of Consequential Train Accidents has reduced as shown in the table below:

Year	Consequential Accidents
2014-15	135
2025-26 (Till date)	11 (90% lesser)

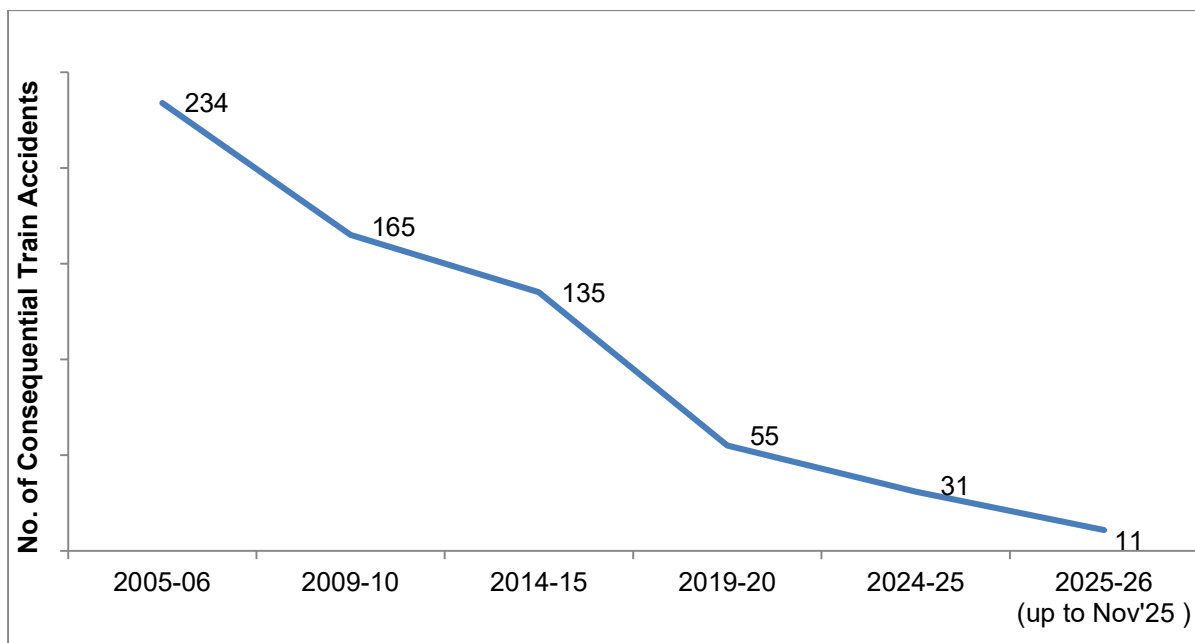
Another important index showing improvement in safety in train operations is Consequential Accidents Index, the details of which are as under:

Consequential Accident Index:

Year	Accident Index
2014-15	0.11
2024-25	0.03 (73% lesser)

This index measures number of consequential accidents as a ratio of total running Kilometers of all trains.

$$\text{Index} = \frac{\text{No. of consequential accident}}{\text{No. of trains X million kilometers run}}$$



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

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

Expenditure/Budget on Safety related activities (Rs. in Cr.)				
2013-14 (Act.)	2022-23 (Act.)	2023-24 (Act.)	2024-25	2025-26
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 6,656 stations up to 31.10.2025 to reduce accidents due to human failure.

3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 10,098 Level Crossing Gates up to 31.10.2025 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 6,661 stations up to 31.10.2025.
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. Initially, Kavach Version 3.2 was deployed on 1465 RKm of South Central Railway and 80 RKm of North Central Railway. Kavach specification Version 4.0 was approved by RDSO on 16.07.2024.

After extensive and elaborate trials, Kavach Version 4.0 has been successfully commissioned on Palwal-Mathura-Kota- Nagda section (633 Rkm) on Delhi – Mumbai route and on Howrah-Bardhaman section (105 RKm) on Delhi-Howrah route. Kavach implementation has been taken up in balance sections of Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah route.

Further, Kavach implementation has been taken up on 15,512 RKm covering all GQ, GD, HDN and identified sections of Indian Railways.

6. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Signalling, e.g. mandatory correspondence check, alteration work protocol, preparation of completion drawing, etc. have been issued.
7. System of disconnection and reconnection for S&T equipment as per protocol has been re-emphasized.

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

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

prevent fire. These include messages regarding not carrying any inflammable material, explosives, prohibition of smoking inside the coaches, penalties etc.

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

28. Regular counselling and training of staff is undertaken.

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

The details of the Safety related works related to better maintenance practices, Technological improvements, better infrastructure and rolling stock etc. undertaken by Railways are tabulated below:

SN	Item	2004-05 to 2013-14	2014-15 to 2024-25	2014-25 Vs. 2004-14
Technological Improvements				
1.	Use of high-quality rails (60 Kg) (Km)	57,450 Km	1.43 Lakh Km	More than 2 times
2.	Longer Rail Panels (260m) (Km)	9,917 Km	77,522 Km	Nearly 8 times
3.	Electronic Interlocking (Stations)	837 Stations	3,691 Stations	More than 4 times
4.	Fog Pass Safety Devices (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14: 90 Nos.	As on 31.03.25: 25,939 Nos.	288 times
5.	Thick Web Switches (Nos.)	Nil	28,301 Nos.	
Better Maintenance Practices				
1.	Primary Rail Renewal (Track Km)	32,260 Km	49,941 Km	1.5 times

2.	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Welds (Nos.)	79.43 Lakh	2 Crore	More than 2 times
3.	Weld failures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 3699 Nos.	In 2024-25: 370 Nos.	90 % reduction
4.	Rail fractures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 2548 Nos.	In 2024-25: 289 Nos.	More than 88% reduction

Better Infrastructure and Rolling Stock				
1.	New Track KM added (Track Km)	14,985 Km	34,428 Km	More than 2 times
2.	Flyovers (RoBs)/Underpasses (RUBs) (Nos.)	4,148 Nos.	13,808 Nos.	More than 3 times
3.	Unmanned Level crossings (Nos.) on BG	As on 31.03.14: 8,948	As on 31.03.24: Nil (All eliminated by 31.01.19)	Removed
4.	Manufacture of LHB Coaches (Nos.)	2,337 Nos.	42,677	More than 18 times

Tamil Nadu

Budget allocation in the recent years has increased significantly. Budget allocation for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu is as under:

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹879 crore/year
2025-26	₹ 6,626 crore (more than 7.5 times)

As on 01.04.2025, 15 projects (9 new line, 03 gauge conversion and 03 doubling) of 1,700 km length, costing ₹22,808 Crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu, are sanctioned. The summary is as under:

Category	No. of sanctioned projects	Total Length (in km)	Length Commissioned upto Mar'25 (in km)	Expenditure upto Mar' 25 (₹ in Cr.)
New Line	9	812	24	1,337
Gauge Conversion	3	748	604	3,471
Doubling /Multitracking	3	140	37	2,783
Total	15	1,700	665	7,591

Details of some of the recently completed projects falling fully/partly in Tamil Nadu are as under:

SN	Project	Cost (₹ in Crores)
1	Dindigal-Palani-Pollachi gauge conversion (121 km)	610
2	Pollachi-Palghat gauge conversion (56 km)	350
3	Pollachi-Podhanur gauge conversion (40 km)	400
4	Quilon-Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur gauge conversion (357 km)	1,122
5	Mayiladuturai-Thiruvavur-Karaikkudi gauge conversion (187 km)	1,338
6	Madurai-Bodiyakannur gauge conversion (90 km)	593
7	Chengalpattu-Villupuram doubling (102 km)	670
8	Tiruvallur-Arakkonam 4th line (27 km)	83
9	Chennai Central-Basin Bridge doubling (2 km)	31
10	Thanjavur-Ponmalai doubling (48 km)	370
11	Villupuram-Dindigul doubling (273 km)	2,000
12	Chennai Beach-Korukkupet 3rd line (5 km)	168
13	Chennai Beach-Attipattu 4th line (22 km)	293
14	Omalur-Metturdam Patch doubling (29 km)	327
15	Chengalpattu-Villupuram and Tambaram-Chengalpattu-3rd line (133 km)	1,122
16	Salem-Magnesite Junction-Omalur doubling (11 km)	115
17	Madurai- Maniyachi-Tuticorin doubling (160 km)	1,891
18	Maniyachi-Nagercoil doubling (102 km)	1,752
19	Chennai Beach-Chennai Egmore doubling (4 km)	272
20	Karaikal-Peralam new line (23 km)	373
21	Northern End Port connectivity to Karaikal Port (1 km)	18

Some of the projects falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu which have been taken up are as under:

S.N	Project	Cost (₹ in Crores)
1	Tindivanam-Nagari new line (184 km)	3,631
2	Morappur-Dharmapuri new line (36 km)	359
3	Nagapattinam-Tiruturaipundi new line (43 km)	742
4	Trivandrum-Kanyakumari doubling (87 km)	3,785
5	Arakkonam yard 3rd & 4th line (6 km)	98

In last three years i.e. 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and current financial year 2025-26, 28 surveys (05 new line and 23 doubling) covering a total length of 2,493 km has been sanctioned falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu including a survey for Chennai- Bengaluru (350 km) having speed potential upto 220 kmph.

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

Total Land required for Projects in Tamil Nadu	4,326 ha
Land Acquired	1,052 ha (24%)
Balance Land to be acquired	3,274 ha (76%)

Support of the Government of Tamil Nadu is needed to expedite the land acquisition.

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

SN	Name of the project	Total land required (in ha)	Land acquired (in ha)	Balance Land to be acquired (in ha)
1.	Tindivanam-Tiruvannamalai new line (71 km)	276	33	243
2.	Attiputtu-Puttur new line (88 km)	189	0	189

3.	Morappur-Dharmapuri new line (36 km)	92	45	47
4.	Mannargudi-Pattukkottai new line (41 km)	196	0	196
5.	Thanjavur-Pattukottai new line (52 km)	152	0	152

Further, Rameshwaram – Dhanushkodi new line (18 km) was sanctioned at a cost of ₹734 Cr. The Foundation Stone of the project was laid on 01.03.2019. However, the project could not be started because the land acquisition has not been undertaken by the State Govt. of Tamil Nadu.

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

Sanction of any railway project depend upon many parameters/factors which include the following:

- Anticipated traffic projections and remunerativeness of the proposed route
- First and last mile connectivity provided by the project
- Connection of missing links and providing additional route
- Augmentation of congested/saturated lines
- Demands raised by State Governments/Central Ministries/Public representatives
- Railway's operational requirements
- Socio-economic considerations
- Overall availability of funds

**IMPACT OF FOOD DUE TO CROP DIVERSION TOWARDS ETHANOL
BLENDING PROGRAMME**

2961. SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:

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

- (a) the details and the quantity of rice allocated by Food Corporation of India (FCI) for ethanol production since 2024-25;
- (b) whether any Public Distribution System (PDS) rice has been diverted for ethanol production and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details and the quantity of maize allocated for ethanol production and its impact on feed availability in the poultry sector;
- (d) whether an inter-ministerial review mechanism exists to assess the social and economic impacts of foodgrain diversion and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the measures taken by the Government to mitigate resultant food or feed security risks?

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

(a) and (b): The quantity of FCI rice allocated to ethanol distilleries for production of ethanol and quantity of FCI rice lifted by ethanol distilleries for Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) 2024-25 and ESY 2025-26 are given as under:

Ethanol Supply Year (ESY)	Allocated Quantity of FCI rice (in LMT)	Quantity of FCI rice lifted by distilleries (in LMT)
2024-25	52	31.83
2025-26	52	4.58 (upto 11.12.2025)

The Food Corporation of India (FCI), after maintaining buffer stocks and making provision for meeting the requirements of the Targeted PDS and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS), sells only excess stocks out of Central Pool under Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic) [OMSS (D)]. The accumulated surplus stock of rice is allocated by FCI as feedstock for production of ethanol.

(c): The quantity of Maize utilized/ to be utilized as per supply/allocation of maize based ethanol during ESY 2024-25 and ESY 2025-26 is as under:

Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) (Nov-Oct)	Supply/Allocation of Maize based ethanol (in cr. litres)	Quantity of Maize utilized/ to be utilized (in LMT)
2024-25	477.8	125.75
2025-26	478	125.78

As per the final estimates of production of foodgrains for the year 2024-25, production of Maize has increased substantially to about 434 LMT. The quantity of Maize is sufficient to cater the demand of ethanol production, poultry and other purposes. To maintain feed availability, the poultry feed industry is also adopting other domestically available ingredients such as Rice bran, Broken Rice, Bajra and Wheat offal.

(d) and (e): The Government accords the highest priority to food security in the country. Department of Food & Public Distribution regularly monitors/reviews the availability of foodgrains in the country and maintains the buffer stock of wheat

and rice. Surplus FCI rice is being used for ethanol production, only when available in excess after maintaining buffer stocks and making provision for meeting the requirements of the Targeted PDS and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS).

Maize has emerged as the biggest feedstock for ethanol production and sufficient maize is available in the country even after utilization of maize as a feedstock for ethanol production.

Government is conducting study for feasibility of sweet sorghum as an alternate feedstock for production of ethanol to diversify the feedstock base for ethanol production.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND ECOSYSTEM REQUIREMENTS FOR SEMICONDUCTOR FABRICATION UNIT

2962. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the infrastructure and ecosystem requirements for establishing semiconductor fabrication units in Bengaluru given its strategic role in chip design and R&D;
- (b) the key infrastructure and ecosystem requirements for establishing semiconductor industries across the country;
- (c) whether Bengaluru currently meets these requirements to attract large-scale semiconductor investments;

- (d) whether any proposals have been received from private or international players to set up semiconductor fabs or ATMP units in Karnataka; and
- (e) the steps being taken by the Government to develop dedicated semiconductor clusters in and around Bengaluru along with timelines and incentives to attract investment and support startups?

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 semiconductor development strategy of Government of India is inspired by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat and Make in India, Make for the world.

Semiconductor manufacturing involves very complex processes requiring high purity materials and high precision manufacturing. It requires highly reliable & redundant power supply, ultra-pure water, robust effluent treatment, gas and chemical handling systems.

Further, building a robust semiconductor chip design ecosystem necessitates access to cutting-edge EDA tools and design flows, IP cores, and prototyping infrastructure.

Availability of skilled design engineers and a strong talent pool is another critical requirement for building a robust semiconductor ecosystem.

In view of the above complexities, the Government announced the Semicon India programme to develop semiconductor manufacturing units

ranging from design, fabrication, assembly, testing, packing, and module manufacturing.

Under this programme, the Government provides fiscal support of 50% of the eligible project cost/capex. Details of the programme available on <https://www.ism.gov.in/>

To avail the incentive, eligible various companies apply under the Semicon India programme. They do so after evaluation of infrastructure support, ease of doing business measures implemented by the States and semiconductor policy in various states.

The government has so far approved 10 manufacturing units including 2 fabs and 8 ATMPs/OSATs with an investment of Rs 1.6 Lakh Crore under Semicon India Programme so far.

Further, under DLI, 24 chip design projects are supported through startups, representing Rs 920 crore in project value.

Eleven (11) out of these 24 design projects are located in the State of Karnataka as indicated in **Statement-I**.

94 companies have also been provided free access to EDA tools for designing the chips enabling ~47 lakh hours of design tool usage.

Out of these, 45 companies are in the State of Karnataka as indicated in **Statement-II**.

In addition to the above, Government has also launched Chips to Start-ups program (C2S) programme with the objective to develop 85 thousand skilled manpower in the semiconductor sector.

The ChipIN Centre has been established at C-DAC Bangalore as a centralized national facility providing comprehensive chip-design and fabrication resources under the Deign Linked Incentive (DLI) Scheme and Chips to Start-up (C2S) Programme.

Approximately, 1 lakh students from 300 organizations have been enrolled and 255 training sessions on design flow have been conducted in partnership with leading companies.

Out of these, 33 organizations are in State of Karnataka as indicated in **Statement -III.**

Further, in line with the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision to make India a global hub for Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM), the Government notified the Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) and EMC 2.0 Schemes.

These schemes aim to develop world-class electronics manufacturing infrastructure in the country.

They support dedicated clusters with shared facilities such as ready industrial plots, Ready Built Factory (RBF) sheds and plug-and-play infrastructure to attract investment and generate employment.

Under these schemes, the Government has approved two Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMCs) and one Common Facility Centre (CFC) in Karnataka.

The EMCs are located at Kotur–Balur Industrial Area in Dharwad district (Project cost of ₹179.14 crore) and Kochanahalli village in Mysuru taluk (Project cost of ₹221.54 crore).

In addition, a CFC with a project cost of ₹48.53 crore has been approved at Hebbal Industrial Area, Mysuru.

List of these EMCs and CFC is at **Statement-IV**.

STATEMENT-I

List Design Projects in Karnataka

1. Fermionic Design Pvt. Ltd.
2. Morphing Machines Pvt. Ltd.
3. Calligo Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
4. Sensesemi Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
5. Saankhya Labs Pvt. Ltd.
6. Aryabhata Circuits and Research Labs Pvt. Ltd.
7. BigEndian Semiconductors Pvt. Ltd.
8. C2i Semiconductors Pvt. Ltd.
9. MMRFIC Technology Pvt. Ltd.
10. Sophrosyne Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
11. Aagyavision Pvt. Ltd.

STATEMENT-II

List of companies supported for EDA tools

1. Fermionic Design Pvt. Ltd.

2. Morphing Machines Pvt. Ltd.
3. Calligo Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
4. Sensesemi Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
5. Saankhya Labs Pvt. Ltd.
6. BigEndian Semiconductors Pvt. Ltd.
7. Stteereng Silicon Pvt. Ltd.
8. TriSpace Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
9. MemSmart Pvt. Ltd.
10. Silicon Support Solution (OPC) Pvt. Ltd.
11. Quanfluence Private Pvt. Ltd.
12. SandLogic Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
13. Aryabhata Circuits and Research Labs Pvt. Ltd.
14. Chipspirit Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
15. Tsilicon Pvt. Ltd.
16. Aagyavision Pvt. Ltd.
17. Terminus Circuits Pvt. Ltd.
18. Semiksha Semiconductors Pvt. Ltd.
19. IntSemi Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
20. Sophrosyne Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
21. iSOC Semiconductors Pvt. Ltd.
22. C2i Semiconductors Pvt. Ltd.
23. Linesemi Technology Pvt. Ltd.
24. Nanojoules Semiconductors Pvt. Ltd.

25. CIMware Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
26. PrimeSOC Technologies LLP
27. Ciliconchip Circuit Pvt. Ltd.
28. Memrym Solutions India Pvt. Ltd.
29. MAXVY Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
30. Trellisign Tech. Pvt. Ltd.
31. Semicon Design Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
32. Signalchip Innovations Pvt. Ltd.
33. Signitude Pvt. Ltd.
34. XtremeSilica Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
35. Selenean Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
36. Leadsoc Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
37. CoreIC Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
38. Univision Technology Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
39. MMRFIC Technology Pvt. Ltd.
40. Sophic Silicon Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
41. Sudarshana Semiconductors Pvt. Ltd.
42. Aritrak Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
43. Ananant Systems Pvt. Ltd.
44. Maieutic Semiconductors Pvt. Ltd.
45. Xsoc Technologies Pvt. Ltd.

STATEMENT-III**List of Organizations provided training on design in Karnataka**

1. Indian Institute of Science Bangalore
2. Cambridge Institute of Technology, Bengaluru
3. BMS College of Engineering, Bengaluru
4. REVA University, Bengaluru
5. PES University, Bengaluru
6. Acropotis Technology & Research
7. KLE Technological University, Hubballi
8. International Institute of Information Technology Bangalore
9. Indian Institute of Technology Dharwad
10. M/s Morphing Machines Pvt. Ltd
11. M/s TSilicon Design Pvt. Ltd
12. M/s Chipspirit Technologies Pvt. Ltd
13. M/s Sandlogic Technologies Pvt. Ltd
14. M/s IntSemi Technologies Pvt. Ltd
15. M/s Semi-Ksha Semiconductor India Pvt. Ltd.
16. Amrita School of Engineering Bengaluru
17. NIT Surathkal
18. New Horizon College of Engineering, Bengaluru
19. IIIT, Dharwad
20. Sri Krishna Institute of Technology, Bangalore
21. Acharya Institute of Technology, Bangalore

22. Dayananda Sagar Academy of Technology & Management, Bangalore
23. S J C Institute of Technology, Chickballapur
24. Dayananda Sagar College of Engineering (DSCE), Bangalore
25. School of Engineering and Technology, Christ University, Kengeri Campus, Bangalore
26. Alliance University, Bangalore
27. RV College of Engineering, Bengaluru
28. Siddaganga Institute of Technology, Tumakuru
29. Akshaya Institute of Technology, Tumkur
30. Ramaiah University of Applied Sciences, Bangalore
31. Shri Madhwa Vadiraja Institute of Technology and Management, Udupi
32. MVJ College of Engineering, Bangalore
33. B M S Institute of Technology and Management, Bengaluru

STATEMENT-IV

List of EMC and CFC in Karnataka

1. Hebbal Industrial Area (Plot No. 336/4 & 336/5), Mysore
2. Kotur-Balur Industrial Area, Dharwad District
3. Kochanahalli (V), Mysuru (T)

मोबाइल डेटा स्पीड और टैरिफ

2963. श्री श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वे:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या वर्ष 2014 से पहले मोबाइल रिचार्ज के लिए पे-एज़-यू-यूज़ प्रणाली लागू थी जिसके अंतर्गत डेटा, वॉयस और वैधता के लिए अलग-अलग टॉप-अप प्रदान किए जाते थे;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ट्राई/दूरसंचार विभाग द्वारा जारी ऐसे नियामक प्रावधान या आदेश/नीति का ब्यौरा क्या है जिसके अंतर्गत वर्ष 2016 के बाद दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं द्वारा मासिक बंडल पैक (डेटा-वॉयस वैधता संयुक्त) शुरू किए गए थे;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने मोबाइल डेटा स्पीड और उसके टैरिफ के संबंध में कोई दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार/दूरसंचार विभाग/ट्राई को पिछले दशक के दौरान डेटा स्पीड के संबंध में उपभोक्ताओं की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं और यदि हाँ, तो उक्त शिकायतों का वर्ष-वार और दूरसंचार कंपनी-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): मौजूदा विनियामक टैरिफ फ्रेमवर्क के अनुसार, दूरसंचार सेवा के लिए टैरिफ राष्ट्रीय रोमिंग, ग्रामीण फिक्स्ड लाइन सेवाएं, मोबाइल नंबर पोर्टेबिलिटी प्रभार, लीज्ड सर्किट और यूएसएसडी जैसी सेवाओं को छोड़कर फोरबियरेंस के तहत है। मौजूदा विनियामक प्रावधानों के अनुपालन के अध्यक्षीन, सेवा प्रदाता को बाजार की स्थिति और अपने सर्वोत्तम वाणिज्यिक हित की समझ के आधार पर टैरिफ का निर्धारण करने और उसे प्रस्तुत करने की छूट है। सेवा प्रदाताओं को अपने प्रचालन के विभिन्न सेवा क्षेत्रों के लिए रिचार्ज वैल्यू और वैधता सहित विभिन्न कॉम्बिनेशन के साथ विभिन्न प्रकार की कॉल, एसएमएस, डेटा ऑफर आदि के लिए टैरिफ कम्पोनेंट संबंधी दरों का निर्धारण करने की छूट है। सेवा प्रदाताओं द्वारा टैरिफ का निर्धारण कई कारकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया जाता है जिसमें इनपुट लागत, प्रतिस्पर्धा का स्तर तथा अन्य वाणिज्यिक पहलू शामिल हैं।

(ग): ट्राई द्वारा दिनांक 2 अगस्त, 2024 को जारी सेवा की गुणवत्ता (क्यूओएस) विनियम नामतः एक्सेस (वायरलाइन और वायरलेस) और ब्रॉडबैंड (वायरलाइन और वायरलेस) सेवा की सेवा गुणवत्ता के मानक विनियम, 2024 (2024 का 06) प्रत्येक सेवा प्रदाता को यह अधिदेशित करता है कि वे अपने सभी टैरिफ ऑफरों में उपभोक्ताओं के लिए सामान्यतः उपलब्ध टिपिकल डाउनलोड और अपलोड स्पीड को दर्शाए। इसके अलावा, विनियमन में यह भी प्रावधान है कि अभिगम सेवा (वायरलेस) के 80% टेस्ट सैम्पलों में मापी गई डाउनलोड और अपलोड स्पीड ऑफर की गई टिपिकल डाउनलोड और अपलोड स्पीड से अधिक या उसके बराबर होनी चाहिए।

(घ): केंद्रीय लोक शिकायत निवारण और निगरानी प्रणाली (सीपीजीआरएएमएस) के अनुसार, पिछले दशकों के दौरान डेटा की स्पीड के संबंध में प्राप्त वित्तीय वर्ष-वार और दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाता (टीएसपी) वार उपभोक्ता शिकायतों को **विवरण** में सारणीबद्ध किया गया है:

विवरण

मोबाइल डेटा की स्पीड संबंधी शिकायत

वित्त वर्ष	टीएसपी				
	बीएसएनएल	एमटीएनएल	बीएल	आरजीआईएल	वीआईएल
2015-16	0	0	0	0	0
2016-17	0	0	0	0	0
2017-18	63	10	99	171	38
2018-19	60	9	113	295	46
2019-20	197	12	445	634	133
2020-21	370	8	980	1603	335
2021-22	398	2	1075	976	317
2022-23	336	18	1045	1011	398
2023-24	242	12	801	1595	161
2024-25	568	7	809	1283	199
2025-26 नवम्बर, 25 तक	408	5	1541	2148	332
कुल	2642	83	6908	9716	1959

RICE GODOWNS IN LAKSHADWEEP**2964. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the inordinate delay in carrying out the maintenance and repair works of rice godowns located in various islands of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the delay and the steps being taken by the Government to expedite the maintenance of these godowns to ensure safe storage and uninterrupted distribution of essential foodgrains;
- (c) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce or strengthen door-to-door delivery of ration commodities for differently-abled persons and bedridden patients across the islands;
- (d) if so, the details of such a scheme including its implementation mechanism, funding support and monitoring framework; and
- (e) whether the Government is likely to consider issuing special guidelines to ensure timely repair of godowns and provide priority services to vulnerable beneficiaries in Lakshadweep 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) and (b): The Food Corporation of India owns a depot at Androth island in the Lakshadweep Islands with a total storage capacity of 2,500 MT (two units of

1,250 MT each). Regular maintenance activities are carried out as per requirement.

At present, the work of replacing the AC roof sheets with pre-coated galvalume profile sheets, along with repairs to damaged truss members and painting of the godown and ancillary structures is being carried out as per requirement.

Due to the harsh saline conditions, a special aluminium-alloy profile sheet (IS 31500 Temper Hx8 confirming to IS737) has been planned to be installed. However, due to lack of availability of the required material, seasonal non availability of sea routes for transport and constraints of labour availability in island, the roof sheet replacement was undertaken in a phased manner and is expected to be completed by 15th January 2026.

(c) and (d): The Public Distribution System (PDS) is governed as per the provisions of the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA). The PDS under the Act is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/UT Governments. The operational responsibilities including lifting of foodgrains from the designated depots, transportation & handling within the State, delivery of foodgrains upto the door step of fair price shops through authorised agencies, identification of beneficiaries, issuance of their ration cards and distribution of foodgrains to beneficiaries as per their entitlements through fair price shops rests with the State Government. Delivery of foodgrains at door-step of beneficiaries is beyond the purview of the Act.

Presently, no such proposal for door-step delivery of foodgrains for differently-abled person and bedridden patients, is under consideration of the Government.

(e): The progress of all repair works is monitored from time to time to ensure that all the works get completed within stipulated time.

सामयिक निरंतरता भत्ते की समीक्षा

2965. श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:

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

(क) ग्रामीण डाक सेवकों (जीडीएस) हेतु सामयिक निरंतरता भत्ता (टीआरसीए) संरचना की समीक्षा हेतु उठाए जा रहे विभिन्न कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का प्रस्ताव स्थानीय भाषा और स्थानीय भूगोल से परिचित स्थानीय अभ्यर्थियों को प्राथमिकता देने का है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में किये गए उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो अन्य राज्यों से आए अभ्यर्थियों द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों और बार-बार प्राप्त होने वाले स्थानांतरण अनुरोधों के बावजूद ऐसी नीति न अपनाने के क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क): महोदय, ग्रामीण डाक सेवकों (जीडीएस) के लिए सामयिक निरंतरता भत्ता (टीआरसीए) संरचना की समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है। प्रत्येक नये केन्द्रीय वेतन आयोग (सीपीसी) की रिपोर्ट के पश्चात टीआरसीए संरचना, और जीडीएस संबंधी अन्य सेवा शर्तों में संशोधन हेतु सरकार ने समय-समय पर समितियां गठित की हैं।

(ख) से (घ): भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 16 (2) के अनुसार, सरकारी सेवा में भर्ती के लिए किसी भी नागरिक के साथ नस्ल, जाति, लिंग, वंश, जन्म-स्थान, या निवास-स्थान के आधार पर भेदभाव नहीं किया जा सकता। इसके अतिरिक्त, मौजूदा नियमों के अनुसार, जीडीएस के नियोजन के लिए चिह्नित स्थानीय भाषा (ओं) का ज्ञान, कम से कम 10वीं कक्षा तक पढ़ाई अनिवार्य है।

LIABILITY OF MOBILE SUBSCRIBERS FOR SIM MISUSE AND CYBERSECURITY

2966. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

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

- (a) whether it is true that mobile subscribers may face legal action if SIMs in their name are misused including the dates of the number of cases registered and penal actions taken so far and if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons why Parliament is not being informed;
- (b) whether the Government has taken measures regarding use of tampered IMEIS and SIM boxes and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government is ensuring verification of SIM applications;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether citizens being effectively educated about IMEI verification and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons of insufficient public awareness; and
- (f) whether Government has any clear strategy to hold offenders accountable without punishing innocent subscribers 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): As per sub-section 42(3)(e) of the Telecommunications Act, 2023, obtaining subscriber identity modules or other telecommunication identifiers through fraud, cheating or personation is an offence. 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India.

(b): Yes. Government has made necessary legal provisions under sub-section 42(3)(c) and sub-section 42(3)(f) of the Telecommunications Act, 2023 making tampering with telecommunication identifiers and willfully possessing radio equipment knowing that it uses unauthorized or tampered telecommunication identifiers as offences. In addition, Telecom Cyber Security Rules prohibit any person to intentionally remove, obliterate, change, or alter the unique telecommunication equipment identification number or intentionally use, produce, traffic in, have control or custody of, or possess hardware or software related to the telecommunication identifier or telecommunication equipment, knowing it has been configured in such manner.

(c) and (d): Department of Telecommunications (DoT), through license conditions, has mandated that the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) ensure adequate verification of each and every customer before enrolling them as a subscriber.

(e) and (f): DoT has developed a citizen centric Sanchar Saathi portal and App which, inter-alia, facilitates citizens to check genuineness of mobile handset

through International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI). DoT is promoting digital safety and preventing telecom-related fraud through widespread awareness campaigns under Sanchar Saathi initiative. Explainer videos and infographics regarding IMEI verification have been prepared and uploaded on the DoT's social media platforms. DoT has also launched Sanchar Mitra scheme, through which student volunteers have been engaged to educate citizens about digital safety, fraud prevention, and the use of the Sanchar Saathi portal and app. Their involvement helps deepen awareness at the grassroots level, especially through communication in local languages. Apart from above, citizen outreach includes multilingual news articles and ads, digital screens and hoardings in public spaces, TV and radio messages, local-level activities by DoT field units, SMS campaigns with TSPs, and extensive social media content.

Sanchar Saathi also helps in 'Jan bhagidari' by all citizens in reporting suspected misuse of telecom resources in cyber frauds. By making it easy to report such suspected fraud communications, Sanchar Saathi allows those who understand the risk to actively protect those who do not, enabling authorities & telecom operators to identify patterns and take action on offending numbers & fake connections thus holding offenders accountable while protecting innocent subscribers.

भिवंडी में बीएसएनएल नेटवर्क टावर

2967. श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रे:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार भिवंडी क्षेत्र में भारत संचार निगम लिमिटेड (बीएसएनएल) की मोबाइल एवं ब्रॉडबैंड सेवाएँ अत्यंत धीमी एवं अस्थिर हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसे सुधारने हेतु उठाए गए/उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का प्रस्ताव भिवंडी में बीएसएनएल नेटवर्क टावरों की संख्या बढ़ाने का है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) भिवंडी में बीएसएनएल की ग्राहक सेवा और शिकायत निवारण तंत्र किस हद तक प्रभावी है; और

(ङ) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भिवंडी से बीएसएनएल के विरुद्ध दर्ज उपभोक्ता शिकायतों की संख्या कितनी है और उनके निपटारे हेतु लगने वाला समय कितना है?

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

(क) और (ख): विभिन्न अवसंरचना संबंधी विकास की गतिविधियों के कारण, यदा-कदा ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल (ओएफसी) खराब हो जाती हैं, जिससे बीएसएनएल की सेवाएं प्रभावित होती हैं। सेवाओं की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, बीएसएनएल कई कदम उठा रहा है, जिनमें नेटवर्क रिडन्डन्सी के लिए ओएफसी केबल रिंग टोपोलोजी का निर्माण, डाटा प्रवाह क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए एमपीएलएस-आईपी आधारित एक्सेस एण्ड एग्रेगेशन नेटवर्क (एमएएन) प्रणालियों की संस्थापना, बिजली कटौती के समाधान के लिए अतिरिक्त बैटरी बैंकों और बिजली संयंत्रों का प्रावधान करना, डाटा स्पीड और वॉयस क्वालिटी में सुधार करने के लिए 2जी/3जी बीटीएस का उन्नयन करना शामिल है।

(ग): 4जी सैचुरेशन परियोजना के अन्तर्गत बीएसएनएल ने भिवंडी में 50 साइटें शुरू की हैं और चरण IX.2 परियोजना के अन्तर्गत बीएसएनएल ने 65 साइटों का 4जी साइटों में उन्नयन किया है।

(घ) और (ङ): त्वरित और संतोषजनक समाधान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए बीएसएनएल की शिकायत और निवारण प्रणाली पीजीआरएमएस (लोक शिकायत निवारण प्रबंधन प्रणाली), सीपीजीआरएमएस (केंद्रीकृत लोक शिकायत निवारण और मॉनिटरिंग प्रणाली) कॉल सेंटर्स और

ग्राहक सेवा केन्द्रों (सीएससी) के माध्यम से प्रचालित है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान, बीएसएनएल को भिवंडी में कुल 59 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुईं, जिनमें से सभी पर समय पर कार्रवाई की गई।

एटा-कासगंज लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में रेलवे क्रॉसिंग/आरओबी/आरयूबी

2968. श्री देवेश शाक्य:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस तथ्य की जानकारी है कि एटा-कासगंज लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत गंजडुंडवारा, सहावर और सोरों में रेल मार्गों पर भारी यातायात के कारण नागरिकों, विद्यार्थियों और किसानों के सुरक्षित आवागमन हेतु नए गेटेड रेलवे क्रॉसिंग/रेल ओवर ब्रिज (आरओबी)/रेल अंडर ब्रिज (आरयूबी) की तत्काल आवश्यकता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इन स्थलों पर आवश्यक संरचनाओं के निर्माण हेतु कोई सर्वेक्षण, विस्तृत परियोजना प्रतिवेदन (डीपीआर), स्वीकृति प्रक्रिया आरंभ की है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसकी वर्तमान प्रगति की स्थिति क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्षेत्र की बढ़ती जनसंख्या और दुर्घटना की आशंका को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन महत्वपूर्ण स्थलों पर नए गेटेड रेलवे क्रॉसिंग/आरओबी/आरयूबी के निर्माण हेतु सरकार द्वारा निकट भविष्य में उठाए जाने वाले कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): भारतीय रेल पर ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के कार्यों की स्वीकृति और निष्पादन एक सतत और निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है। गाड़ी परिचालन में संरक्षा और गतिशीलता पर उनके प्रभाव तथा सड़क उपयोगकर्ताओं पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव के आधार पर ऐसे कार्यों की प्राथमिकता निर्धारित करके उन्हें शुरू किया जाता है।

2004-14 की तुलना में 2014-25 (अक्टूबर, 2025) की अवधि के दौरान भारतीय रेल पर निर्मित ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	निर्मित ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल
2004-14	4,148 अदद
2014-25 (अक्टूबर, 25)	13,653 अदद

01.11.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, भारतीय रेल में कुल 4689 अदद ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल को 1,11,583 करोड़ रुपए की लागत पर स्वीकृत किया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 15,280 करोड़ रुपए लागत वाले ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल योजना और क्रियान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं। उल्लिखित स्थानों पर ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल के कार्यों का विवरण निम्नलिखित है:-

क्र. सं.	समपार सं.	स्थान	टिप्पणी
1.	समपार सं. 221/बी (गंज डुण्डवारा)	गंज डुण्डवारा-सहावर खंड पर 213/23-24 कि.मी. पर	इन समपारों पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल के निर्माण के लिए तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट/ विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (टीएफआर/डीपीआर) को तैयार करने संबंधी कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।
2.	समपार सं. 232/सी (सहावर)	गंज डुण्डवारा-सहावर खंड पर 226/21-22 कि.मी. पर	इन समपारों पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल के निर्माण के लिए तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट/ विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (टीएफआर/डीपीआर) को तैयार करने संबंधी कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।
3.	समपार सं. 300/सी (सोरो)	सोरो यार्ड पर 407/12-13 कि.मी. पर	इस समपार पर ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल के निर्माण के लिए तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट/ विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (टीएफआर/डीपीआर) को तैयार करने संबंधी कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।

इसके अलावा, रेलवे ने कार्य की गति को तेज करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं:

- I. सुचारू निष्पादन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सामान्य व्यवस्था आरेख को अंतिम रूप देने से पहले संबंधित राज्य सरकार/सड़क स्वामित्व प्राधिकरण के साथ संयुक्त सर्वेक्षण किया जाता है।
- II. ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल कार्यों से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों के समाधान के लिए रेलवे और राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों की आवधिक बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं।

- III. डिजाइन अनुमोदन के दौरान देरी से बचने के लिए रेलवे के हिस्से पर सड़क के फैलाव, तिरछापन और चौड़ाई के विभिन्न संयोजनों के लिए अधिसंरचना रेखाचित्रों का मानकीकरण किया गया है। इसे एक सार-संग्रह के रूप में जारी किया गया है, जिसे रेल लाइनों पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल के शीघ्र नियोजन के लिए सीधे अपनाया जा सकता है।
- IV. जहाँ तक संभव हो, रेलवे द्वारा ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल कार्यों को एकल निकाय के आधार पर निष्पादित किए जाने की योजना बनाई गई है। यदि कोई सड़क स्वामित्व प्राधिकरण/राज्य सरकार चाहे, तो रेलवे उन्हें एकल निकाय के आधार पर कार्य निष्पादित करने की अनुमति दे सकता है।

किसी भी ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल के कार्यों का पूरा होना, पहुंच मार्ग का संरेखण निर्धारित करना, सामान्य आरेखण व्यवस्था (जीएडी) का अनुमोदन, भूमि अधिग्रहण, अतिक्रमण हटाना, अतिलंघनकारी जनोपयोगी सेवाओं का स्थानांतरण, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां, परियोजना/कार्य स्थलों के क्षेत्र में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति, जलवायु संबंधी परिस्थितियों आदि के कारण विशिष्ट परियोजना/क्षेत्र के लिए वर्ष में कार्य करने वाले महीनों की संख्या आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है। ये सभी कारक परियोजनाओं/कार्यों के पूरा होने के समापन समय को प्रभावित करते हैं।

INVESTMENT IN NORTH EASTERN REGION

2969. SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken such actions to attract the Multinational Companies (MNCs) or organizations to invest in North Eastern Region (NER) of county to create employment and development and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is seeking some investments before signing the MoU with different Companies;

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

(d) the details of the number of proposals received and steps/action taken by the Government to attract more investors?

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

(a) to (d): Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MDoNER) organized Rising Northeast Investors Summit 2025 to catalyze trade and investment in the North Eastern Region. The focus sectors of the summit identified for attracting investment in the North Eastern Region were Tourism and Hospitality; Agro-Food Processing & allied sectors; Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts; Healthcare; Education and Skill Development; IT/ITeS; Entertainment & Sports; Infrastructure and Logistics; and Energy. Collectively, the Summit and its pre-event roadshows garnered investment interests of ₹ 4.48 lakh crore through Memoranda of Understanding (MoU), letters of intent, and qualified leads from private investors, public sector undertakings, and major industrial conglomerates. The investment will enhance industrial capacity of North Eastern Region as well as provide employment opportunities. State Governments are actively engaged with all the investors for grounding of the investment interests. Further, various steps have been taken by North Eastern State Governments to facilitate investment, which *inter alia*, include single

window clearance, establishment of investment promotion agency, creation of land banks, incentives for investments etc.

For strengthening the industrial eco-system and attracting private investment in North Eastern Region, Government of India is implementing Uttar Poorva Transformative Industrialization (UNNATI) Scheme. The incentives provided under UNNATI scheme are (i) Capital Investment Incentive; (ii) Central Capital Interest Subvention Incentive; and (iii) Manufacturing & Services Linked Incentive.

BHARATNET PHASE-II

2970. SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

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

(a) the details of the number of panchayats in Kerala still without high-speed internet; and

(b) the implementation status of BharatNet Phase-II in the State and the measures proposed to strengthen digital access in tribal and hilly regions?

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

(a) and (b): The total number of Gram Panchayats (GPs) in Kerala is 941. All GPs have been made Service Ready under BharatNet Phase-I & Phase-II. Government has taken several steps for expansion of telecom services and broadband through Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) funded major schemes in rural

areas such as BharatNet for providing broadband connectivity in Gram Panchayats (GPs) and 4G Saturation project for providing access to 4G mobile services in uncovered villages. Further, under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN), provision of mobile coverage to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) villages/ habitations by DoT through DBN funded schemes has been included.

EDUCATIONAL UPLIFTMENT AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT AMONG MINORITIES

2971. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL:

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

(a) the details of the measures undertaken to enhance educational access and quality among minority communities particularly under schemes such as Nai Udaan, Naya Savera and Nai Manzil;

(b) the details of the initiatives introduced by the Government to promote entrepreneurship and skill development among minority youth especially through collaborations with industry partners and the integration of digital skills in training programmes under the PM-VIKAS scheme; and

(c) the details of progress of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) with specific details on infrastructure projects—such as schools, health centres and community assets completed in minority-concentrated districts since 2020?

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

(a): The Ministry of Minority Affairs implemented 'Nai Udaan', 'Naya Savera' and 'Nai Manzil' schemes. A brief of these schemes is as follows:

- I. **Nai Udaan** Scheme was launched in the year 2013-14 to provide financial support to the minority candidates who qualify in the preliminary examinations conducted by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC), and State Public Service Commissions (SPSCs). Since the inception of the scheme, about 9,300 candidates were trained under the scheme. The scheme has been discontinued w.e.f. Financial Year 2022-23.
- II. **Naya Savera** scheme also popularised as Free Coaching and Allied Scheme, was launched in the year 2006-07 for the candidates/students belonging to minority communities under which Free Coaching was provided to assist students/candidates belonging to the notified minority communities by way of special coaching for qualifying examinations for admission in technical/ professional courses and competitive examination for recruitment to Group 'A', 'B' & 'C' services and other equivalent posts under the Central and State Governments including public sector undertakings, banks, railways etc. Since the inception of the scheme, about 1.19 lakh candidates (approx.) were trained under the scheme. The scheme has been discontinued w.e.f. Financial Year 2022-23.
- III. **Nai Roshni Scheme**, a Leadership Development Programme for Minority Women, was launched in 2012-13 with an objective to empower and instill confidence among minority women by providing knowledge, tools and

techniques for interacting with Government systems, banks and other institutions at all levels. Since inception, about 4.35 lakh candidates(approx.) were trained under the scheme. The scheme has been now converged as the Women Leadership and Entrepreneurship component into an integrated scheme viz. Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS).

(b): Under the PM VIKAS scheme, the Project Implementation Agencies (PIAs) are required to ensure placement of candidates as per the scheme guidelines and it forms a part of the MoUs that the Ministry signs with the implementing agencies. Under non-traditional (modern) skilling, PIAs are required to ensure placement of at least 75 percent skilled beneficiaries in some form of employment (wage/ self-employment/ apprenticeship), of which at least 50 percent should be placed in organized sector, as categorised in the National Skill Quality Framework (NSQF)/ Common Cost Norms (CCN).

The Government promotes entrepreneurship and skill development among minority youth under the PM VIKAS scheme through industry-aligned, National Skill Quality Framework (NSQF) compliant training courses. The scheme integrates digital skills and digital literacy, including training in modern job roles in the areas of Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things etc, to enhance employability and self-employment opportunities. The entire training lifecycle is managed through the Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) portal of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), ensuring transparency and effective monitoring.

(c): Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram" (PMJVK), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, is the flagship program of the Ministry of Minority Affairs for creation of community infrastructure in the Minority Concentration Areas of the country in the sectors of Health, Skill Development, Education, Women Centric Projects, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Sports, Renewable Energy, Tourism, Animal Husbandry and Other Community Infrastructure. The details of infrastructure projects approved since 2020 under PMJVK scheme are at **Statement.**

STATEMENT**Details of infrastructure projects approved since 2020 under PMJVK**

Name of Projects	No of units approved	Total Cost approved (Rs. in Lakh)	Central share approved (Rs. in Lakh)	No of Units work in progress	No of Units Completed	No of units dropped	No of units not started
Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	878	26399.568	22231.9998	258	427	151	42
AWC	226	705	438.75	1	84	141	0
Colleges	10	8511.89	6833.75	5	1	3	1
Community Infrastructure	13	4310.14	3879.126	3	0	0	10
Community Service Centre/ Sadbhav Mandap/ Community Hall	78	26542.28	20019.62	17	17	2	42
Drinking Water	6	1420.71	1278.639	1	2	0	3
Guest house, Staff Qtrs, Water supply	1	710	639	1	0	0	0
Health Projects	464	242824.4502	177122.5	75	342	8	39
Hostel for school/ ITI/ polytechnic	61	28183.89	21857.909	24	29	0	8
Hunar Hub	1	735.91	441.546	0	0	0	1
Infrastructure in college	20	23232.51	22544.841	3	2	0	15
ITI/ Additional Infrastructure for ITI	9	6258.36	4050.174	5	2	0	2
Misc infrastructure	75	164.75	148.248	1	0	7	67
New Hostels and Classroom (BDP)	8	3760.97	3385.8	8	0	0	0
Non Civil works- Bicycle/ furniture/ Equipment/ Training	1444	549.85	486.675	0	14	1429	1
Other Infrastructure in school	4583	12292.754	8139.324	210	4188	128	57

Polytechnic/ Additional infrastructure for existing polytechnic	4	1669.23	1410.507	3	1	0	0
Residential School	43	81220.06	57927.906	38	4	0	1
Sanitation Projects	10	2769.47	2464.172	1	3	4	2
School Buildings	53	34544.97	32468.401	10	22	1	20
Skill Centre Infrastructure	2	1217	1217		0	0	2
Skill Centres	11	3295.42	2765.15	2	8	0	1
SMART Classroom/ Computer Lab/ Teaching Aid in school	7245	27252.38	21426.326	1639	5506	100	0
Sports Projects	98	54592.55	48562.073	22	61	0	15
Tourist Centre	4	674.35	606.915	4	0	0	0
Women Entrepreneurship Facilitation Centre	6	3076.6	2768.94	6	0	0	0
Working Women Hostel	6	4081.45	2583.87	4	0	0	2
Total	15359	600996.5122	467699.1618	2341	10713	1974	331

सार्वभौमिक मोबाइल और ब्रॉडबैंड संपर्क

2972. श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश एवं दादरा एवं नगर हवेली सहित ग्रामीण, जनजातीय एवं सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में सार्वभौमिक मोबाइल एवं ब्रॉडबैंड संपर्क सुनिश्चित करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाई गई पहलों की वर्तमान स्थिति का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या आकांक्षी जिलों एवं सुदूर क्षेत्रों में दूरसंचार अवसंरचना में अभी भी भारी कमियाँ हैं जैसे इंटरनेट संपर्क से वंचित गाँव, खराब मोबाइल नेटवर्क कवरेज एवं उच्च गति इंटरनेट पहुँच का न होना और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है:

(ग) 4जी एवं 5जी सेवाओं को शुरू करने में तेजी लाने के लिए, कॉल गुणवत्ता एवं इंटरनेट विश्वसनीयता में सुधार करने तथा शहरी एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के बीच डिजिटल अंतर को समाप्त करने हेतु उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने सेवा गुणवत्ता का कोई स्वतंत्र आकलन किया है और दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं की जवाबदेही बढ़ाने के लिए तैयार की जा रही योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): सरकार सेवा से वंचित आबादी वाले गांवों को 4जी मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने के लिए डिजिटल भारत निधि (डीबीएन) के माध्यम से चरणबद्ध तरीके से विभिन्न परियोजनाओं को चला रही है और सभी ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) को ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने

के लिए भारतनेट परियोजना को चला रही है। इन परियोजनाओं में महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और दादरा एवं नगर हवेली सहित देश भर के ग्रामीण, जनजातीय और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र शामिल हैं।

अक्टूबर 2025 तक, 4जी मोबाइल/ब्रॉडबैंड कवरेज वाले गांवों की स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (यूटी)	कुल गांव	4जी मोबाइल/ब्रॉडबैंड कवरेज वाले गांव
महाराष्ट्र	43,931	42,593
मध्य प्रदेश	55,058	53,860
दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	95	95
कुल (सभी राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र)	6,44,131	6,30,676

(ग) और (घ): सरकार ने 4जी और 5जी सेवाओं के रोलआउट में तेजी लाने, सेवा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने, शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के बीच डिजिटल विभाजन को पाटने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं:

- नीलामी के माध्यम से मोबाइल सेवाओं के लिए स्पेक्ट्रम का आवंटन;
- समायोजित सकल राजस्व (एजीआर), बैंक गारंटी (बीजी) और ब्याज दरों को युक्तिसंगत बनाने के लिए वित्तीय सुधार;
- वर्ष 2022 और उसके बाद की नीलामी में प्राप्त स्पेक्ट्रम के लिए स्पेक्ट्रम उपयोग प्रभार को हटाना;
- एसएसीफए (रेडियो फ्रीक्वेंसी आवंटन संबंधी स्थायी सलाहकार समिति) मंजूरी की प्रक्रिया का सरलीकरण;
- दूरसंचार (राइट ऑफ वे) नियम, 2024 की अधिसूचना और मार्ग के अधिकार की अनुमति को सुव्यवस्थित करने के लिए गतिशक्ति संचार पोर्टल का लॉन्च, और स्मॉल सेल और दूरसंचार लाइनों की संस्थापना के लिए स्ट्रीट फर्नीचर के उपयोग के लिए समयबद्ध अनुमति;

- भारतीय दूरसंचार विनियामक प्राधिकरण (ट्राई) ने दिनांक 02.08.2024 (दिनांक 01.10.2024 से प्रभावी) को सेवा बेंचमार्क की गुणवत्ता में संशोधन किया है और 2जी/3जी और 4जी/5जी सेवाओं के लिए कॉल ड्रॉप के लिए अलग-अलग बेंचमार्क निर्धारित किए हैं;
- ट्राई समय-समय पर जारी क्यूओएस विनियमों के माध्यम से ट्राई द्वारा विनिर्धारित विभिन्न सेवा की गुणवत्ता (क्यूओएस) मापदंडों के बेंचमार्क से तुलना करके सेवा प्रदाताओं के प्रदर्शन की नियमित रूप से निगरानी करता है।

SATELLITE CHANNELS OPERATION IN TELANGANA

2973. SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO:

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

- (a) the number of satellite channels operational in Telangana;
- (b) the total number of Government-recognized publications (including all types) in Telangana;
- (c) the number of satellite channels that have been granted permission to operate in Telangana;
- (d) the details of publications and channels that have had their recognition cancelled due to various reasons; and
- (e) the details of measures being taken by the Government to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements among satellite channels and publications in Telangana?

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 satellite TV Channels are regulated as per “Policy Guidelines for Uplinking and Downlinking of Television Channels, 2022”. These, *inter alia*, provide adherence to the Programme Code and Advertisement Code (issued under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder), satellite and security clearances.

The private satellite TV Channels are granted permission for downlinking on pan-India basis (not specific to a particular State) and are operational throughout India including the state of Telangana.

A total of 911 such channels are operational throughout the country.

In cases of violations to the conditions of permission, the channels are suspended/revoked/cancelled.

The publications/periodicals are required to comply with the Press and Registrations of Periodicals Act, 2023 (PRP Act). Press Registrar General of India (PRGI) deactivates registration of periodicals that have not complied with the PRP Act.

PRGI also issues several advisories/notices in this regard and cancels registration of those periodicals which does not comply with provisions of the PRP Act, 2023.

The total number of publications from Telangana registered by the Press Registrar General of India (PRGI) is 3950.

Newspapers have to adhere to “Norms of Journalistic Conduct” brought out by the Press Council of India (PCI). The Press Council of India (PCI), under

Section 14 of the PCI Act, 1978 examines complaints relating to fake or misleading news or violation of journalistic norms in print media.

After inquiry, PCI may warn, admonish or censure the concerned newspaper, news agency, editor or journalist.

Further, in case of grave violation of Journalistic Norms by any newspaper, editor or journalist, PCI may take *sou-moto* action under regulation 13 of the Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS FOCUSING ON FINANCIAL SERVICES

2974. SHRI T. R. BAALU:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of post offices in the country has decreased drastically during the last five years as Department of Posts is focusing more on other financial service activities like Banking, Life Insurance etc.;
- (b) if so, the details of new post offices opened/closed during the last five years;
- (c) the extent to which the financial viability of postal services have improved on account of banking and insurance services along with details of revenue, expenditure, profit during the last five years;
- (d) whether postal services have been severely affected due to diversion of employees to Non-Postal functions and huge vacancies; and
- (e) if so, the details of the corrective measures proposed by the Government?

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

(a): No, Sir. The number of post offices in the country has in fact increased during the last five years.

(b): Details of post offices during the last five years:

Year	Number of post offices
As on 31.03.2021	1,56,434
As on 31.03.2022	1,59,251
As on 31.03.2023	1,64,972
As on 31.03.2024	1,64,987
As on 31.03.2025	1,64,999

(c): Details of revenue and expenditure during the last five years including the banking and insurance services are as below:

(Rs. in crores)				
Financial Year	Total Revenue Expenditure	Total Revenue Receipt	Total Recoveries	Revenue Deficit
2020-21	29261.46	10632.5	933.87	17695.09
2021-22	30924.06	10860.8	1202.63	18860.63
2022-23	32595.57	10917.89	1139.24	20538.44
2023-24	35645.52	11321.35	1255.88	23068.29
2024-25	37528.49	11425.24	1188.04	24915.21

(d): No, Sir.

(e): Does not arise in view of point (d) above.

MINES IN JAJPUR DISTRICT OF ODISHA AND THEIR CSR ACTIVITIES
2975. DR. RABINDRA NARAYAN BEHERA:

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

- (a) the list of mines in the Jajpur district in the State of Odisha;
- (b) the details of the type of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities done by them;
- (c) the details of expenditure, project wise; and
- (d) the details of the future provision and budget for the same?

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

(a): There are ten (10) working Mines of major minerals in Jajpur district of Odisha, the details of which are enclosed as **Statement-I**.

(b) and (c): As per the information provided by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, all data related to CSR filed by companies in MCA21 registry, including project-wise, is available in public domain and can be accessed at www.csr.gov.in. As per the registry, the details of development sector-wise CSR expenditure in Jajpur district of Odisha for the years from FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24 are enclosed as **Statement-II**.

(d): As per the information provided by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, CSR is a Board driven process and the Board of the company is empowered to plan, decide, execute and monitor CSR activities of the company based on the recommendation of its CSR Committee. The Board has to ensure that the approved amount has been spent on the assigned activity(ies). In case any amount remains unspent, such amount shall be transferred in the designated fund(s) in Schedule VII in the prescribed time limit. Under CSR framework,

companies need to balance local area preferences with national priorities. The Government does not issue any direction to the companies to spend in a particular area or activity.

STATEMENT-I

Working Mines of major minerals

Sl. No.	District	Circle	Mineral	Name of the Lessees	Location of the Lease
1	Jajpur	Jajpur	Iron	O.M.C. Ltd.	Daitari
2	Jajpur	Jajpur	Chromite	Balasore Alloys Ltd.	Kaliapani
3	Jajpur	Jajpur	Chromite	IMFA Ltd	Kaliapani
4	Jajpur	Jajpur	Chromite	Jindal Stainless	Kaliapani
5	Jajpur	Jajpur	Chromite	Tata Steel Ltd	Kamarda
6	Jajpur	Jajpur	Chromite	FACOR Ltd.	Ostapal
7	Jajpur	Jajpur	Chromite	Tata Steel Ltd	Saruabil
8	Jajpur	Jajpur	Chromite	South Kaliapani Chromite Mines of O.M.C. Ltd.	South Kaliapani
9	Jajpur	Jajpur	Chromite	IMFA Ltd	Sukinda (Mahagiri)
10	Jajpur	Jajpur	Chromite	O.M.C. Ltd.	Sukrangi

STATEMENT-II

Development Sector-wise CSR expenditure in Jajpur district of Odisha

from FY 2021-22 to 2023-24

(Amount in Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Sector in which project is covered	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
1	Animal welfare	0.14	0.18	0.28
2	Art and culture	0.16	0.48	1.52
3	Conservation of natural resources	-	-	0.03
4	Education	0.63	2.79	1.63
5	Environmental sustainability	1.52	1.43	2.21
6	Health care	1.00	1.95	19.18
7	Livelihood enhancement projects	1.07	0.82	0.77
8	Poverty, Eradicating Hunger, Malnutrition	0.01	8.03	0.14
9	Rural development projects	2.95	9.27	4.49

10	Safe drinking water	0.47	0.31	0.47
11	Sanitation	-	0.26	0.13
12	Setting up orphanage	-	0.11	-
13	Slum area development	0.02	-	-
14	Socio-economic equalities	2.56	0.00	0.04
15	Training to promote sports	0.21	2.93	6.13
16	Vocational skills	0.17	1.50	0.78
17	Women empowerment	0.39	0.01	0.01
Total		11.30	30.07	37.81

OTT CONTENT UNDER CBFC

2976: DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD:

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

- (a) whether the Government is considering bringing Over The Top (OTT) content under the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) system and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) if not, the alternative mechanisms proposed to ensure content discipline;
- (c) the number of complaints received by the Government against OTT content during the last three years; and
- (d) the action taken by the Government on such complaints?

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): Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) is a statutory authority established under the Cinematograph Act, 1952 for examining and certifying cinematographic films for public exhibition.

OTT content is regulated under the provisions of Part III of the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021.

The Code of Ethics requires OTT platforms to avoid publishing content prohibited by law and undertake age-based classification of content as per the guidelines in the Rules.

These Rules also outline a three-tier institutional mechanism for ensuring adherence to content-related norms and for addressing public grievances.

Level I: Self-regulation by the publishers

Level II: Self-regulation by the self-regulating bodies of the publishers

Level III: Oversight mechanism by the Central Government

The grievances related to OTT content are duly forwarded to the concerned OTT platforms for appropriate action under the Level-I of the redressal mechanism viz. self-regulation by the publishers, provided under the IT Rules, 2021.

बल्लारपुर/पुणे/मुंबई ट्रेन संपर्क

2977. श्रीमती प्रतिभा सुरेश धानोरकर:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बल्लारपुर से पुणे और मुंबई के लिए दैनिक सीधी रेलगाड़ियों के फेरे अत्यंत कम हैं जिससे औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में रहने वाले विद्यार्थियों और यात्रियों को भारी असुविधा हो रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) चंद्रपुर में प्रस्तावित नवीन कोचिंग डिपो के निर्माण की वर्तमान वास्तविक प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके पूर्ण होने हेतु निर्धारित समय-सीमा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का प्रस्ताव नवीन कोचिंग डिपो पूर्ण होने और दैनिक रेलगाड़ियों के प्रारंभ होने तक यात्रियों की तात्कालिक असुविधा दूर करने हेतु वैकल्पिक/साप्ताहिक बल्लारपुर-पुणे/मुम्बई विशेष रेलगाड़ियाँ चलाने का है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस महत्वपूर्ण मार्ग पर यात्रियों को राहत प्रदान करने और संपर्क की कमी दूर करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा की गई प्रस्तावित वैकल्पिक व्यवस्थाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): वर्तमान में, बल्हारशाह मुंबई से 02 जोड़ी रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा जुड़ा हुआ है (जो बल्लारपुर टाउन को सेवित करती है) जिसमें प्रतिदिन चलने वाली 11001/11002 छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज(टर्मि.) बल्हारशाह एक्सप्रेस और 22109/22110 लोकमान्य तिलक(टर्मि.) बल्हारशाह एक्सप्रेस (साप्ताहिक) शामिल हैं, जो दिनांक 12-03-2024 से शुरू की गई है।

इसके अलावा, बल्हारशाह-पुणे खंड 22151/22152 पुणे - काजीपेट एक्सप्रेस द्वारा सेवित है।

इसके अलावा, किसी भी मार्ग/खंड पर नई रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं की शुरुआत, एक सतत प्रक्रिया है, जो विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करती है, जिनमें शामिल हैं:

- उस खंड की क्षमता
- मार्ग की उपलब्धता
- अपेक्षित चल स्टॉक की उपलब्धता
- चल स्टॉक के लिए समान अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता
- रेलपथों और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों की अनुरक्षण आवश्यकता

वर्तमान में, चंद्रपुर के पास बल्हारशाह में एक गर्ट लाइन वाला कोचिंग डिपो उपलब्ध है।

ACCIDENT DUE TO COAL TRANSPORTATION

2978. SHRI KALI CHARAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that large-scale coal mining by Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) and the power generation activities of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) have led to excessive coal transportation, severe dust pollution, rapid road deterioration and frequent accidents due to congestion on a single transport corridor in Tandwa Block of Chatra district of Jharkhand and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any technical assessment has been carried out regarding the need for a dedicated coal transportation corridor to reduce traffic load and enhance safety and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to implement time-bound measures for pollution control, including mechanised dust suppression, continuous air-quality monitoring and green-belt development along mining and transport routes and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government for scientific upgradation and reconstruction of the existing road network to withstand heavy-vehicle movement and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide basic civic amenities, safety infrastructure and rehabilitation support to the affected local population and if so,

the timelines for such measures?

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

(a) and (b): Yes, increased coal transportation in the Tandwa Block of Chatra district on account of mining activities of Central Coalfield Limited (CCL) and despatch of coal to NTPC power generation house, have resulted in higher movement of heavy vehicles on the existing transport corridor. This has led, in certain stretches, to dust generation, road stress and congestion. CCL has taken several measures, including regulated coal despatch scheduling, deployment of water tankers for dust suppression, strengthening and widening of critical stretches of the road and enhanced traffic management to reduce risks.

In order to reduce the traffic load/ minimise road transportation in the area, engineering survey/ study was carried out for preparing a detailed project report for construction of a dedicated rail line for the Magadh & Amrapali railway siding in Tandwa Block of Chatra District. First mile connectivity (FMC) projects have been planned for evacuation of coal by CHP/SILO loading from Magadh OCP (open cast project) & Amrapali OCP. Construction of FMC projects and rail connectivity projects are underway.

Ministry of Coal had launched the Integrated Coal Logistics Plan and Policy on 29th February 2024, wherein project-wise origin-destination (OD) mapping along with bottlenecks for coal evacuation from mines was assessed. Based on this, implementation of FMC (first mile connectivity) projects and rail connectivity works have been planned and executed to reduce

road traffic movement and enhance safety.

(c): Prior to start of coal mining operation, coal companies carry out detailed Environmental Impact Assessment and, accordingly, Environment Management Plan is prepared and approved by the regulatory authority (MoEF&C/ SEIAA) which prescribes implementation of dust suppression measures including mobile and fixed water sprinklers, fog canons, extensive plantation program in and around mining areas including transportation routes. In order to ensure real time air quality monitoring, mining areas are equipped with continuous ambient air quality monitoring stations.

The following measures are being implemented in CCL projects located in Chatra district:

- i) Mist sprinklers, water sprinkler tankers, truck mounted fog canons, trolley mounted fog canons and wind breaking screens have been provided for dust suppression.
- ii) Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) and PM 10 analysers are installed which transmit real time data to Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board.
- iii) About 1000 ha plantation has been done. Miyawaki plantation has been undertaken in Amrapali.

(d): Yes, CCL has taken steps for scientific up-gradation and reconstruction of existing road networks used for coal transportation. These include strengthening of roads, widening at critical stretches, improvement of curves and gradients, and construction of drains and embankments.

(e): In affected villages in Chatra district, under corporate social responsibility programmes, CCL has undertaken installation of solar deep borewells in schools/ villages, construction of toilets and boundary walls in schools and installation of water filters in schools. Health camps, nutritional support to women/ adolescents/ TB patients and assistive devices to divyangs have also been provided.

Periodic community engagement in safety awareness programmes are conducted in the villages adjoining the mines to eliminate accident risks associated with coal transportation.

Rehabilitation support to project affected persons is provided as per Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013; R&R Policy 2012 of Coal India Limited; and modification to R&R Policy approved by Board of CCL.

DEATHS OF RAILWAY TRACK MAINTAINERS

2979. SHRI JAGADISH CHANDRA BARMA BASUNIA:
DR. SHARMILA SARKAR:

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

(a) the details of the number of deaths of track maintainers due to rail accidents since 2014, year and railway zone-wise;

(b) the details of the number of contractual employees of these track maintainers and the details of the compensation given to their families; and

(c) the number of divisions of the railways wherein the RAKSHAK system has been introduced and along with the Government plans to expand it to other divisions?

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

(a) to (c): Following measures have been taken for the safety and welfare of track maintenance employees:

- I. Track maintainers have been equipped with essential safety gears while working in hazardous environments. The major safety equipment like Retro Reflective Safety Jackets (Luminous Vests), Safety Shoes, Gloves, Safety Helmet with detachable miner's light, Tricolour Light Emitting Diode (LED) 3 cell Torch, Rain Coat, Winter Jacket etc. have been provided to them.
- II. In order to enhance efficiency and reduce physical strain of these employees, Light Weight Tools and equipment like Spanner, Hammer, Crowbar etc. have been provided. In addition, battery/ hydraulic operated machines and automated systems have been devised for light maintenance tasks like extracting/ inserting fittings, tightening bolts, lubrication of rails joints etc. to minimize physical fatigue and improve productivity.
- III. Mechanized maintenance of tracks using various types of Track Machines have been introduced for all types of strenuous jobs such as tamping,

ballast cleaning, lifting & aligning of track as well as grinding, cutting, drilling of rails etc. to reduce the manual efforts. Multi utility/ Rail borne vehicles have been provided for track maintenance to mobile gangs.

- IV. To reinforce safety practices, regular counselling and medical examinations are carried out. Regular training sessions are conducted to raise awareness about potential hazards. The "Personal Safety First" programme with proper safety protocols is conducted through seminars and workshops, where these employees are trained on 'How to stay safe while working on or near the track'.
- V. Regular training programs on track safety rules, use of machines/ tools, first-aid etc. are conducted through Zonal Training Centres (ZTC) with practical and visual training aids for better appreciation.
- VI. As regard to welfare measures to employees, they have been provided Gang Tools cum Rest Room, Gang Huts, Toilet's facilities at manned level crossing, Water bottle (2 litre, heat insulated), family accommodation to take care of education and health of dependents. Further, Risk and Hardship Allowances has been provided according to nature of duty of the track maintainers.
- VII. Flexibility in duty roaster as per climatic conditions and requirements are permitted. Recognition and awards for exemplary performance in safety and maintenance of tracks are done for encouragement of track maintainers.

VIII. VHF based Approaching Train Warning System gives an advance warning to staff through handheld VHF Receiver device on changing Advance Starter Signal to Green for coming train in block section. These devices are being provided to staff working on railway track of all routes for added safety in addition to normal protection precautions. This system is being introduced progressively across Indian Railways network. About 340 block sections have been covered so far with this system.

As a result of the above safety measures, there has been reduction in no. of deaths of railway staff during track maintenance work from 196 in 2013-14 to an average of 67 per year in the last 5 years, which is a reduction of about 66%. Accident victims are paid ex-gratia relief soon after an accident or untoward incident. Total amount of ex-gratia paid by the Railways to the next of kin of deceased individuals in train accidents. The matters of contractual employees are dealt promptly as per provisions and terms & conditions of contract.

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

Ex-gratia compensation is a financial assistance (Rs.25 lakhs w.e.f. 01.01.2016) paid by the Railways to the family/dependants of an employee in the event of death due to accidents while performing official duty etc.

Expeditious disbursement of ex gratia amount depends on several factors such as timely submission of required documents (viz. legal heir certificate), family disputes/rival claims, verification of the cause of death etc.

ROOFTOP SOLAR PROGRAMME PHASE-II

2980. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

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

- (a) the details of projects approved under the Rooftop Solar Programme Phase-II in Maharashtra during the last five years along with the details of total installed capacity, number of beneficiaries and financial assistance provided;
- (b) the number of residential, institutional and commercial establishments that have adopted rooftop solar systems in the said State under this programme;
- (c) whether the Government has identified any challenges in the implementation of the programme in Maharashtra such as delays in subsidy disbursal, grid connectivity or lack of consumer awareness and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to expedite project approvals, enhance adoption among residential consumers and achieve the State's rooftop solar capacity targets under the National Solar Mission?

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 the Rooftop Solar Programme Phase-II, an aggregated 605 MW capacity was approved for the State of Maharashtra during the last five years. Out of which, 239.1 MW capacity has been reported achieved with 48,432 rooftop solar systems installed in the residential sector under the programme, and a Central Financial Assistance (CFA) of approximately Rs 289.2 crore has been released.

DISCOMs of Maharashtra have reported an aggregated 4.58 GW capacity of rooftop solar systems installed in the state by various categories of consumers as of 30.11.2025.

(c) and (d): Currently, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY). The scheme aims to achieve rooftop solar installations in one crore households in the residential sector across the country including in the State of Maharashtra.

PMSG: MBY is a demand driven scheme for installation of rooftop solar systems, wherein all residential consumers in the country having grid connected electricity connection of the local DISCOM can avail the benefits of the scheme by applying on the National Portal of the scheme.

The Ministry has taken following steps to simplify the process for rooftop solar adoption across the country including in the state of Maharashtra:

- Online process from registration to disbursal of subsidy directly into the bank account of the residential consumer through National Portal.
- Availability of collateral free loan from nationalized banks at concessional interest rate of repo-rate plus 50 bps i.e. 5.75% per annum for the present with tenure of 10 years.
- Simplified the regulatory approval process by waiving technical feasibility requirement and introducing auto load enhancement upto 10 kW.
- Included RESCO/ Utility led Aggregation (ULA) Models.
- Net metering agreement has been made part of application in the National Portal.
- Simplified process for registration of vendors to ensure sufficient and qualified vendors are available.
- Capacity building and training programmes being conducted for creating skilled manpower.
- Creating awareness about the scheme, through awareness and outreach program such as print advertising in leading newspapers, TV commercials campaigns, Radio campaigns across FM stations including regional channels, etc., in the country.
- Regular monitoring of the progress of the scheme at different levels including with states/DISCOMs.
- Conducting regional review meetings.

- Established grievance redressal mechanism for timely resolution of grievances. A Call Centre with telephone number 15555 is operational in 12 languages.

Further, MNRE and REC Ltd., as the National Programme Implementing Agency (NPIA), for PMSG: MBY, work in close coordination with all the State DISCOMs, including the Maharashtra, for effective implementation of the scheme.

UNIVERSAL SERVICES OBLIGATION FUND (USOF)

2981. SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:

SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

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

(a) the current status of broadband and mobile connectivity expansion funded through the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF), including the total number of villages provided with 4G/5G coverage and broadband access during the last three years;

(b) the details of mobile towers commissioned in rural, remote, tribal and hilly regions through USOF support along with the timelines for completion of ongoing 4G saturation projects, State -wise including Karnataka;

(c) the details of the steps taken under USOF to accelerate broadband penetration in rural India;

(d) the measurable outcomes of USOF-funded schemes during the last three years;

(e) the major USOF-backed projects presently under implementation, their sanctioned cost, physical progress, and expected date of completion;

(f) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the setting up of mobile towers in tribal and hilly areas of the country to address the problem of poor connectivity; and

(g) the manner in which USOF helped in improving the digital infrastructure along with the notable projects or achievements attributable to said efforts?

**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 (g): For providing high bandwidth capacity internet/broadband connectivity & mobile services and to accelerate broadband penetration in remote & rural villages and Islands, including tribal and hilly areas in the country, a number of steps & projects have been taken up through Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) [erstwhile Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF)] support by the Government. Some of the projects have already been completed and many are under implementation. Details of the major projects are as follows:

- I. BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to Gram Panchayats (GPs), including rural areas, in the country. As of Nov-2025; 2,14,904 GPs have been made service ready and 13,92,767 Fibre to the Home (FTTH) connections have been

provided under BharatNet project in the country including 6,26,148 FTTH connections during the last three years. Further, Amended BharatNet Program (ABP), approved by the Government on 04.08.2023, is under implementation for up-gradation of existing network of BharatNet Phase-I and Phase-II, creation of network in balance GPs and on demand basis in remaining non-GP villages from their respective GPs. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has been nominated as the Project Management Agency and will also have target of providing 1.50 crore FTTH connections to households in next five years.

- II. Under 4G Saturation Scheme and other Mobile projects, till Nov-2025, 23,280 mobile towers have been commissioned in the country and during the last three years 29,009 villages have been covered with 4G. The expected timeline for completion of ongoing 4G saturation projects is December 2026. The State-wise details of mobile towers commissioned in rural, remote, tribal and hilly regions including Karnataka through DBN support is available on DBN website (<https://usof.gov.in/en/home>).
- III. Commissioning of Submarine Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) between Chennai and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (2312 Km) and between Mainland (Kochi) and Lakshadweep Islands (1869 km) for providing high speed internet/ data & other services to the Islands.
- IV. Details of the project cost of major DBN supported projects is as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Project Cost (Rs. in crores)
1	BharatNet	188,041

2	4G Saturation Project	30,620
3	Provision of Mobile Services in 7287 Uncovered Villages of Aspirational Districts	2,876

PADDY PROCUREMENT FROM TAMIL NADU

2982. KUMARI SUDHA R.:

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

- (a) the details of the quantity of paddy procured since 2014, State-wise, especially from Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the details and the quantity of paddy were procured in the Mayiladuthurai, Lok Sabha constituency since 2014;
- (c) whether the moisture content of paddy procured in the Mayiladuthurai Lok Sabha constituency and other Cauvery Delta districts be increased in view of excess and continued monsoon activity; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): The details of the quantity of paddy procured since 2014, State-wise including Tamil Nadu is annexed at **Statement-I**.
- (b): The details of the quantity of paddy procured since 2014 in Mayiladuthurai Lok Sabha constituency is annexed at **Statement-II**.

(c) and (d): The request of the State Government of Tamil Nadu for raising the permissible moisture content for paddy procurement from 17% to 22% has not been considered due to following facts:

- I. Paddy can be dried before milling, procurement of excessively moist paddy introduces significant operational risk, including loss of stock during storage and compromised milling recovery.
- II. Paddy with high moisture content is susceptible to rapid deterioration, fungal growth, discoloration, and infestation.
- III. The State Governments have been advised time and again to endeavor to develop the driage facility at procuring stages.
- IV. The relaxation in moisture content has no direct financial implication on farmers, therefore, such relaxation is no longer considered.

STATEMENT-I**State-wise details of paddy procurement under the Central Pool***(fig. in LMT)*

STATES	KMS 2014-15	KMS 2015-16	KMS 2016-17	KMS 2017-18	KMS 2018-19	KMS 2019-20	KMS 2020-21	KMS 2021-22	KMS 2022-23	KMS 2023-24	KMS 2024-25	KMS 2025-26*
A.P.	53.67	64.72	55.58	59.70	71.73	82.58	84.57	66.58	41.12	30.43	38.21	16.43
TELANGANA	52.30	23.57	53.67	54.00	77.46	111.26	141.09	110.35	131.86	95.32	105.97	43.12
ASSAM	0.23	0.63	0.69	0.52	1.53	3.15	2.11	5.66	5.98	3.94	8.51	0.02
BIHAR	24.09	18.26	18.42	11.84	14.16	20.02	35.59	44.90	42.05	30.80	39.23	2.54
CHANDIGARH	0.15	0.24	0.19	0.21	0.19	0.22	0.28	0.27	0.19	0.25	0.26	0.19
CHHATISGARH	51.08	51.37	60.03	47.87	58.40	74.86	71.08	92.01	87.53	114.24	116.42	28.16
GUJARAT	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.14	0.21	1.10	1.22	1.77	0.85	0.35	0.10
HARYANA	30.07	42.70	53.48	59.58	58.83	64.28	56.55	55.32	59.36	58.94	53.99	53.68
H. P.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.14	0.23	0.27	0.20
JHARKHAND	0.09	3.03	2.07	2.14	2.28	3.80	6.29	7.53	1.72	0.74	2.06	0.00
J&K	0.00	0.10	0.12	0.19	0.14	0.15	0.38	0.41	0.34	0.24	0.28	0.300
KARNATAKA	1.31	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.61	2.06	2.19	0.21	0.00	0.01	0.00
KERALA	5.50	5.62	4.53	4.84	6.94	7.10	7.65	7.48	7.31	5.59	5.73	0.15
M. P	12.04	12.67	19.61	16.35	20.82	25.97	37.27	45.83	46.30	42.16	43.42	5.71
MAHARASHTRA	2.97	3.43	4.61	2.67	8.66	17.42	18.99	18.32	18.48	11.64	15.93	0.03
ODISHA	50.11	50.29	54.18	49.06	65.41	70.57	77.33	71.04	79.16	70.89	85.12	0.53
PUNJAB	116.21	139.56	164.96	176.70	169.16	162.33	202.83	187.29	182.10	185.28	173.33	156.50
RAJASTHAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NEF (Tripura)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.21	0.24	0.58	0.45	0.32	0.36	0.00
TAMIL NADU	15.69	17.79	2.11	14.62	19.03	32.41	44.90	27.58	33.84	34.96	47.98	14.73
UTTAR PRADESH	25.34	43.44	35.14	42.91	48.25	56.57	66.84	65.53	65.50	53.80	57.71	16.93
UTTRAKHAND	6.94	8.93	10.54	0.57	6.89	10.18	10.72	11.55	8.96	7.30	6.73	7.30
WEST BENGAL	30.33	23.06	28.28	24.61	29.11	27.03	27.79	35.31	32.08	24.69	29.28	9.84
PUDUCHERRY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.004	0.00	0.003	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.000
TOTAL	478.12	510.23	568.22	568.39	660.11	770.93	895.66	857.30	846.45	772.61	831.15	356.46

*KMS 2025-26 is under progress. Figure is upto 11.12.2025, Note-Govt. of Telangana auctioned 38 LMT of KMS 2022-23(Rabi) paddy which was approved by DFPD vide letter dated 29.04.2024

STATEMENT-II

(b) The quantity of paddy procured in Mayiladuthurai Lok Sabha constituency since 2014 are as below:

KMS	Paddy procured (in LMT)
2014-2015	7.72
2015-2016	2.99
2016-2017	0.60
2017-2018	1.94
2018-2019	2.88
2019-2020	6.06
2020-2021	5.98
2021-2022	6.25
2022-2023	7.30
2023-2024	6.30
2024-2025	7.78

**STOPPAGE OF VANDE BHARAT TRAIN 26462/26461 AT BARNALA IN
PUNJAB**

2983. SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER:

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

(a) the details of the criteria adopted by Railways for determining stoppages of premium trains such as Vande Bharat including factors like projected ridership, infrastructure capacity and timetable constraints;

(b) whether Barnala station was evaluated for a halt on Vande Bharat 26462/26461 (Firozpur Cantt.–New Delhi) and if so, the reasons for excluding the said station;

(c) whether consultations were held with local MPs, MLAs, district authorities or other stakeholders before finalising the stoppages and if so, the details thereof;

- (d) whether the Government has received any formal request seeking a Barnala halt and if so, the details thereof including the replies given by the Railways;
- (e) whether any infrastructural limitations at Barnala have influenced the decision and whether upgrades are proposed and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the details of the procedure and expected timeline for approving the additional halt on this train in view of public demand?

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

(a) to (f): Barnala is presently being served by 12 pairs of trains(listed below) which includes 1 pair of train services connecting it to Firozpur and 4 pairs of trains connecting it to Delhi area.

SN	Train no. & Name
1	14887/14888 Rishikesh-Barmer Express
2	14625/14626 Haridwar-Firozpur Cantt Express
3	12455/12456 Delhi Sarai Rohilla-Bikaner Express
4	14507/14508 Delhi-Fazilka Express
5	14509/14510 Dhuri-Bhatinda Express
6	14525/14526 Ambala Cantt-Sri Ganganagar Express
7	14815/14816 Sri Ganganagar- Rishikesh Express
8	14735/14736 Sri Ganganagar- Ambala Cantt Express
9	12485/12486 Hazur Sahib Nanded-Shri Ganganagar Express
10	12439/12440 Hazur Sahib Nanded-Shri Ganganagar Express
11	54765/54766 Dhuri-bhatinda Passenger
12	54551/54552 Ambala Cantt-Bhatinda Passenger

Representations/requests, both formal and informal, inter alia for provision of stoppage of train services, are received from State Governments, Ministries of Central Government, Elected Representatives, Consultative

Committees etc. by the Railways at various levels including Railway Board, Zonal Railways, Divisional office etc. As receipt of such representations/requests is a continuous and dynamic process, centralized compendium of such representations/requests is not maintained. However, these are dealt as per laid down procedure/guidelines and action as found feasible and justified is taken from time to time, which is an on-going process. Besides, provision of stoppages of train services depends on the traffic justification, operational feasibility including availability of extra time on the section & availability of matching infrastructure such as Platform length etc.

बिरला नगर रेल स्टेशन का विकास

2984. श्री भारत सिंह कुशवाह:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ग्वालियर जिले के बिरला नगर रेल स्टेशन को अवसंरचनात्मक सुविधाओं के विकास, निर्माण और उन्नयन के लिए भारतमाला रेल विकास योजना में शामिल करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का ग्वालियर जंक्शन पर रेलगाड़ियों और यात्रियों के दबाव को कम करने के लिए बिरला नगर रेल स्टेशन पर यात्री रेलगाड़ियों का ठहराव बढ़ाने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) और (ख): मध्य प्रदेश में ग्वालियर जिले के बिरला नगर स्टेशन पर उच्च स्तरीय प्लेटफार्म, प्लेटफार्म शेल्टर, प्रतीक्षालय, पीने के पानी का नल, बैठने की व्यवस्था, प्रसाधन, शौचालय और

पैदल पार पुल की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं। नए प्लेटफार्म संख्या 4/5 का निर्माण, प्लेटफार्म संख्या 4/5 तक पैदल पार पुल का विस्तार और प्लेटफार्म संख्या 1 पर दिव्यांगजन के लिए रैम्प का निर्माण हाल के वर्षों में पूरा किया गया है।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल पर स्टेशनों का विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण निरन्तर और सतत प्रक्रिया है और इस संबंध में कार्यों को पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता और धन की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन आवश्यकता के अनुसार किया जाता है, कार्यों की स्वीकृति देने और निष्पादन के समय निचली कोटि के स्टेशनों की तुलना में उच्च कोटि के स्टेशनों के विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

रेल मंत्रालय में दीर्घकालिक दृष्टि से स्टेशन के पुनर्विकास के लिए अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना शुरू की है।

इस योजना में स्टेशनों को बेहतर बनाने के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना और उन्हें चरणबद्ध रूप से लागू करना शामिल है। मास्टर प्लानिंग में शामिल हैं:-

- स्टेशन और परिचलन क्षेत्रों तक पहुंच में सुधार
- शहर के दोनों छोरों के साथ स्टेशन का एकीकरण
- स्टेशन भवन का सुधार
- प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, बैठने की व्यवस्था, वाटर बूथ में सुधार
- यात्री यातायात के अनुरूप व्यापक पैदल पार पुल/एयर कॉनकोर्स का प्रावधान
- लिफ्ट/एस्केलेटर/रैम्प की सुविधा
- प्लेटफार्म की सतह और प्लेटफार्मों पर कवर का सुधार/प्रावधान
- 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' जैसी योजनाओं के माध्यम से स्थानीय उत्पादों के लिए कियोस्क का प्रावधान
- पार्किंग क्षेत्र, मल्टीमोडल एकीकरण

- दिव्यांगजन के लिए सुविधाएँ
- बेहतर यात्री सूचना प्रणाली
- प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए कार्यकारी लॉन्ज, व्यावसायिक बैठकों के लिए नामित स्थान, लैंडस्केपिंग आदि की सुविधा।

इस योजना में संधारणीय और पर्यावरण अनुकूल समाधान, आवश्यकतानुसार गिड्टी रहित रेलपथ आदि का प्रावधान, चरणबद्धता और व्यवहार्यता और लंबी अवधि में स्टेशन पर सिटी सेंटर के निर्माण की भी परिकल्पना की गई है।

इस योजना के तहत अब तक 1337 स्टेशनों की पहचान की गई है, जिनमें से 80 स्टेशन मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में स्थित हैं। अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में विकास के लिए चिह्नित किए गए स्टेशनों के नाम निम्नानुसार हैं:

राज्य	अमृत स्टेशनों की संख्या	अमृत स्टेशनों के नाम
मध्य प्रदेश	80	अकोदिया, अमला, अनूपपुर, अशोकनगर, बालाघाट, बानापुरा, बरगवां, ब्योहारी, बेरछा, बेतूल, भिंड, भोपाल, बिजुरी, बीना, बियावरा राजगढ़, छिंदवाड़ा, डबरा, दामोह, दतिया, देवास, गाडरवारा, गंजबासौदा, घोड़ाडोंगरी, गुना, ग्वालियर, हरदा, हरपालपुर, इंदौर जं, इटारसी जंक्शन, जबलपुर, जुन्नारदेव, करेली, कटनी जंक्शन, कटनी मुरवारा, कटनी साउथ, खाचरोड, खजुराहो जं, खंडवा, खिरकिया, लक्ष्मीबाई नगर, मैहर, मक्सी जं, मंडलाफोर्ट, मंदसौर, एमसीएस छतरपुर, मेघनगर, मुरैना, मुलताई, नागदा जं, नैनपुर जं, नर्मदापुरम (होशंगाबाद), नरसिंहपुर, नीमच, नेपानगर, ओरछा, पांडुर्ना, पिपरिया, रतलाम, रीवा, रूठियाई, सांची, संत हिरदाराम नगर, सतना, सागर, सीहोर, सिवनी, शहडोल, शाजापुर, शामगढ़, श्योपुर कलां, शिवपुरी, श्रीधाम, शुजालपुर, सिहोरा रोड, सिंगरौली, टीकमगढ़, उज्जैन, उमरिया, विदिशा, विक्रमगढ़ आलोट

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में रेलवे स्टेशनों पर विकास कार्य तेज गति से जारी हैं। अब तक, मध्य प्रदेश के 10 स्टेशनों (ब्योहारी, हरपालपुर, कटनी साउथ, एमसीएस छतरपुर, नैनपुर जं., नरमादापुरम (होशंगाबाद), ओरछा, सिवनी, शाजापुर, श्रीधाम) के कार्य इस योजना के तहत पूरे किए जा चुके हैं। अन्य स्टेशनों पर भी कार्य तेज गति से शुरू किया गया है और ऊपर दिए गए कुछ स्टेशनों की प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

- ग्वालियर स्टेशन: स्थानांतरित कार्यालय भवन ब्लॉकों के कार्य, स्थानांतरित आवासीय टावरों, झाँसी छोर पर पैदल पार पुल, एयर कांकोर्स का अवसंरचना कार्य, पश्चिमी ओर आगमन और प्रस्थान कांकोर्स और मेजेनाइन का अवसंरचना कार्य पूर्ण हो चुका है। पूर्वी ओर प्रस्थान और आगमन ब्लॉक, एयर कांकोर्स की छत का कार्य, छत के बीच के हिस्से को ऊंचा करने का कार्य, प्लेटफॉर्म कार्य, मौजूदा स्टेशन भवन का सुधार, पैदल पार पुल का विस्तार, बाहरी विकास, आगमन मार्ग की नींव का कार्य और आवासीय टावरों के फिनिशिंग कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।
- डबरा स्टेशन: प्रांगण, प्लेटफार्म शेल्टर, परिचलन क्षेत्र और पहुँच मार्ग का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। 12 मीटर पैदल पार पुल का कार्य प्रारंभ किया गया है।
- उमरिया स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन, प्रतीक्षालय, यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली, पार्किंग क्षेत्र, पहुँच मार्ग, शौचालय, संकेतक, गाड़ी संकेतक बोर्ड, डिब्बा संकेतक पट्टिका और 12 मीटर पैदल पार पुल के सुधार कार्य पूरे कर लिए गए हैं। फिनिशिंग कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।
- मंडला फोर्ट स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन, प्रतीक्षालक्ष हॉल, पार्किंग क्षेत्र, प्लेटफार्म शेल्टर्स, प्लेटफार्म सतह, संकेतक, यात्री उद्घोषणा प्रणाली, लिफ्ट और 12 मीटर पैदल पार पुल के सुधार कार्य पूरे कर लिए गए हैं। फिनिशिंग कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।
- जुन्नार देव स्टेशन: बुकिंग कार्यालय, प्रतीक्षालय, प्रांगण, प्लेटफार्म शेल्टर, स्टेशन भवन का सुधार, परिचलन क्षेत्र, पार्किंग क्षेत्र, लिफ्ट, संकेतक और 12 मीटर पैदल पार पुल का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। फिनिशिंग कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत स्टेशनों के विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण कार्य सामान्यतः योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएं' के अंतर्गत वित्तपोषित किए जाते हैं। योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत आबंटन और निष्पादन का ब्यौरा क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार रखा जाता है, न कि कार्य-वार या स्टेशन-वार या राज्य-वार। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सात रेलवे ज़ोनों के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है, अर्थात्

मध्य रेलवे, पूर्व मध्य रेलवे, उत्तर मध्य रेलवे, दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे, दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य, पश्चिम रेलवे और पश्चिम मध्य रेलवे। पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के लिए 17,294 करोड़ रुपए आवंटित किए गए हैं जबकि पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष (अक्टूबर, 2025 तक) के दौरान 14,008 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय उपगत हुआ है।

रेलवे स्टेशनों का विकास/उन्नयन जटिल प्रकृति का होता है, जिसमें यात्रियों और रेलगाड़ियों की संरक्षा शामिल होती है और इसके लिए फायर क्लीयरेंस, धरोहर, पेड़ों की कटाई, विमानपत्तन क्लीयरेंस 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, 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 समापन समय को प्रभावित करते हैं।

वर्तमान में, बीरलानगर स्टेशन 14 रेलगाड़ी द्वारा सेवित किया जा रहा है जो ग्वालियर, आगरा कैंट, इटावा और वीरांगना लक्ष्मीबाई झांसी जैसी जगहों से संपर्कता प्रदान करती हैं।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल में रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं के ठहराव का प्रावधान यातायात औचित्य, परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता, जिसमें खंड पर अतिरिक्त समय की उपलब्धता और समान अवसंरचना जैसे प्लेटफॉर्म की लंबाई आदि की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है।

YOUTH PARLIAMENT COMPETITIONS

2985. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

Will the minister of **PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the Ministry is encouraging participation of students in legislative processes through the Youth Parliament Competitions;

(b) whether a dedicated digital platform has been created by the Government for conducting pre-legislative public consultations on draft bills; and

(c) the manner in which the Ministry is enhancing public access to its annual reports and performance indicators?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL):**

(a): The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs organizes Youth Parliament Competitions in Delhi Schools, Kendriya Vidyalayas, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, Eklavya Model Residential Schools (new initiative) and Universities/Colleges in coordination with the respective stakeholder organizations. The programme of Youth Parliament Competitions is an awareness programme which aims to strengthen the roots of democracy, inculcate healthy habits of discipline, and tolerance of the views of others and to enable the students to know about practices and procedures of the Parliament and to enhance their knowledge of the functioning of the Government, Constitutional values and for living their lives in a democratic way.

(b): No such dedicated platform has been created by this Ministry for conducting pre-legislative public consultation on draft bills.

(c): This Ministry regularly publishes its Annual Reports on its website which are accessible documents to the public.

UNRESERVED TRAIN COACHES FOR TAMIL NADU**2986. DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P.:**

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

(a) whether the Sothern Railways will consider favorably to attach more unreserved coaches in all trains within Tamil Nadu due to increase of passenger traffic day by day at major railway stations including Chennai, Trichay, Madurai and Coimbatore and the total passenger traffic expected to be 77.41 crore during the current financial year, the Southern Railway is at the forefront of running trains without any delays in the country; and

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

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

(a) and (b): As the Railway network straddles across state boundaries, trains are operated/augmented, as per network requirement, across such boundaries. With a view to meet the demand of passengers travelling in unreserved coaches, Railways have significantly increased the facilities for passengers demanding general class travel. During the last financial year 2024-25 alone, 1250 general coaches have been utilised in various long-distance trains including those catering to Tamil Nadu area.

To cater to the travel demand of the low and middle income families, Indian Railways have taken up 17,000 non-AC coaches (general/sleeper). On IR, the percentage of non-AC coaches, is about 70% as indicated below:

Table 1: Distribution of coaches:

Non-AC coaches (general and sleeper)	~57,200	~70%
AC coaches	~25,000	~30%
Total coaches	~82,200	100%

Due to higher availability of general coaches, the number of passengers traveling in general/ unreserved coaches has shown an increasing trend as shown below:

Table 2: Passengers in general/unreserved coaches:

Year	No. of Passengers
2020-21	99 Cr (Covid year)
2021-22	275 Cr (Covid year)
2022-23	553 Cr
2023-24	609 Cr
2024-25	651 Cr

The number of seats available for non-AC passengers has also increased.

The current composition is as follows:

Table 3: Distribution of seats:

Non-AC seats	~ 54 lakhs	~ 78%
AC seats	~ 15 lakhs	~ 22%
Total	~ 69 lakhs	100%

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 & 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.

Further, to provide affordable means of transportation to the low- and middle-income families, Indian Railways have introduced Amrit Bharat services that are fully non-AC modern trains. As on 3.11.2025, 30 services are already in operation. The present composition of Amrit Bharat consists of 11 General Class coaches, 8 Sleeper Class coaches, 01 Pantry Car and 02 Luggage cum Divyangjan coaches.

Besides, in its constant endeavour to provide additional accommodation to travelling passengers, Indian Railways (IR), operates Special train services during festivals, holidays, etc. to cater to the extra needs of passengers and supplement the accommodation available by regular services. In addition to the above, the load of trains are also augmented, both on a permanent and temporary basis, to generate additional accommodation for different segments of passengers.

Accordingly, on the Indian Railways(IR) network, during Year 2025-26 (till November, 2025), about 60,000 special trains have been operated and more than 700 coaches have been utilized for augmentation of train services on a permanent basis.

Chennai is served by 160 train services while Tiruchchirappalli is served by 155 train services. Similarly, Madurai and Coimbatore are served by 116 and 168 train services respectively.

Indian Railways(IR), during 2025-26 (upto November 2025), have introduced more than 200 train services of which 12 train services including 16601/02 Erode-Jogbani Amrit Bharat Express caters to the needs of stations located in the State of Tamil Nadu.

To cater to the needs of the passengers, 364 services have been standardized in Southern Railway by augmenting with 4 un-reserved class coaches in each rake. Further, Southern Railway has operated 162 special services having unreserved class coaches as well. In addition, 219 unreserved class coaches have been augmented on temporary basis by Southern Railway and 11 General Class coaches have also been augmented on permanent basis.

पश्चिम बंगाल में रेलवे परियोजनाएं

2987. श्री ज्योतिर्मय सिंह महतो:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम बंगाल में पुरुलिया सहित कई महत्वपूर्ण रेलवे परियोजनाएं राज्य सरकार की प्रशासनिक उदासीनता, ज़रूरी अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र जारी न होने, भूमि उपलब्ध न होने और विभिन्न स्वीकृतियों में अनावश्यक देरी के कारण सालों से रुकी हुई हैं, जबकि केंद्र सरकार इन परियोजनाओं को आगे बढ़ाने का निरंतर प्रयास कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी परियोजनाओं की विस्तृत सूची है जहाँ राज्य सरकार की निष्क्रियता के कारण भूमि ज़मीन हस्तांतरण शुरू नहीं हो सका और निर्माण कार्य रुका हुआ है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का इन रुकी हुई परियोजनाओं को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए राज्य सरकार की जवाबदेही तय करने या एक विशेष समन्वय तंत्र के माध्यम से विलंब का समाधान करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य सरकार की ओर से हो रहे लगातार विलंब से यात्रियों की सुरक्षा, क्षेत्रीय संपर्क और समग्र विकास पर अत्यधिक प्रभाव पड़ रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): पुरुलिया सहित पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं का निष्पादन भूमि अधिग्रहण में विलंब के कारण रुका हुआ है।

पश्चिम बंगाल में भूमि अधिग्रहण की स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:

कुल अपेक्षित भूमि	4,564 हेक्टेयर
अधिगृहीत भूमि	1250 हेक्टेयर (27%)
अधिग्रहण किए जाने हेतु शेष भूमि	3,314 हेक्टेयर (73%)

भूमि अधिग्रहण के कारण विलंबित कुछ प्रमुख परियोजनाओं का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	कुल अपेक्षित भूमि (हेक्टेयर में)	अधिगृहीत भूमि (हेक्टेयर में)	अधिग्रहण किए जाने हेतु शेष भूमि (हेक्टेयर में)	राज्य को भुगतान की गई राशि (करोड़ रुपए में)
1.	चांडिल-पुरुलिया-अनारा-बर्नपुर तीसरी लाइन	8.15	0	8.15	0
2.	नबद्वीपघाट-नबद्वीपधाम नई लाइन	106.71	0	106.71	50
3.	सैंथिया में बाईपास	22.28	0	22.28	0
4.	नैहाटी-राणाघाट तीसरी लाइन	13.33	0	13.33	1.3
5.	सिवोक-रंगपो नई लाइन	134.62	127.54	7.08	7.98

6.	कलियागंज-बुनियादपुर नई लाइन	167.804	0	167.804	0
7.	केनिंग-बागनखली नई लाइन	18.36	0	18.36	0
8.	आद्रा-सांका-रुकनी दोहरीकरण	5.14	0	5.14	0
9.	कालीपहाड़ी-बख्तरनगर पांचवीं लाइन	14.55	0	14.55	0
10.	अनारा में रुकनी से अनारा स्टेशन तक रेल फ्लाईओवर	34.90	0	34.90	0
11	गौरीनाथधाम छोर से पुरलिया तक रेल फ्लाईओवर	34.12	0	34.12	0
12.	चंदनपुर-शक्तिगढ़ चौथी लाइन	5	0	5	0

इसके अलावा, हुगली जिले में पड़ने वाली तारकेश्वर-बिष्णुपुर (83 कि.मी.) नई लाइन परियोजना का कार्य, गोघाट-कामारपूकर खंड में कानून और व्यवस्था की समस्याओं के कारण रुका हुआ है। भाबदिघी तालाब के समीप लगभग 900 मीटर लंबाई में स्थानीय ग्रामीण निवासियों द्वारा कार्य रोक दिया गया था। यह कार्य वर्ष 2016 से रुका हुआ है।

देशप्राण - नंदीग्राम (18.5 किलोमीटर) लाइन को 2009-10 में ₹121.44 करोड़ की लागत से स्वीकृत किया गया था। पूरी परियोजना पूर्वी मिदनापुर जिले में आती है। भूमि अधिग्रहण में समस्याओं के कारण परियोजना का कार्य आगे नहीं बढ़ाया जा सका और इसे स्थगित रखा गया। अप्रैल 2023 में इस कार्य को पुनः शुरू करने का निर्णय लिया गया। बहरहाल, देशप्राण से 5.0 किमी तक भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए सर्वेक्षण कानून और व्यवस्था की समस्याओं के कारण पूरा नहीं किया जा सका। चूंकि देशप्राण कनेक्टिंग स्टेशन है, इसलिए परियोजना को कमीशन करने के लिए इस भूमि का अधिग्रहण अपेक्षित है।

उपरोक्त परियोजना के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार के पदाधिकारियों के साथ कई बैठकें की गई हैं।

भारत सरकार परियोजनाओं को निष्पादित करने के लिए तैयार है, बहरहाल सफलता पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार के सहयोग पर निर्भर करती है।

कोलकाता मेट्रो :

कोलकाता में मेट्रो परियोजना 1972 में शुरू की गई। तब से कमीशन की गई मेट्रो का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	कमीशन की गई मेट्रो
1972 से 2014 (42 वर्ष)	28 कि.मी.
2014 से 2025 (11 वर्ष)	45 कि.मी.

वर्तमान में, कोलकाता और उसके आसपास कुल 52 कि.मी. के 4 मेट्रो कॉरिडोर का निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है, जिनमें से 20 कि.मी. भूमि अधिग्रहण और उपयोगिताओं संबंधी समस्याओं के कारण रुके हुए हैं, जो राज्य सरकार से संबंधित हैं। इन कॉरिडोर की वस्तुस्थिति नीचे दी गई है:

(i) जोका – एस्प्लानेड (14 कि.मी.): - जोका - माजरहट (7.74 कि.मी.) को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और माजरहट से एस्प्लेनेड (6.62 कि.मी.) तक का शेष कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। बहरहाल, कार्य की प्रगति निम्नलिखित समस्याओं के कारण प्रभावित है:

क्र.सं.	स्थान	समस्याएं
1.	खिद्वरपुर मेट्रो स्टेशन	1. कोलकाता सशस्त्र पुलिस की 837 वर्ग मीटर की स्थायी और 1702 वर्ग मीटर की अस्थायी भूमि को उपयोगिताओं की शिफ्टिंग और सड़क यातायात के डायवर्जन के लिए अपेक्षित थी, जिसके लिए 24.08.2020 को राज्य सरकार को प्रस्ताव भेजा गया था। 2. पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार के अधिकारियों के साथ कई बैठकें हुईं। 3. राज्य सरकार ने लगभग 5 वर्ष के बाद अंततः 09.07.2025 को अनुमोदन प्रदान किया।
2.	डॉ. बी.सी. राय मार्केट	1. एस्प्लेनेड मेट्रो स्टेशन के निर्माण के लिए, रक्षा भूमि पर बी.सी. राय मार्केट में 528 अवैध दुकानों को अस्थायी रूप से स्थानांतरित करना अपेक्षित था। मार्केट के अस्थायी स्थानांतरण के लिए अनापित प्रमाण-पत्र का प्रस्ताव फरवरी, 2022 में प्रस्तुत किया गया था। 2. अस्थायी स्थानांतरण के लिए भी दुकानों का निर्माण किया गया। 3. राज्य सरकार से स्थानांतरण हेतु सहयोग करने का अनुरोध किया गया है। लोक निर्माण विभाग के साथ नियमित समन्वय भी किया जा रहा है। साथ ही, 30.07.2025 को कोलकाता के माननीय महापौर के साथ बैठक की गई। 4. यह मामला 3.5 से अधिक वर्षों से लंबित है।

(ii) न्यू गरिया - दमदम एयरपोर्ट (32 कि.मी.): न्यू गरिया – बेलघाटा (9.8 कि.मी.) को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और बेलघाटा से दमदम एयरपोर्ट (22.2 कि.मी.) तक के शेष कार्य को शुरू कर दिया गया है। बहरहाल, कार्य की प्रगति निम्नलिखित समस्याओं के कारण प्रभावित है :

क्र.सं.	स्थान	समस्याएं
1.	चिंगरीघाटा क्रॉसिंग (बेलघाटा – गौर किशोर घोष स्टेशन के बीच)	1. चिंगरीघाटा क्रॉसिंग पर प्रत्येक साइड पर 3+3 रातों (प्रत्येक 8 घंटे) के लिए वायडक्ट सेगमेंट की लॉन्चिंग के कारण अस्थायी ट्रैफिक डायवर्जन अपेक्षित है। यह प्रस्ताव फरवरी, 2025 में पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार को प्रस्तुत किया गया था। 2. कोलकाता यातायात पुलिस की वांछानुसार परिवर्तित मार्ग पहले ही फरवरी, 2025 में निर्मित किया जा चुका है। 3. अनापत्ति प्रमाणपत्र के लिए राज्य सरकार और कोलकाता पुलिस अधिकारियों के साथ कई बैठकें की गई। 4. दस माह बीत जाने के बाद भी अनापत्ति प्रमाणपत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(iii) नोआपारा – बरासात (18 कि.मी.): नोआपारा-जय हिन्द एयरपोर्ट (6.77 कि.मी.) को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और जय हिन्द एयरपोर्ट से माइकल नगर तक का कार्य प्रगति पर है। बहरहाल, न्यू बैरकपुर से बरासात (7.5 कि.मी.) तक का कार्य भूमि अधिग्रहण और राज्य अधिकारियों द्वारा अतिक्रमण संबंधी मुद्दों के कारण रोक दिया गया है।

क्र.सं.	स्थान	समस्याएं
1.	न्यू बैरकपुर से बरासात	1. इस खंड में भूमि अधिग्रहण (23000 वर्ग मीटर) और अत्यधिक अतिक्रमणों (1277 झोपड़ियाँ, 764 दुकानें) को हटाना शामिल है। 2. पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार द्वारा अभी मामले का समाधान नहीं किया गया है।

(iv) बारानगर – बैरकपुर - दक्षिणेश्वर (14.5 कि.मी.): बारानगर – दक्षिणेश्वर (2 कि.मी.) का कार्य कमीशन कर दिया गया है और बारानगर से बैरकपुर (12.5 कि.मी.) तक का शेष कार्य राज्य सरकार प्राधिकरणों द्वारा मार्ग में उपयोगिताओं को स्थानांतरित करने में विलंब के कारण रुका हुआ है।

क्र.सं.	स्थान	समस्याएं
1.	बारानगर से बैरकपुर	1. बी.टी. रोड के समानांतर मूल संरेखण पर वर्ष 2011 में मेट्रो रेलवे, आरवीएनएल और कोलकाता नगर निगम के बीच समझौता ज्ञापन के अनुसार सहमति बनाई गई थी। 2. समझौता ज्ञापन के अनुसार, राज्य सरकार द्वारा वर्तमान पाइपलाइन को 64 इंच की नई पाइपलाइन से प्रतिस्थापित किया जाना था। 3. 64 इंच पाइपलाइन की शिफ्टिंग का कार्य वर्ष 2012 में पूरा हो गया था। अब, राज्य सरकार 90 इंच की नई पाइपलाइन के निर्माण पर जोर दे रही है जिसकी लागत लगभग 1400 करोड़ रुपए है। 4. इस मांग को परियोजना की लागत और समझौता ज्ञापन के प्रावधान के तहत शामिल नहीं किया गया है। 5. पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार से अभी अनापत्ति प्रमाणपत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

पश्चिम बंगाल:

हाल के वर्षों में बजट आबंटन में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजना और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	₹4,380 करोड़ प्रति वर्ष
2025-26	₹13,955 करोड़ (3 गुना से अधिक)

01.04.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 67,991 करोड़ रुपए की लागत वाली कुल 4,402 किलोमीटर लंबाई की 42 परियोजनाएं (12 नई लाइनें, 04 आमान परिवर्तन और 26 दोहरीकरण) स्वीकृत की गई हैं, जिनमें से 1,702 किलोमीटर लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च 2025 तक 23,410 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय उपगत किया जा चुका है। इसका सारांश निम्नानुसार है:-

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (किलोमीटर में)	मार्च 2025 तक कमीशन की गई लंबाई (किलोमीटर में)	मार्च 2025 तक कुल व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
नई लाइनें	12	1,032	337	11,368
आमान परिवर्तन	04	1,201	854	3,673
दोहरीकरण/मल्टीट्रैकिंग	26	2,169	511	8,370
कुल	42	4,402	1,702	23,410

पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली तथा हाल ही में पूरी की गई कुछ परियोजनाओं का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	परियोजना	लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)
1	रामपुरहाट-मंदार हिल नई लाइन और रामपुरहाट-मुरारई तीसरी लाइन (159 किलोमीटर)	1500
2	अजीमगंज-मुर्शिदाबाद नई लाइन (7 किलोमीटर)	164
3	बर्द्धमान-कटवा आमान परिवर्तन (52 किलोमीटर)	696
4	अहमदपुर-कटवा आमान परिवर्तन (52 किलोमीटर)	440
5	पाँकुड़ा-खड़गपुर दोहरीकरण (45 किलोमीटर)	408
6	लालगोला-जियागंज दोहरीकरण (23 किलोमीटर)	124
7	कृष्णनगर-बेथुयाडहरी दोहरीकरण (28 किलोमीटर)	152
8	नबद्वीपधाम-पाटुली दोहरीकरण (22 किलोमीटर)	170

क्र. सं.	परियोजना	लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)
9	बेथुयाडहरी-प्लासी दोहरीकरण (23 किलोमीटर)	132
10	अम्बिकाकालना-नबद्वीपधाम दोहरीकरण (23 किलोमीटर)	145
11	नलहाटी-सागरदिघि दोहरीकरण (26 किलोमीटर)	193
12	तमलुक जंक्शन- बासुलिया सुताहाटा दोहरीकरण (24 किलोमीटर)	245
13	प्लासी-जियागंज दोहरीकरण (54 किलोमीटर)	234
14	अजीमगंज-मणिग्राम दोहरीकरण (21 किलोमीटर)	150
15	न्यू कूचबिहार-गुमानीहाट दोहरीकरण (29 किलोमीटर)	330
16	न्यू कूचबिहार-सामुकतला रोड दोहरीकरण (29 किलोमीटर)	445
17	सैंथिया-तारापीठ तीसरी लाइन (22 किलोमीटर)	186
18	आमबाड़ी फालाकाटा - न्यू मैनागुड़ी दोहरीकरण (37 किलोमीटर)	843
19	बैण्डेल-बोइंची-तीसरी लाइन (31 किलोमीटर)	546
20	बोइंची-शक्तिगढ़ तीसरी लाइन (26 किलोमीटर)	424
21	बाजार सौ-अजीमगंज जंक्शन दोहरीकरण (42 किलोमीटर)	343
22	सागरदिघी-मालदा टाउन दोहरीकरण (25 किलोमीटर)	248
23	खड़गपुर-नारायणगढ़ तीसरी लाइन (24 किलोमीटर)	270
24	मनिग्राम-निमतिता दोहरीकरण (24 किलोमीटर)	713
25	पुरुलिया-कोटशिला दोहरीकरण (36 किलोमीटर)	393

पश्चिम बंगाल में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली कुछ परियोजनाएं, जिन्हें शुरू किया गया है, का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	परियोजना	लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)
1.	चाडिल-पुरुलिया-अनारा-दामोदर तीसरी लाइन (121 किलोमीटर)	1932
2.	तारकेश्वर-बिष्णुपुर नई लाइन (83 किलोमीटर)	1542
3.	सिवोक-रंगपो नई लाइन (44 किलोमीटर)	11973
4.	बालुरघाट-हिली नई लाइन (30 किलोमीटर)	1209
5.	कालियागंज-बुनियादपुर नई लाइन (33 किलोमीटर)	1147
6.	कटिहार-कुमेदपुर और कटिहार-मुकुरिया दोहरीकरण (65 किलोमीटर)	943
7.	खड़गपुर-आदित्यपुर तीसरी लाइन (132 किलोमीटर)	3250
8.	नारायणगढ़-भद्रक तीसरी लाइन (153 किलोमीटर)	2136
9.	कालीपहाड़ी-बख्तरनगर 5वीं लाइन (18 किलोमीटर)	350
10.	डानकुनि-बाल्टीकुरी तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (18 किलोमीटर)	429
11.	मुरारई-बड़हरवा तीसरी लाइन (49 किलोमीटर)	935
12.	राणाघाट-कृष्णानगर सिटी तीसरी लाइन (26 किलोमीटर)	446
13.	अलुआबाड़ी रोड-न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (57 किलोमीटर)	1630

पिछले तीन वर्षों (अर्थात् 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 और चालू वित्त वर्ष अर्थात् 2025-26) के दौरान, पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले कुल 97 अदद सर्वेक्षण कार्यों (10 नई लाइन, 87 दोहरीकरण) को स्वीकृत किया गया है, जिनकी कुल लंबाई 4004 कि.मी. है। किसी भी रेल परियोजना की स्वीकृति कई मानदंडों/कारकों पर निर्भर करती है, जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- अनुमानित यातायात पूर्वानुमान और प्रस्तावित मार्ग की लाभप्रदता
- परियोजना द्वारा प्रदान की गई अंतिम छोर तक संपर्कता
- अनुपलब्ध कड़ियों को जोड़ना और अतिरिक्त मार्ग उपलब्ध कराना
- संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों का संवर्धन
- राज्य सरकारों/केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/जनप्रतिनिधियों द्वारा उठाई गई मांगें
- रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक आवश्यकताएँ
- सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व
- निधियों की समग्र उपलब्धता

रेल परियोजना/परियोजनाओं का पूरा होना कई कारकों पर निर्भर करता है, जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- राज्य सरकार द्वारा भूमि अधिग्रहण
- वन संबंधी स्वीकृति
- अतिलंघनकारी जनोपयोगी सुविधाओं का स्थानांतरण
- विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियाँ
- क्षेत्र की भूवैज्ञानिक और स्थलाकृतिक परिस्थितियाँ
- परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति

- परियोजना स्थल विशेष के लिए वर्ष में कार्य करने के महीनों की संख्या आदि।
- ये सभी कारक परियोजना/परियोजनाओं के समापन समय और लागत को प्रभावित करते हैं।

STATION REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT FOR BULANDSHAHR DISTRICT

2988. DR. BHOLA SINGH:

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

- (a) the status of station redevelopment works under the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme across the country, zone wise;
- (b) the criteria used for prioritising stations for redevelopment and multimodal connectivity;
- (c) whether safety infrastructure such as automated signalling, CCTV based surveillance and crowd management systems is being upgraded in high footfall stations;
- (d) if so, the details of sanctioned works, sanctioned budget, utilisation so far and the proposed timelines for stations falling in Bulandshahr district of Uttar Pradesh; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure faster tendering, improved contractor performance and timely execution of redevelopment projects?

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

(a) to (e): Ministry of Railways has launched Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for redevelopment of stations with a long-term approach.

The scheme involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the stations. The master planning includes:

- Improvement of access to station and circulating areas
- Integration of station with both sides of city
- Improvement of station building
- Improvement of waiting halls, toilets, sitting arrangement, water booths
- Provision of wider foot over bridge/air concourse commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lift/escalators/ramp
- Improvement /Provision of platform surface and cover over platforms
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product'
- Parking areas, Multimodal integration
- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems
- Provision of executive lounges, nominated spaces for business meetings, landscaping, etc. keeping in view the necessity at each station

The scheme also envisages sustainable and environment friendly solutions, provision of ballastless tracks etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

So far, 1337 stations have been identified for development under this scheme, out of which 157 stations including Bulandsahar and Khurja Jn. stations of Bulandsahar district, are located in Uttar Pradesh. The names of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Uttar Pradesh are as following:

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
Uttar Pradesh	157	Achnera, Agra Cantt., Agra Fort, Aishbagh Jn, Akbarpur Jn, Aligarh, Amethi, Amroha, Anand Nagar Jn., Aonla, Ayodhya Dham Junction, Azamgarh, Babatpur, Bachhrawan, Badaun, Badshahnagar, Badshahpur, Baheri, Bahraich, Balamau Jn., Ballia, Balrampur, Banaras, Banda, Barabanki Jn, Bareilly, Bareilly City, Barhni, Basti, Belthara Road, Bhadohi, Bharatkund, Bhatni, Bhuteshwar, Bijnor, Bulandsahar, Chandauli Majhwar, Chandausi, Chilibila, Chitrakutdhamkarwi, Chopan, Chunar Jn., Daliganj, Darshannagar, Deoria Sadar, Dhampur, Dildarnagar, Etawah Jn., Farrukhabad, Fatehabad, Fatehpur, Fatehpur Sikri, Firozabad, Gajraula, Garhmuktesar, Gauriganj, Ghatampur, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur City, Gola Gokarnath, Gomtinagar, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Govardhan, Govindpuri, Gursahaiganj, Haidergarh, Hapur, Hardoi, Hathras City, Idgah Agra Jn, Izzatnagar, Janghai Jn, Jaunpur City, Jaunpur Jn, Kannauj, Kanpur Anwarganj, Kanpur Bridge Left Bank, Kanpur Central, Kaptanganj Jn, Kasganj Jn, Kashi, Khalilabad, Khorason road, Khurja Jn., Kosi Kalan, Kunda Harnamganj, Lakhimpur, Lalganj, Lalitpur Jn, Lambhua, Lohta, Lucknow (Charbagh) NR, Lucknow city, Lucknow Jn. (NER), Maa Belha Devi Pratapgarh Junction, Maghar, Maharaja Bijli Pasi, Mahoba Jn, Mailani Jn, Mainpuri Jn, Malhaur, Manak Nagar, Manikpur Jn, Mariahu, Mathura Jn, Mau Jn, Meerut City Jn, Mirzapur, Modinagar,

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
		Mohanlalganj, Moradabad Jn, Muzaffarnagar, Nagina, Najibabad Jn, Orai, Panki Dham, Phaphamau Jn, Phulpur, Pilibhit Jn, Pokhrayan, Prayag Jn, Prayagraj Jn, Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Jn, Rae Bareli Jn, Raja Ki Mandi, Ramghat Halt, Rampur Jn, Renukoot, Saharanpur Jn., Salempur, Seohara, Shahganj Jn, Shahjahanpur, Shamli, Shikohabad Jn., Shivpur, Siddharth nagar, Sitapur Jn., Sonbhadra, Sri Krishna Nagar, Sultanpur Jn, Suraimanpur, Swaminarayan Chappia, Takia, Tulsipur, Tundla Jn., Ujhani, Unchahar, Unnao Jn, Utraitia Jn, Varanasi Cantt., Varanasi City, Vindhyachal, Virangana Lakshmibai Jhansi, Vyasnagar, Zafarabad

Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Uttar Pradesh have been taken up at a good pace. Till now, works of 22 stations (Ayodhya Dham, Balrampur, Bareilly City, Bijnor, Fatehabad, Fatehpur, Gola Gokarnath, Gomtinagar, Govardhan, Govindpuri, Hathras City, Idgah Agra Jn, Izzatnagar, Mailani, Panki Dham, Pokhrayan, Ramghat Halt, Saharanpur Jn., Siddharth Nagar, Suraimanpur, Swaminarayan Chappia, Ujhani) in Uttar Pradesh have been completed under this scheme. The works at other stations have also been taken up at good pace and progress of some of above stations is as given below:

- **Bulandsahar station:** The works of extension, raising and platform surfacing of platform no. 1 have been completed. The works of station building, entrance porch, improvement of existing station building, platform shelters, circulating area, parking and Divyangjan toilets have been taken up.

- **Khurja Jn. station:** The structural work of station building, porch and improvement of existing station building have been completed. The finishing works of station building, porch, waiting hall, executive lounge, Passenger Reservation System counter and parking have taken up.
- **Tulsipur station:** The works of improvement of station building, entrance porch, circulating area, parking area, improvement to waiting room, toilet, platform shelter and signages have been completed. The finishing works have been taken up.
- **Modinagar station:** The work of improvement to station building elevation, improvement to waiting area and toilets, 12 m wide Foot Over Bridge, new platform shelters, have been completed and work of minor finishing items of building, platform surfacing, signage, improvement to circulating area and parking have been taken up.
- **Lucknow (Charbagh) station:** The structural works of the second entry station building, TTE Running Hostel, Store Depot have been completed and masonry work including other finishing works, concourse, Foot Over Bridge, second entry circulating area, main entry external development and platform no. 10/11 works have been taken up.
- **Prayagraj Junction station:** Structural work of second entry side, Rail Mail Service & arrival, parcel & arrival buildings and basement plaza at second entry, Electrical substation have been completed and finishing work of these structures have been taken up. Extension work of Foot Over Bridge no. 2 has

been completed. Work of roof plaza and relocated structures have been taken up.

- **Ghaziabad station:** Structural work of station building at main entry side and second entry side, foundation work of Foot Over Bridge, roof plaza, electrical substation at main entry side and second entry side, Magistrate building, Government Railway Police and Railway Protection Force buildings have been taken up.

Stations are selected for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme based on the proposals received from Zonal Railways, stations located in major cities and places of tourist and pilgrimage importance.

Further development/redevelopment/upgradation/modernisation of stations including provision of passenger amenities at stations on Indian Railways is a continuous and ongoing process and works in this regard are undertaken as per requirement, subject to inter-se priority and availability of funds. The priority for development/redevelopment/upgradation/modernisation of stations is accorded to higher category of station over lower category of station while sanctioning and executing the works.

Indian Railways has a well established mechanism to monitor implementation of projects including their reviews, inspection, check for quality of works and audits.

Indian Railways digital initiatives like Indian Railways Projects Sanctions and Management (IRPSM), Indian Railways E-Procurement System (IREPS)

and Indian Railways Works Contract Management System (IRWCMS) have enhanced sanctioning, tendering and monitoring capabilities.

Works are carried out adhering to the standards and specifications laid down in various codes and manuals. Inspections/audits/checks are carried out from time to time by various agencies/officials/multi-disciplinary teams as per laid down instructions and actions for correction including damages are taken immediately. This is a continuous and ongoing process.

Development/Upgradation/Modernisation of stations including under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme is generally funded under Plan Head-53 'Customer Amenities'. The details of allocation and expenditure under Plan Head-53 are maintained Zonal Railway-wise and not work-wise or station wise or state-wise. The fund allocation of ₹ 12,118 crore has been made for the financial year 2025-26 under Plan Head-53 and expenditure (up to October, 2025) of ₹ 7,253 crore has been incurred so far. Uttar Pradesh is covered under the jurisdiction of five railway zones, namely East Central Railway, North Central Railway, Northern Railway, North Eastern Railway and West Central Railway. For these zones, an allocation of ₹ 4,358 crore has been made for the financial year 2025-26, out of which an expenditure (up to October, 2025) of ₹ 2,288 crore has been incurred so far.

Development/Upgradation of railway stations is complex in nature involving safety of passengers & trains and requires various statutory clearances such as fire clearance, heritage, tree cutting, airport clearance etc. The progress also gets affected due to brownfield related challenges such as shifting of utilities

(involving water/sewage lines, optical fibre cables, gas pipe lines, power/signal cables, etc.), infringements, operation of trains without hindering passenger movement, speed restrictions due to works carried out in close proximity of tracks and high voltage power lines, etc. and these factors affect the completion time. Therefore, no time frame can be indicated at this stage.

The installation of CCTV works are planned at all railway stations except halt station.

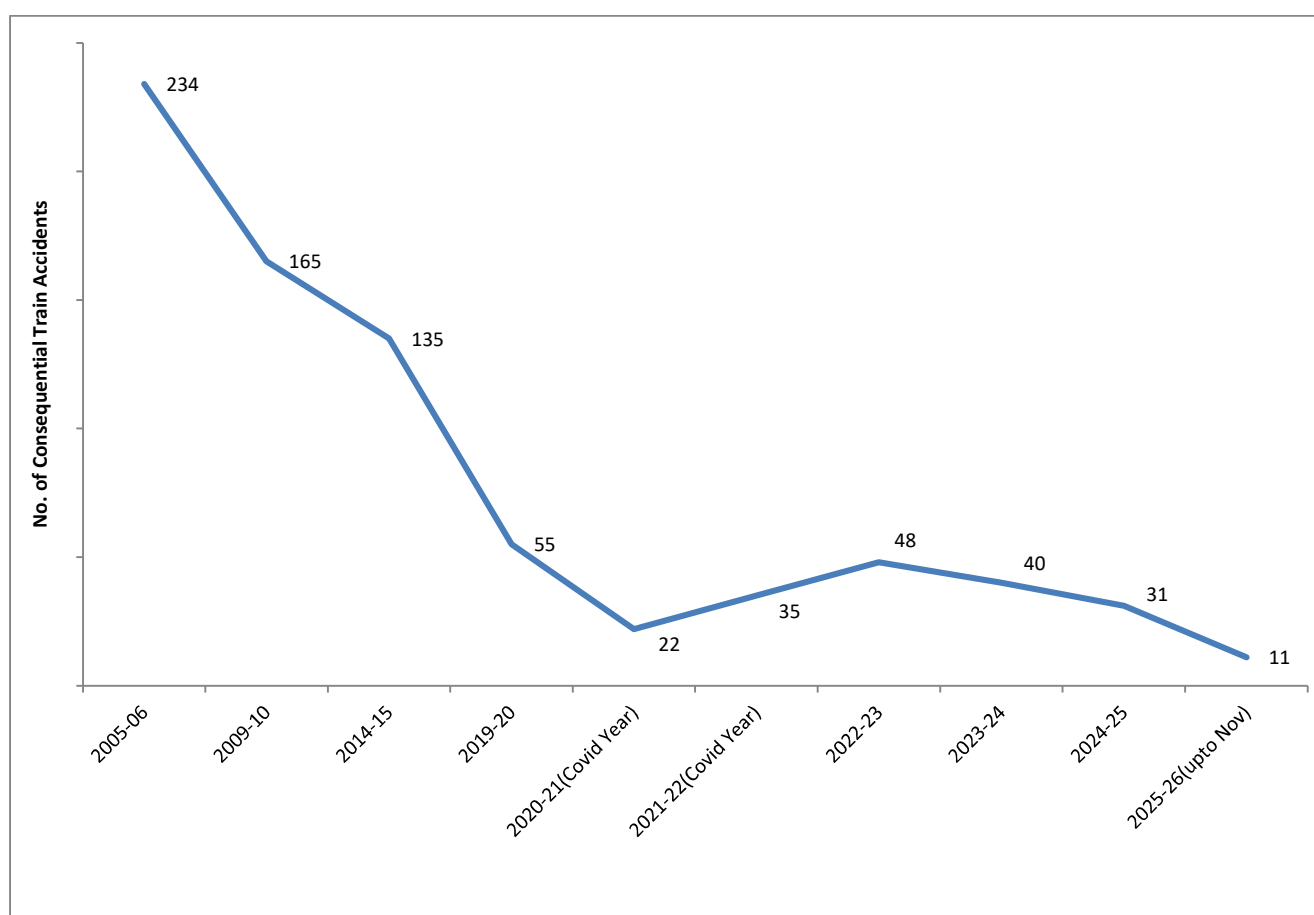
Ministry of Railways has planned to provide holding areas for crowd management at 76 stations. The passenger holding area for crowd management planning envisages a comfortable, well-organized space with basic amenities like seating, drinking water, toilets, ticketing facilities, information displays, security checks, etc. These amenities are planned to be organised to manage large passenger footfall efficiently during peak hours.

The passenger holding area established at New Delhi Railway Station has significantly helped to ease congestion and enhance passenger convenience, particularly during peak travel periods. The holding area is equipped with a wide range of commuter-friendly facilities, including an increased number of ticket counters, Automatic Ticket Vending Machine(ATVMs), public announcement system, electronic train information display boards, CCTV surveillance, luggage scanners, Door Frame Metal Detector (DFMDs), uninterrupted power supply, improved night-time lighting, High Volume Low Speed (HVLS) fans, fire-fighting system, lightning protection system, RO drinking water, and separate toilets for men, women and Divyangjans, along with seating arrangements.

The provision of holding areas at other stations is at various stages of planning/execution. Planning is an iterative process requiring optimization and the time frame and other details for such optimization cannot be indicated at this stage.

Safety:

Safety is accorded the highest priority on Indian Railways. As a consequence of various safety measures taken over the years, there has been a steep decline in the number of accidents. Consequential Train Accidents have reduced from 135 in 2014-15 to 31 in 2024-25 as shown in the graph below:



It may be noted that the Consequential Train Accidents during the period 2004-14 was 1711 (average 171 per annum), which has declined to 31 in 2024-25 and further to 11 in 2025-26 (upto November, 2025).

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 2024-25, 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/Budget on Safety related activities (Rs. in Cr.)				
2013-14 (Act.)	2022-23 (Act.)	2023-24 (Act.)	2024-25	2025-26
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 in place of old mechanical signalling have been provided at 6,657 stations up to 30.11.2025 to reduce accidents due to human failure.

3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 10,100 Level Crossing Gates up to 30.11.2025 for enhancing safety at LC Gates.

4. Complete Track Circuiting of stations to enhance safety for verification of track occupancy by electrical means has been provided at 6,663 stations up to 30.11.2025.

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. Initially, Kavach Version 3.2 was deployed on 1465 RKm of South Central Railway and 80 RKm of North Central Railway. Kavach specification Version 4.0 was approved by RDSO on 16.07.2024.

After extensive and elaborate trials, Kavach Version 4.0 has been successfully commissioned on Palwal–Mathura–Kota–Nagda section (633 RKm) on Delhi–Mumbai route and on Howrah–Bardhaman section (105 RKm) on Delhi–Howrah route. Kavach implementation has been taken up in balance sections of Delhi–Mumbai and Delhi–Howrah route.

Further, Kavach implementation has been taken up on 15,512 RKm covering all GQ, GD, HDN and identified sections of Indian Railways.

6. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Signalling, e.g. mandatory correspondence check, alteration work protocol, preparation of completion drawing, etc. have been issued.

7. System of disconnection and reconnection for S&T equipment as per protocol has been re-emphasized.

8. All locomotives are equipped with Vigilance Control Devices (VCD) to improve alertness of Loco Pilots.

9. Retro-reflective sigma boards are provided on the mast which is located two OHE masts prior to the signals in electrified territories to alert the crew about the signal ahead when visibility is low due to foggy weather.

10. A GPS based Fog Safety Device (FSD) is provided to loco pilots in fog affected areas which enables loco pilots to know the distance of the approaching landmarks like signals, level crossing gates, etc.
11. Modern track structure consisting of 60kg, 90 Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS) rails, Prestressed Concrete Sleeper (PSC) Normal/Wide base sleepers with elastic fastening, fan shaped layout turnout on PSC sleepers, Steel Channel/H-beam Sleepers on girder bridges is used while carrying out primary track renewals.
12. Mechanisation of track laying activity through use of track machines like PQRS, TRT, T-28 etc. to reduce human errors.
13. Maximizing supply of 130m/260m long rail panels for increasing progress of rail renewal and avoiding welding of joints, thereby improving safety.
14. Ultrasonic Flaw Detection (USFD) testing of rails to detect flaws and timely removal of defective rails.
15. Laying of longer rails, minimizing the use of Alumino Thermic Welding and adoption of better welding technology for rails i.e., Flash Butt Welding.
16. Monitoring of track geometry by OMS (Oscillation Monitoring System) and TRC (Track Recording Cars).
17. Patrolling of railway tracks to look out for weld/rail fractures.
18. The use of Thick Web Switches and Weldable CMS Crossing in turnout renewal works.
19. Inspections at regular intervals are carried out to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices.

20. Web based online monitoring system of track assets viz. Track database and decision support system has been adopted to decide rationalized maintenance requirement and optimize inputs.

21. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Track, e.g. integrated block, corridor block, worksite safety, monsoon precautions, etc. have been issued.

22. Preventive maintenance of railway assets (Coaches & Wagons) is undertaken to ensure safe train operations.

23. Replacement of conventional ICF design coaches with LHB design coaches is being done.

24. All unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG) route have been eliminated by January 2019.

25. Safety of Railway Bridges is ensured through regular inspection of Bridges. The requirement of repair/rehabilitation of Bridges is taken up based upon the conditions assessed during these inspections.

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

27. Production Units are providing Fire detection and suppression system in newly manufactured Power Cars and Pantry Cars, Fire and Smoke detection

system in newly manufactured coaches. Progressive fitment of the same in existing coaches is also underway by Zonal Railways in a phased manner.

28. Regular counselling and training of staff is undertaken.

29. Concept of Rolling Block introduced in Indian Railways (Open Lines)

General Rules vide Gazette notification dated 30.11.2023, wherein work of integrated maintenance/ repair/replacement of assets is planned up to 52 weeks in advance on rolling basis and executed as per plan.

The details of the Safety related works related to better maintenance practices, Technological improvements, better infrastructure and rolling stock etc. undertaken by Railways are tabulated below:

S.N.	Item	2004-05 to 2013-14	2014-15 to 2024-25	2014-25 Vs. 2004-14
Technological Improvements				
1.	Use of high-quality rails (60 Kg) (Km)	57,450 Km	1.43 Lakh Km	More than 2 times
2.	Longer Rail Panels (260m) (Km)	9,917 Km	77,522 Km	Nearly 8 times
3.	Electronic Interlocking (Stations)	837 Stations	3,691 Stations	More than 4 times
4.	Fog Pass Safety Devices (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14: 90 Nos.	As on 31.03.25: 25,939 Nos.	288 times
5.	Thick Web Switches (Nos.)	Nil	28,301 Nos.	
Better Maintenance Practices				
1.	Primary Rail Renewal (Track Km)	32,260 Km	49,941 Km	1.5 times
2.	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Welds (Nos.)	79.43 Lakh	2 Crore	More than 2 times
3.	Weld failures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 3699 Nos.	In 2024-25: 370 Nos.	90 % reduction
4.	Rail fractures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 2548 Nos.	In 2024-25: 289 Nos.	More than 88% reduction
Better Infrastructure and Rolling Stock				

S.N.	Item	2004-05 to 2013-14	2014-15 to 2024-25	2014-25 Vs. 2004-14
Technological Improvements				
1.	New Track KM added (Track Km)	14,985 Km	34,428 Km	More than 2 times
2.	Flyovers (RoBs)/Underpasses (RUBs) (Nos.)	4,148 Nos.	13,808 Nos.	More than 3 times
3.	Unmanned Level crossings (Nos.) on BG	As on 31.03.14: 8,948	As on 31.03.24: Nil (All eliminated by 31.01.19)	Removed
4.	Manufacture of LHB Coaches (Nos.)	2,337 Nos.	42,677	More than 18 times

Implementation of Kavach:

1. Kavach is an indigenously developed Automatic Train Protection (ATP) system. Kavach is a highly technology intensive system, which requires safety certification of highest order (SIL-4).
2. Kavach aids the Loco Pilot in running of trains within specified speed limits by automatic application of brakes in case Loco Pilot fails to do so and also helps the trains to run safely during inclement weather.
3. The first field trials on the passenger trains were started in February, 2016. Based on the experience gained and Independent Safety Assessment of the system by Independent Safety Assessor (ISA), three firms were approved in 2018-19, for supply of Kavach Version 3.2.
4. Kavach was adopted as National ATP system in July, 2020.
5. Implementation of Kavach System involves following Key Activities:
 - I. Installation of Station Kavach at each and every station, block section.
 - II. Installation of RFID Tags throughout the track length.

III. Installation of telecom Towers throughout the section.

IV. Laying of Optical Fibre Cable along the track.

V. Provision of Loco Kavach on each and every Locomotive running on Indian Railways.

6. Based on deployment of Kavach Version 3.2 on 1465 Rkm on South Central Railway and experience gained, further improvements were made. Finally, Kavach specification Version 4.0 was approved by RDSO on 16.07.2024.

7. Kavach version 4.0 covers all the major features required for the diverse railway network. This is a significant milestone in safety for Indian Railways. Within a short period, IR has developed, tested and started deploying Automatic Train Protection System.

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

9. After extensive and elaborate trials, Kavach Version 4.0 has been successfully commissioned on 738 Route km on Palwal–Mathura–Nagda section (633 Rkm) on Delhi–Mumbai route and Howrah–Bardhaman section (105 Rkm) Delhi–Howrah route. Kavach implementation has been taken up in balance sections of Delhi–Mumbai and Delhi–Howrah corridors.

10. Progress of key items of Kavach on High density routes including Delhi–Mumbai & Delhi–Howrah corridors are as under:

SN	Item	Progress
i	Laying of Optical Fibre Cable	7129 Km
ii	Installation of Telecom Towers	860 nos
iii	Station Data Centre	767 stations
iv	Installation of Track side equipment	5672 RKm
v	Provision of Kavach on Locos	4,154

11. Further, track side Kavach implementation work has been taken up on 15,512 RKm covering all GQ, GD, HDN and identified sections of Indian Railways.

12. Bids have been invited for equipping another 9,069 locomotives with Kavach version 4.0. Kavach is being provided progressively in a phased manner in locomotives.

13. Specialized training programmes on Kavach are being conducted at centralized training institutes of Indian Railways to impart training to all concerned officials. By now more than 40,000 technicians, operators and engineers have been trained on Kavach technology. This includes 33,000 Loco Pilots and Assistant Loco Pilots. Courses have been designed in collaboration with IRISSET.

14. The fund utilized on Kavach works so far up to October, 2025 is Rs. 2,354.36 crores. The allocation of funds during the year 2025-26 is Rs. 1,673.19 crores. Requisite funds are made available as per the progress of works.

TRAINS HALT AT RECHNI ROAD AND MANDAMARRI RAILWAY STATION**2989. SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that Rechni Road and Mandamarri Railway Station in Mancherial district, Telangana lack halts for important passenger services including Train Nos. 17003/17004 (Ramagiri Express) and 17033/17034 (Singareni Express) causing hardship to daily commuters, workers and students in the region in view of growing population, coal industry workforce and limited train connectivity and if so, the details and the steps taken therefor;
- (b) whether any proposals have been received for providing stoppages for the above trains at Rechni Road and Mandamarri station and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any feasibility study with respect to passenger load, operational feasibility and revenue implications has been conducted and if so, the details of outcome thereof;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to approve stoppages for the said trains and if so, the details and timeline for implementation thereof;
- (e) whether the Government is aware that the existing Foot Over Bridge at Rechni Road station is insufficient to handle growing passenger volume, posing safety risks especially to elderly persons, women and children and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether any proposal for extension/construction of an additional Foot Over Bridge has been examined or approved and if so, the details thereof including estimated cost and timeline for execution?

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

(a) to (f): At present, Rechni Road is served by 08 trains, listed below, which are providing connectivity *inter alia* to Secunderabad, Balharshah, Sirpur Kaghaznagar, Bidar, Karimnagar.

SL	Train No. & Train Name
1	17035 Kazipet-Balharshah Express
2	17234 Sirpur Kaghaznagar-Secunderabad Bhagyanagar Express
3	17036 Balharshah-Kazipet Express
4	67772 Karimnagar-Sirpur Town MEMU
5	17011 Hyderabad-Sirpur Kaghaznagar Express
6	67771 Sirpur Town-Karimnagar MEMU
7	17012 Sirpur Kaghaznagar-Bidar Express
8	17233 Sirpur Kaghaznagar-Secunderabad Bhagyanagar Express

Similarly, Mandamarri is served by 05 trains, listed below, which are providing connectivity *inter alia* to Secunderabad, Balharshah, Sirpur Kaghaznagar, Karimnagar.

SL	Train No. & Train Name
1	17036 Balharshah-Kazipet Express
2	67772 Karimnagar-Sirpur Town MEMU
3	17011 Hyderabad-Sirpur Kaghaznagar Express
4	67771 Sirpur Town-Karimnagar MEMU
5	17012 Sirpur Kaghaznagar-Bidar Express

Besides, provision of stoppage of train services on Indian Railways is an on-going process, depending on the traffic justification, operational feasibility including availability of extra time on the section & availability of matching infrastructure such as Platform length etc.

Proposals/ requests/ suggestions/ representations, both formal and informal *inter alia* for introduction/restoration of trains are received from Members of Parliament, elected representatives, organizations/rail users etc. at various levels including Railway Board, Zonal Railways, Divisional Office etc. As receipt of such proposals/ requests/ 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, which is an on-going process.

Rechni Road is a non Surban Grade (NSG)-06 category station. At present, 01 FOB is available at this station as per norms of Minimum Essential Amenities (MEA). This is adequate to cater to the present level of traffic. However, upgradation of passenger amenities including provision of additional FOB, is a continuous and on-going process depending upon volume of traffic, *inter se* priority of works subject to availability of funds.

NEW RAILWAY LINE BETWEEN NASHIK ROAD-SHIRDI VIA SINNAR

2990. SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE:

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

(a) the details of current status of the work of Reconnaissance Engineering cum Traffic Survey for new line between NK (Nashik)-Shirdi via Sinnar (72 km) and the timelines fixed for completion/getting final report;

(b) the details of current status of work of Final Location Survey for New BG Line from Nashik-Shirdi via Sinnar (82.81 kms) and timelines fixed for completion/getting final report;

(c) the details of timeline for sanctioning of funds and start of actual work on the said project; and

(d) the current status of the works of provision of two stabling lines in Down direction at NK station, provision of enroute coach watering of nominated trains at NK and provision of 12 m wide new Foot Over Bridge at NK?

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

(a) to (d): Feasibility study for Nashik Road - Sinnar - Shirdi new line (83 km) was completed. To assess latest traffic projections and cost, Final Location Survey (FLS) for Nashik - Sinnar - Sainagar Shirdi new line (96 km) has also been completed recently and Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been prepared. After preparation of 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.

The work for provision of 2 stabling lines in down direction at Nashik Road has been sanctioned. Track laying work of stabling line No.1 is completed and work for stabling line No.2 has been taken up.

Nashik Road railway station falling in Maharashtra has been identified for redevelopment under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme.

At Nashik Road Railway station, work for provision of new 12m wide foot over bridge, provision of enroute coach watering on requirement basis, the work for provision of Mela Tower Control Center, Circulating Area Development, Boundary Wall, platform Surfacing, the work of improvement of 16 toilet blocks, provision of divyangjan toilets, signages, provision of furniture, construction of 6m wide foot over bridge, construction of east side new building, development of circulating area and parking has been sanctioned and work awarded.

Further, the work for provision of RCC overhead tank, underground tank, new pump room, pipeline work to improve watering facility at station, upgradation of Nashik Road Railway Station, dismantling of existing old foot over bridge, work for provision of passenger information system and work for provision of platform shelter at platform no. 2, 3 & 4 have been sanctioned.

The Amrit Bharat Station scheme envisages development of stations on a continuous basis with a long-term approach. The scheme involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the stations. The master planning, keeping in view the necessity at each station, includes:

- Improvement of access to station and circulating areas
- Integration of station with both sides of city

- Improvement of station building
- Improvement of waiting halls, toilets, sitting arrangement, water booths
- Provision of wider foot over bridge/air concourse commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lift/escalators/ramp
- Improvement/Provision of platform surface and cover over platforms
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product'
- Parking areas, Multimodal integration
- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems
- Provision of executive lounges, nominated spaces for business meetings, landscaping, etc.

The scheme also envisages sustainable and environment friendly solutions, provision of ballast less tracks etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे निम्नलिखित माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा कई विषयों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं – श्री नीरज मौर्य, एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर, श्री बैन्नी बेहनन, श्री गुरजीत सिंह औजला, श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह, श्री डी. एम. कथीर आनंद, श्री बी. मणिकम टैगोर, श्री विजयकुमार उर्फ विजय वसंत, श्री मनीश तिवारी और श्री कोडिकुन्नील सुरेश। मैंने आज किसी भी स्थगन प्रस्ताव की किसी भी सूचना के लिए अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की है।

... (व्यवधान)

12.02 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब पत्र सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे।

डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह जी।

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री; कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री; तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) (एक) जैव प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान एवं नवाचार परिषद (बीआरआईसी), भुवनेश्वर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (दो) जैव प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान एवं नवाचार परिषद (बीआरआईसी), भुवनेश्वर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।

- (तीन) जैव प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान एवं नवाचार परिषद (बीआरआईसी), भुवनेश्वर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5755/18/25]

- (2) (एक) प्लाज्मा अनुसंधान संस्थान, गांधीनगर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (दो) प्लाज्मा अनुसंधान संस्थान, गांधीनगर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5756/18/25]

- (3) (एक) राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान, भुवनेश्वर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (दो) राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान, भुवनेश्वर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5757/18/25]

- (4) (एक) भौतिकी संस्थान, भुवनेश्वर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) भौतिकी संस्थान, भुवनेश्वर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5758/18/25]

- (5) (एक) मुंबई विश्वविद्यालय-परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग, मौलिक विज्ञान प्रकर्ष केंद्र, मुंबई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

संस्करण)।

- (दो) मुंबई विश्वविद्यालय-परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग, मौलिक विज्ञान प्रकर्ष केंद्र, मुंबई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5759/18/25]

- (6) (एक) राष्ट्रीय वायुमंडलीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, गडांकी के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) राष्ट्रीय वायुमंडलीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, गडांकी के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5760/18/25]

- (7) (एक) राष्ट्रीय सुशासन केंद्र, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (दो) राष्ट्रीय सुशासन केंद्र, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।
- (तीन) राष्ट्रीय सुशासन केंद्र, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5761/18/25]

- (8) (एक) भारतीय उष्णदेशीय मौसम विज्ञान संस्थान, पुणे के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) भारतीय उष्णदेशीय मौसम विज्ञान संस्थान, पुणे के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5762/18/25]

- (9) (एक) राष्ट्रीय समुद्र प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, चेन्नई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) राष्ट्रीय समुद्र प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, चेन्नई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5763/18/25]

- (10) (एक) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय महासागर सूचना सेवा केंद्र, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय महासागर सूचना सेवा केंद्र, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5764/18/25]

- (11) (एक) गृह कल्याण केंद्र, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) गृह कल्याण केंद्र, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5765/18/25]

(12) (एक) टाटा इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ फंडामेंटल रिसर्च, मुंबई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) टाटा इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ फंडामेंटल रिसर्च, मुंबई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5766/18/25]

(13) (एक) केंद्रीय भंडार, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) केंद्रीय भंडार, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5767/18/25]

(14) (एक) केंद्रीय सिविल सेवा सांस्कृतिक और खेल बोर्ड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) केंद्रीय सिविल सेवा सांस्कृतिक और खेल बोर्ड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5768/18/25]

(15) (एक) टाटा मेमोरियल सेंटर, मुंबई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) टाटा मेमोरियल सेंटर, मुंबई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5769/18/25]

- (16) (एक) गणितीय विज्ञान संस्थान, चेन्नई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) गणितीय विज्ञान संस्थान, चेन्नई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5770/18/25]

- (17) (एक) अनुसंधान राष्ट्रीय शोध प्रतिष्ठान, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) अनुसंधान राष्ट्रीय शोध प्रतिष्ठान, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5771/18/25]

**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): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing Action Taken by the Government on the assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during various sessions of Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Lok Sabha:-

FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA

1. Statement no. 43	Second Session, 2009
2. Statement no. 34	Twelfth Session, 2012

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5772/18/25]

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

3. Statement No. 29	Eighth Session, 2016
4. Statement No. 22	Thirteenth Session, 2017-18
5. Statement No. 22	Sixteenth Session, 2018-19

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5773/18/25]

SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA

6. Statement No. 21	Second Session, 2019
7. Statement No. 21	Third Session, 2020
8. Statement No. 23	Fifth Session, 2021
9. Statement No. 22	Sixth Session, 2021
10. Statement No. 16	Eighth Session, 2022
11. Statement No. 14	Ninth Session, 2022
12. Statement No. 11	Tenth Session, 2022
13. Statement No. 12	Eleventh Session, 2023
14. Statement No. 10	Twelfth Session, 2023
15. Statement No. 10	Fourteenth Session, 2023
16. Statement No. 8	Fifteenth Session, 2024

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5774/18/25]

EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA

17. Statement No. 7	Second Session, 2024
18. Statement No. 6	Third Session, 2024
19. Statement No. 4	Fourth Session, 2025

20. Statement No. 1

Fifth Session, 2025

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5775/18/25]

**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): Sir, on behalf of Shri Jitin Prasada, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Semi-Conductor Laboratory, S.A.S. Nagar, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Semi-Conductor Laboratory, S.A.S. Nagar, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5776/18/25]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Pune, for the year 2024-2025, 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 (C-DAC), Pune, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5777/18/25]

- (3) (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 2024-2025, 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 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5778/18/25]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5779/18/25]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Unique Identification Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025, 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 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5780/18/25]

- (6) A copy of the Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) Third Amendment Regulations, 2025 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification

No. F.No. HQ-16021/2/2021-EU-II-HQ(E-6538) in Gazette of India dated 25th November, 2025 under Section 55 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5781/18/25]

**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) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the India Post Payments Bank, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the India Post Payments Bank, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5782/18/25]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025, 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 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5783/18/25]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under

sub-section 1(b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013: -

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the ITI Limited, Bengaluru, for the year 2024-2025.
- (ii) Annual Report of the ITI Limited, Bengaluru, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5784/18/25]

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) केंद्रीय उपभोक्ता संरक्षण प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5785/18/25]

- (2) (एक) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सहकारी संघ लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।
- (दो) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सहकारी संघ लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5786/18/25]

- (3) विधिक मापविज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 की धारा 52 की उप-धारा (4) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

- (एक) विधिक मापविज्ञान (पैकेज में रखी वस्तुएं) संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 24 अक्टूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या

सा.का.नि.778(अ)में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

- (दो) विधिक मापविज्ञान (सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित परीक्षण केन्द्र) संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 24 अक्तूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.779(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (तीन) विधिक मापविज्ञान (सामान्य) छठा संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 28 नवंबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.875(अ)में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (चार) विधिक मापविज्ञान (पैकेज में रखी वस्तुएं) दूसरा (संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 2 दिसंबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.881(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5787/18/25]

**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):** Sir, on behalf of Dr. L. Murugan, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section 1(b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-
- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Film Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Film Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5788/18/25]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Prasar Bharati, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5789/18/25]

- (4) A copy each of the following notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 34 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990:-
 - (i) The Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Director General (Akashvani) and Director General (Doordarshan) Recruitment (Amendment) Regulations, 2025 published in Notification No. F.No. N-10/001(6)/2015-PBRB in Gazette of India dated 3rd November, 2025.
 - (ii) The Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) procedure for promotion of Government employees on deemed deputation to the Prasar Bharati and the officers and employees of the Prasar Bharati Regulations, 2025 published in Notification No. F.No. M-1/001(05)/2024-PBRB in Gazette of India dated 6th November, 2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5790/18/25]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the

Film and Television Institute of India, Pune, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5791/18/25]

कोयला मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश चंद्र दुबे): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) (एक) राष्ट्रीय शिला यांत्रिकी संस्थान, कोलार गोल्ड फील्ड्स के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (दो) राष्ट्रीय शिला यांत्रिकी संस्थान, कोलार गोल्ड फील्ड्स के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5792/18/25]

- (2) (एक) जवाहरलाल नेहरू एल्युमिनियम अनुसंधान विकास एवं अभिकल्प केन्द्र (जेएनएआरडीडीसी), नागपुर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) जवाहरलाल नेहरू एल्युमिनियम अनुसंधान विकास एवं अभिकल्प केन्द्र (जेएनएआरडीडीसी), नागपुर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5793/18/25]

- (3) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उपधारा 1(ख) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

- (एक) हिंदुस्तान कॉपर लिमिटेड, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।
- (दो) हिंदुस्तान कॉपर लिमिटेड, कोलकाता का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5794/18/25]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI RAVNEET SINGH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R.706(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 24th September, 2025 notifying extension of Aadhaar Authentication Coverage in RRB recruitment process issued under Section 4 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5795/18/25]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section 1(b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-
- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Container Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Container Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5796/18/25]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5797/18/25]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2024-2025.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5798/18/25]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rail Land Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rail Land Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5799/18/25]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Railway Welfare Organisation, New Delhi, for the year

2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Railway Welfare Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5800/18/25]

कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हर्ष मल्होत्रा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के कार्यकरण और प्रशासन संबंधी वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (2) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के कार्यकरण और प्रशासन की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5801/18/25]

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निमुबेन जयंतीभाई बांभणिया): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ:-

- (1) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उपधारा 1(ख) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-
 - (एक) हिंदुस्तान वेजिटेबल ऑयल्स कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2021-2022 से 2024-2025 तक के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।
 - (दो) हिंदुस्तान वेजिटेबल ऑयल्स कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2021-2022 से 2024-2025 तक के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

- (2) उपर्युक्त (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5802/18/25]

12.04 hrs

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha:-

“In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2025 which was passed the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th December, 2025 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.”

12.05 hrs

**COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES**

(i) 6th Report

डॉ. फगन सिंह कुलस्ते (मंडला): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं 'इलाहाबाद केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय में आरक्षण नीति के कार्यान्वयन के विशिष्ट संदर्भ में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक

विकास में केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों, इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजों, आईआईएम, आईआईटी, चिकित्सा संस्थानों सहित स्वायत्तशासी निकायों/शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं की भूमिका' विषय के बारे में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति (2025-2026) का छठा प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

(ii) Study Visit Reports

डॉ. फगन सिंह कुलस्ते (मंडला): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति (2025-2026) के निम्नलिखित अध्ययन दौरा प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (1) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति का 28 अगस्त, 2025 का भुवनेश्वर का अध्ययन दौरा प्रतिवेदन।
- (2) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति का 3 नवम्बर, 2025 से 7 नवम्बर, 2025 तक पचमढ़ी, भोपाल और पणजी का अध्ययन दौरा प्रतिवेदन।

12.05½ hrs

COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

Statements

श्री गणेश सिंह (सतना): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति के निम्नलिखित अंतिम की-गई-कार्रवाई विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ-

- (1) सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय, सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग से संबंधित 'अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण के लिए विभिन्न उपायों/योजनाओं का

कार्यान्वयन' विषय के बारे में समिति के छठे प्रतिवेदन (अठारहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी आठवे प्रतिवेदन (अठारहवीं लोक सभा) के अध्याय एक में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा अंतिम की-गई-कार्रवाई को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

- (2) कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'भारत सरकार और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के अधीन पदों और सेवाओं में अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए आरक्षण नीति का निरूपण और कार्यान्वयन तथा कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग (डीओपीटी) के अंतर्गत विभिन्न विभागों/संगठनों/संस्थाओं में रोजगार में अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित करने और उनके कल्याण के लिए किए गए उपाय' विषय के बारे में समिति के 7वें प्रतिवेदन (अठारहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई संबंधी नौवें प्रतिवेदन (अठारहवीं लोक सभा) के अध्याय एक में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा अन्तिम की-गई-कार्रवाई को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

12.06 hrs

COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

3rd Report

SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI (RAJAHMUNDY): Sir, I rise to present the Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Empowerment of Women (2025-26) on the subject 'Safety and Protection of Women in Unorganised Sector' pertaining to the Ministry of Labour and Employment and the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

12.06½ hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

(i) 6th Report

SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE (RAIGAD): Sir, I rise to present the Sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the 2nd Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2024-25) on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

(ii) Statements

SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE (RAIGAD): Sir, I rise to lay the following Statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas:-

- (1) Action Taken Statement on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies to the Observations/Recommendations contained Chapter V of the 3rd Report (18th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2024-25) pertaining to Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 1st Report (18th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.
- (2) Action Taken Statement on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of the 4th Report (18th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum

and Natural Gas (2024-25) pertaining to Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 24th Report (17th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the subject 'Litigations Involving Oil PSUs'.

- (3) Action Taken Statement on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of the 5th Report (18th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2024-25) pertaining to Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 23rd Report (17th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the subject 'Review of Policy on Import of Crude Oil'.

12.07 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

8th Report

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY (ONGOLE): Sir, I rise to present the Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs (2024-25) on the subject, 'Regional Rapid Transit System and Role of NCRTC' pertaining to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

12.07½ hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL, MINES AND STEEL

16th and 17th Reports

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (HAMIRPUR): Sir, I rise to present the

following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel (2025-26):-

- (1) Sixteenth Report on the subject 'Self Reliance in Minerals and Metals' pertaining to the Ministry of Mines.
- (2) Seventeenth Report on Action Taken on the Seventh Report of the Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel on 'Implementation and Utilization of District Mineral Foundation (DMF) Fund, Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) - A Review' pertaining to the Ministry of Mines.

12.08 hrs

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY CODE
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2025

(i) Report

SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB (TRIPURA WEST): Sir, I rise to present the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Select Committee on Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2025.

(ii) Record of Evidence

SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB (TRIPURA WEST): Sir, I rise to lay on the Table, the record of evidence given before the Select Committee on Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2025.

12.09 hrs**STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS**

(i)(a) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 17th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance (2024-25) on the 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' pertaining to Ministry of Planning*

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): Sir,

I rise to lay a statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 17th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance (2024-25) on the 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' pertaining to Ministry of Planning

(b) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 22nd Report of the Standing Committee on Finance (2024-25) on the 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' pertaining to Ministry of Planning*

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): Sir,

I rise to lay a statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 22nd Report of the Standing Committee on Finance (2024-25) on the 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' pertaining to Ministry of Planning

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 5748/18/25 and 5749/18/25 respectively.

12.10 hrs

(ii)(a) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 11th Report of the Standing Committee on Communications and Information Technology (2024-25) on the 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' pertaining to Ministry of Information and Broadcasting*

**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. Speaker Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Dr. L. Murugan, I rise to lay a statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 11th Report of the Standing Committee on Communications and Information Technology (2024-25) on the 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' pertaining to Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

(b) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 56th Report of the Standing Committee on Communications and Information Technology (2023-24) on the 'Regulation of Cable Television in India' pertaining to Ministry of Information and Broadcasting*

**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. Speaker Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Dr. L. Murugan, I rise to lay a statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 56th Report of the Standing Committee on Communications and Information

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 5750/18/25 and 5751/18/25 respectively.

Technology (2023-24) on the 'Regulation of Cable Television in India' pertaining to Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

12.11 hrs

(iii)(a) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 2nd Report of the Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel (2024-25) on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' pertaining to Ministry of Mines*

कोयला मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश चंद्र दुबे): आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं खान मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'अनुदानों की मांगें (2024-25)' के बारे में कोयला, खान और इस्पात संबंधी स्थायी समिति (2024-25) के दूसरे प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ ।

(b) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 5th Report of the Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel (2024-25) on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' pertaining to Ministry of Mines*

कोयला मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश चंद्र दुबे): आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं खान मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'अनुदानों की मांगें (2025-26)' के बारे में कोयला, खान और इस्पात संबंधी स्थायी समिति (2024-25) के पांचवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ ।

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 5752/18/25 and 5753/18/25 respectively.

12.11½ hrs

(iv) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 4th Report of the Standing Committee on Railways (2024-25) on the 'Construction and Maintenance of Rail Tunnels and Bridges including Road Over Bridges/Road under Bridges' pertaining to Ministry of Railways*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI RAVNEET SINGH): Respected Speaker Sir, I rise to lay on the Table the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 4th Report of the Standing Committee on Railways (2024-25) on the 'Construction and Maintenance of Rail Tunnels and Bridges including Road Over Bridges/Road under Bridges' pertaining to Ministry of Railways.

12.12 hrs**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377[#]**

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्यगण, आज जिन माननीय सदस्यों को नियम 377 के अधीन मामलों को उठाने की अनुमति प्रदान की गई है, वे अपने मामले के अनुमोदित पाठ को व्यक्तिगत रूप से तत्काल सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर सकते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 5754/18/25.

Treated as laid on the Table.

**(i) Need to strengthen healthcare facilities in North East Delhi
Parliamentary Constituency**

श्री मनोज तिवारी (उत्तर-पूर्व दिल्ली) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र उत्तर-पूर्वी दिल्ली की गंभीर रूप से प्रभावित स्वास्थ्य व्यवस्था की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। प्रतिदिन आने वाली भारी मरीज-भीड़ और लगभग 50 लाख की स्थानीय आबादी को अत्यल्प संसाधनों, चिकित्सकों की कमी के कारण भीषण अव्यवस्था का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। कई गंभीर रोगों से पीड़ित मरीज समय पर उपचार न मिलने से जीवन खो रहे हैं, जो अत्यंत चिंतनीय और पीड़ादायक है। अतः मैं माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि— 1. वर्तमान स्वास्थ्य तंत्र को तत्काल सुदृढ़ एवं सक्रिय किया जाए। 2. उत्तर-पूर्वी दिल्ली में एक मेडिकल कॉलेज की स्थापना की जाए। 3. आधुनिक मशीनों और जाँच सुविधाओं से युक्त 500 बेड का अत्याधुनिक अस्पताल शीघ्र निर्मित कराया जाए। इन आवश्यक कदमों से क्षेत्र की विशाल जनसंख्या को सुलभ, प्रभावी और गुणवत्तापूर्ण स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ प्राप्त हो सकेंगी।

**(ii) Need to set up a Zoological Park on vacant forest land in Farrukhabad
Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

श्री मुकेश राजपूत (फर्रुखाबाद) : मैं देश के माननीय वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र फर्रुखाबाद में फर्रुखाबाद शहर से मात्र दो कि०मी० की दूरी पर वन विभाग की लगभग 160 हैक्टेयर (2000 बीघा) निष्प्रायोज्य भूमि पड़ी हुई है। इसी भूमि के बिल्कुल निकट से गंगा एक्सप्रेसवे को बुंदेलखण्ड एक्सप्रेसवे से जोड़ने वाला फर्रुखाबाद लिंक एक्सप्रेसवे भी गुजर रहा है। फर्रुखाबाद शहर में ही गंगा तट पर राम नगरिया मेला भी लगता है। इसी जनपद में राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय ख्याति प्राप्त कई धार्मिक स्थल भी हैं जैसे नीम करोरी धाम, श्रंगीरामपुर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बौद्ध तीर्थ स्थल संकिसा, जैन एवं महाभारत कालीन द्रुपद देश की राजधानी कंपिल भी यहीं स्थित है। यदि फर्रुखाबाद शहर के निकट वन विभाग की निष्प्रायोज्य पड़ी भूमि, जिस पर कोई वृक्षारोपण भी नहीं है। ऐसी जमीन पर यदि राष्ट्रीय प्राणी उद्यान या चिडियाघर बन जाए तो 160 हैक्टेयर भूमि

का कायाकल्प तो होगा ही साथ ही साथ इस वन विभाग की दो हजार बीघा जमीन को अतिक्रमण से बचाया जा सकता है।

(iii) Need to develop Talgaria Railway Station in Jharkhand as a Satellite Railway Station and ensure stoppage of trains running between Delhi and Odisha at the station

श्री दुलू महतो (धनबाद) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। बोकारो स्टील सिटी एवं चास नगर क्षेत्र के यात्रियों की सुविधा तथा क्षेत्रीय विकास को ध्यान में रखते हुए, तेलगड़िया स्टेशन को सैटेलाइट स्टेशन के रूप में विकसित करना अत्यावश्यक हो गया है। तेलगड़िया स्टेशन टी टी लाइन पर स्थित है और बोकारो-चास शहर के निकट होने के कारण यात्रियों के लिए अत्यंत सुविधाजनक है। यह स्टेशन आद्रा-गोमो सेक्शन का एक प्रमुख केंद्र बन सकता है। यदि दिल्ली से ओडिशा जाने वाली गाड़ियों का ठहराव यहाँ सुनिश्चित किया जाए, तो बोकारो क्षेत्र की कनेक्टिविटी में उल्लेखनीय सुधार होगा। इससे न केवल यात्रियों को सुविधा मिलेगी, बल्कि स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था को भी सुदृढ़ता प्राप्त होगी और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र को बेहतर संपर्क उपलब्ध होगा। स्टेशन का विकास रोजगार सृजन, व्यापारिक गतिविधियों के विस्तार तथा क्षेत्रीय प्रगति में सहायक सिद्ध होगा। यह पहल बोकारो एवं चास क्षेत्र के नागरिकों की लंबे समय से चली आ रही माँग को पूरा करेगी और रेलवे की जनहितकारी भूमिका को और सशक्त बनाएगी। अतः आपसे विनम्र निवेदन है कि कृपया पूर्वी रेलवे के महाप्रबंधक को इस विषयपर शीघ्र आवश्यक दिशा-निर्देश जारी करने की कृपा करें, ताकि जनता की इस समयबद्ध माँग को पूरा किया जा सके।

(iv) Need to expedite construction of proposed Nandini Dam on Mahanadi-Rushikulya Inter Basin Water Transfer Link in Bansadhara Basin

SHRIMATI ANITA SUBHADARSHINI (ASKA): Mahanadi (Baramul) – Rushikulya Inter-State Link Project has a proposal to construct Nandini Dam on Nandini Nalla a tributary of Harabhangi reservoir in Bansadhara Basin. The main

purpose of this project is to store water in the proposed Nandini reservoir and supply water to Harabhangi reservoir through a 4 Km. long cover canal for providing water to 7025 hectare during Rabi Season of Harabhangi command in the adjacent Rushikulya basin. This inter basin water transfer link will be a boon to the people of this area who otherwise suffering from frequent drought. I urge the Government to expedite the above said project.

(v) Need to provide adequate pension/family pension under NPS

श्रीमती भारती पारधी (बालाघाट) : मैं सरकार के समक्ष राष्ट्रीय पेंशन प्रणाली (NPS) से जुड़े एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण मानवीय मुद्दे को प्रस्तुत करना चाहती हूँ—अल्प-सेवा अवधि में दिवंगत हुए कर्मचारियों के आश्रितों तथा कम कॉर्पस वाले सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारियों के लिए न्यूनतम सुनिश्चित पेंशन की आवश्यकता। आज NPS लाखों कर्मचारियों की सेवानिवृत्ति का आधार है, परंतु सेवाकाल में प्रारंभिक वर्षों में मृत्यु की स्थिति में कर्मचारी के खाते में बहुत कम कॉर्पस जमा हो पाता है। परिणामस्वरूप 80% राशि से खरीदी जाने वाली एन्युटी आश्रित परिवार को मात्र ₹2,500–₹3,000 मासिक पेंशन देती है—जो किसी भी परिवार के लिए जीवन-यापन योग्य नहीं है। यही समस्या कम कॉर्पस वाले सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारियों को भी झेलनी पड़ती है। अतः मैं सरकार से आग्रह करती हूँ कि— पहला, सेवाकाल में मृत्यु की स्थिति में आश्रितों को OPS के समकक्ष न्यूनतम पारिवारिक पेंशन, कम से कम ₹12,000 से ₹15,000, सुनिश्चित की जाए। दूसरा, NPS के सभी सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारियों के लिए भी न्यूनतम मासिक पेंशन अनिवार्य रूप से लागू की जाए। यह केवल आर्थिक सुधार नहीं, बल्कि सामाजिक न्याय और हमारे कर्मचारियों की सुरक्षा का प्रश्न है। सरकार को इस विसंगति को शीघ्र दूर करना चाहिए।

(vi) Need for approval for establishment of Mega Food Parks in Bolangir district, Odisha

SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO (BOLANGIR): I draw the

attention of the Government towards the urgent need for establishing Mega Food Parks in Bolangir, district with strong agricultural output and available Government land ready for immediate utilisation. Bolangir and the wider Western Odisha region produce substantial volumes of paddy, pulses, millets, oilseeds, fruits, and vegetables, yet farmers continue to face losses due to the absence of modern processing facilities and reliable market linkages. Mega Food Parks, developed under the cluster-based model of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, provide state-of-the-art supply chain infrastructure including collection centres, primary processing centres, cold chain systems, and fully serviced industrial plots. They create value addition, reduce wastage, and open sustained avenues of income for farmers while generating significant rural employment. Bolangir is uniquely positioned to benefit from this infrastructure, given the availability of land, strong millet production, and the region's growing horticulture base. A Food Park here will attract investment, support SMEs, integrate local produce into national and global supply chains, and give Western Odisha a stable industrial ecosystem. Through you, Sir, I urge the Hon'ble Minister of Food Processing Industries to approve and expedite the establishment of Mega Food Parks in Balangir, ensuring long-pending economic and developmental gains for the region.

(vii) Regarding establishment of an IIM in Phulpur, Uttar Pradesh

श्री प्रवीण पटेल (फूलपुर) : प्रयागराज दशकों से उत्तर प्रदेश की शैक्षणिक राजधानी रहा है। यहाँ स्थापित संस्थानों ने राष्ट्र निर्माण में अतुलनीय योगदान दिया है। इलाहबाद विश्वविद्यालय को 'पूरब का ऑक्सफोर्ड' कहा जाता है। 1887 में स्थापित देश के चौथे सबसे पुराने इस विश्वविद्यालय ने

स्वतंत्रता संग्राम से लेकर आधुनिक भारत के निर्माण तक, हर क्षेत्र में नेतृत्व प्रदान किया। यहां के संस्थानों ने यह सिद्ध किया है कि प्रयागराज में शिक्षा और उत्कृष्टता का एक मजबूत पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र मौजूद है। यहाँ ज्ञान की एक ऐसी उपजाऊ जमीन है जहाँ गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा की कोई भी नई पहल तुरंत जड़ पकड़ सकती है। इतने समृद्ध शैक्षणिक इतिहास के बावजूद, आज प्रयागराज में शीर्ष स्तर के प्रबंधन संस्थान की कमी महसूस की जाती है। आज, जब देश आत्मनिर्भर भारत के लक्ष्य की ओर बढ़ रहा है, तो हमें ऐसे कुशल प्रबंधकों, उद्यमियों और व्यापारिक नेतृत्व की आवश्यकता है जो नए भारत के आर्थिक इंजनों को चला सकें। IIM जैसे संस्थान इस आवश्यकता को पूरा करने की कुंजी हैं। फूलपुर में IIM की स्थापना करना सिर्फ एक संस्थान खोलना नहीं होगा, यह क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन को दूर करेगा यह पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और आस-पास के क्षेत्रों के छात्रों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण प्रबंधन शिक्षा के लिए पलायन करने से रोकेगा।

(viii) Need to undertake a comprehensive feasibility study for establishment of Small Modular Nuclear Reactors (SMRs) in Bhanjanagar or Boudh district, Odisha

SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI (KANDHAMAL): I wish to draw the attention of the Government towards an important matter concerning India's clean energy transition and regional development. India's electricity demand is rising rapidly, and meeting our national targets of 500 GW non-fossil energy capacity by 2030 and Net-Zero emissions by 2070 requires reliable and continuous clean power sources. In this context, Small Modular Nuclear Reactors (SMRs) offer a promising solution. SMRs are being adopted globally due to their inherent safety features, modular scalability, lower land and water requirements, faster deployment timelines, and reduced overall project complexity compared to conventional nuclear plants. Establishing an SMR in

Bhanjanagar or Boudh district would strengthen Odisha's energy security and contribute to balanced industrial growth in eastern India. The proposed site, located near existing nuclear-related infrastructure at Chhatrapur, provides advantages of logistics, workforce availability, and connectivity to upcoming industrial corridors. This initiative would accelerate socio-economic progress in tribal and rural belts through sustainable employment, skill development, and investment inflow while supporting India's leadership in clean energy technologies. I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister for Power and Ministry of New & Renewable Energy to kindly direct DAE, NPCIL and concerned agencies to undertake a comprehensive feasibility study at the earliest.

(ix) Need to introduce a scheme for connecting Agricultural fields with main road networks

श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी (होशंगाबाद) : भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था कृषि आधारित है, किंतु लंबे समय तक कृषि अवसंरचना को अपेक्षित प्राथमिकता नहीं मिली। प्रधानमंत्री ग्रामीण सड़क योजना ग्रामीण विकास में एक महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि सिद्ध हुई, जिसके अंतर्गत 7,83,620 किलोमीटर सड़कों का निर्माण कर 1,56,399 बस्तियों को जोड़ा गया और करोड़ों ग्रामीण नागरिकों को प्रत्यक्ष लाभ मिला। यह उपलब्धि प्रमाण है कि सड़क संपर्क ग्रामीण विकास का मूल आधार है। अब आवश्यकता है कि कृषि उत्पादन को आधुनिक आर्थिक ढांचे से जोड़ने के लिए खेतों तक सुदृढ़ पहुँच सुनिश्चित हो। भारत का लगभग हर परिवार कृषि से जुड़ा है, ऐसे में खेतों तक सड़क संपर्क केवल सुविधा नहीं, बल्कि उत्पादन, परिवहन, भंडारण और विपणन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए अनिवार्य है। अतः मेरा केंद्र सरकार से विनम्र आग्रह है कि देश के प्रत्येक किसान के खेत को मुख्य सड़क मार्ग से जोड़ने हेतु “खेत सड़क योजना” शुरू की जाए। इसका प्रारंभ कृषि-प्रधान राज्य मध्य प्रदेश, विशेषकर कृषि-केंद्रित होशंगाबाद लोकसभा से किया जाए, जिससे परिवहन लागत घटेगी, फसल समय पर बाजार

पहुँचेगी, कृषि उत्पादों की गुणवत्ता सुरक्षित रहेगी और ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को नई गति मिलेगी। यह पहल करोड़ों किसानों के जीवन में वास्तविक परिवर्तन लाएगी और भारत को मजबूत कृषि अवसंरचना के साथ आत्मनिर्भर बनने की दिशा में निर्णायक कदम होगा।

(x) Need to link Darbhanga with Patna-Purnia Expressway

श्री गोपाल जी ठाकुर (दरभंगा) : मैं सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। प्रस्तावित पटना-पूर्णिमा एक्सप्रेस-वे का अलाइनमेंट निर्धारण कार्य पूर्ण हो चुका है और यह उत्तर बिहार में सुरक्षित एवं तीव्र आवागमन हेतु अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण परियोजना है। किंतु खेद का विषय है कि इस एक्सप्रेस-वे में उत्तर बिहार के प्रमुख नगर दरभंगा को कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने का प्रावधान नहीं रखा गया है। दरभंगा में एम्स की स्थापना प्रगति पर है तथा दरभंगा हवाई अड्डा आज क्षेत्र का प्रमुख हवाई केंद्र बन चुका है। साथ ही, दरभंगा चिकित्सा, शिक्षा, व्यापार एवं परिवहन के लिए सहरसा, सुपौल, अररिया, पूर्णिमा सहित पूर्वी बिहार के अनेक जिलों की जीवनरेखा है। ऐसे में इस महत्वपूर्ण परियोजना से दरभंगा को असंबद्ध रखना जनभावनाओं के प्रतिकूल प्रतीत होता है। अतः मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से विनम्र अनुरोध करता हूँ कि पटना-पूर्णिमा एक्सप्रेस-वे से दरभंगा को जोड़ने हेतु एक समर्पित लिंक रोड या उपमार्ग की स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाए। इससे एम्स एवं हवाई अड्डे तक पहुँच सुगम होगी, क्षेत्रीय विकास को गति मिलेगी तथा लाखों नागरिकों को दीर्घकालीन लाभ प्राप्त होगा। अतएव, मंत्रालय से अपेक्षा है कि इस विषय पर आवश्यक सकारात्मक कार्रवाई की जाए।

(xi) Need to expedite and complete the works under Smart City Project in Dadra and Nagar Haveli Parliamentary Constituency

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर (दादरा और नागर हवेली) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र दादरा और नागर हवेली (सिलवासा) में चल रहे स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन के कार्यान्वयन की निराशाजनक स्थिति की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ, जिसके लिए केंद्र सरकार द्वारा ₹392 करोड़ की महत्वपूर्ण राशि आवंटित की गई थी। यह अत्यंत खेद का विषय है कि निर्धारित समय-

सीमा बीत जाने के बावजूद, सड़कें, सीवरेज प्रणाली, और बुनियादी ढाँचे से संबंधित कई प्रमुख परियोजनाएँ अभी भी अधूरी पड़ी हैं, जिससे स्थानीय निवासियों को दैनिक जीवन में भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। परियोजनाओं में यह विलम्ब स्पष्ट रूप से स्थानीय प्रशासन और संबंधित एजेंसियों के बीच समन्वय की कमी को दर्शाता है, जिसके कारण सार्वजनिक धन का समय पर और पूर्ण उपयोग सुनिश्चित नहीं हो पा रहा है। अतः, मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि दादरा और नागर हवेली में स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन के तहत सभी अधूरे कार्यों को अविलंब पूरा करने के लिए समय-सीमा निर्धारित की जाए और इसकी प्रगति की निगरानी हेतु एक उच्च-स्तरीय समिति का गठन किया जाए, ताकि मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के नागरिकों को जल्द से जल्द इन अत्यावश्यक सुविधाओं का लाभ मिल सके।

(xii) Need to reconstitute the Fare Fixation Committee (FFC) for fare revision of Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Ltd (BMRCL)

SHRI TEJASVI SURYA (BANGALORE SOUTH): I highlight serious concerns regarding the recent fare revision implemented by Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL) based on the recommendations of the Fare Fixation Committee (FFC) constituted under Section 34 of the Metro Railway (O&M) Act, 2002. The revision, which has raised the maximum fare from ₹60 to ₹90, appears to be the result of significant errors in the application of the prescribed fare-fixation formula. Preliminary analysis of the FFC report indicates that BMRCL has used an incorrect base year, applied inconsistent maintenance-cost calculations, and adopted inaccurate route-kilometre figures. These deviations have substantially inflated the percentage increase in maintenance and administration costs, leading to an exaggerated projection of fare escalation. As a result, Bengaluru's metro fares are the highest in the country even as Delhi

Metro, which operates a larger network, maintains a maximum fare of ₹64. Such steep fares, when combined with first- and last-mile costs, make metro travel more expensive than private transport for many commuters, defeating the goal of shifting people toward public transport. Given these anomalies and the significant burden on Bengaluru's citizens, I urge the Government to reconstitute the FFC to reassess the revision and ensure a transparent, accurate and commuter-friendly fare structure.

(xiii) Need to provide special package for expansion of warehouse facilities for storage of food-grains in Chhattisgarh

श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी (महासमुन्द) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक अत्यंत गंभीर समस्या की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। छत्तीसगढ़, जिसे देश का धान का कटोरा कहा जाता है, आज भी वैज्ञानिक भंडारण अवसंरचना के अभाव में भारी खाद्यान्न क्षति झेल रहा है। वर्ष 2023-24 में लगभग 25,93,880 क्विंटल (2.59 लाख टन) धान खुले में पड़े-पड़े नष्ट हुआ, जिसकी कीमत 1,037 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक है। यह नुकसान किसानों की मेहनत पर सीधा प्रहार है और राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा के लिए भी गंभीर चिंता का विषय है। राज्य में उपलब्ध वेयरहाउस क्षमता धान उत्पादन की तुलना में अत्यंत कम है, जिससे हर वर्ष लाखों टन धान बारिश, नमी और कीट प्रकोप के कारण खराब हो जाता है। यद्यपि केंद्र सरकार GBY और AIF के तहत सहायता प्रदान करती है, परंतु प्रदेश की आवश्यकता इससे कहीं अधिक है। अतः अनुरोध है कि छत्तीसगढ़ के लिए विशेष पैकेज के अंतर्गत वैज्ञानिक भंडारण क्षमता का त्वरित विस्तार, GBY-AIF में अतिरिक्त प्रोत्साहन, तथा 20-25 लाख टन नई भंडारण क्षमता हेतु केंद्रीय आवंटन सुनिश्चित किया जाए, ताकि किसानों की उपज सुरक्षित रहे और खाद्यान्न हानि रोकी जा सके।

**(xiv) Regarding payment of pending wages and other related issues
under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
in Rajasthan**

श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल (बाड़मेर) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी एवं अति-दूरस्थ पंचायतों में मनरेगा मजदूरी भुगतान में हो रही गंभीर देरी की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। वर्ष 2023-24 में 14.3 करोड़ सक्रिय श्रमिकों की संख्या 2024-25 में घटकर 13.2 करोड़ रह गई है, जिससे बड़ी संख्या में ग्रामीण परिवारों को गारंटीकृत रोजगार नहीं मिल पा रहा है। पश्चिमी राजस्थान के मरु-क्षेत्रों में इस स्थिति ने श्रमिकों की आय, पोषण सुरक्षा और आजीविका पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाला है। 2024-25 चक्र की लंबित मजदूरी के कारण अनेक श्रमिक महीनों से भुगतान की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं, वहीं कई पंचायतों में जॉब-कार्ड अनुमोदन में अनावश्यक विलंब से नए-पुराने श्रमिक कार्य से वंचित हैं। पूर्ण कार्य निष्पादन के बाद भी भुगतान लंबित होना ग्रामीण ऋणग्रस्तता को बढ़ा रहा है। अतः मैं ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि लंबित मजदूरी का समयबद्ध भुगतान, जॉब-कार्ड प्रक्रिया का सरलीकरण, सामाजिक ऑडिट की विशेष समीक्षा तथा राज्यवार लंबित राशि के आंकड़े सदन में प्रस्तुत किए जाएँ। इसके अतिरिक्त, मैं यह भी अनुरोध करता हूँ कि लंबे समय से मनरेगा कार्यों में लगे हुए श्रमिकों का बकाया भुगतान तत्क्षण जारी किया जाए ताकि उन्हें राहत मिल सके।

(xv) Need to expedite completion of Phase-II work on Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara-Vijaipur Natural Gas Pipeline Project

SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM (PEDDAPALLE): I hereby to draw the urgent attention of the Government to the delay in completing Phase-II of the Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara-Vijaipur (MBBVPL) Natural Gas Pipeline, which passes through Manthani, Ramagundam, Mancherla, and Bellampally in Peddapalli district. Phase-I of the project has already been completed, and gas

supply to RFCL Ramagundam has commenced. However, Phase-II, which includes the spur lines and tap-off points on the Mancherial–Bellampally–Nagpur stretch, remains pending for a long time. This delay is denying our region access to natural gas for industries, the CNG/PNG network, transport needs, and MSME expansion. The availability of natural gas is essential for reducing energy costs, improving industrial competitiveness, and attracting new investments to the district. Completion of Phase-II would also enable the development of a dedicated Gas-Based Industrial Cluster in Peddapalli, creating jobs and supporting the economic aspirations of the local population. I therefore urge the Government to take immediate steps to complete the remaining portion of the pipeline, establish the required tap-off points in our district, and ensure timely gas availability for industrial and public use. This project has the potential to significantly boost employment and industrial growth in Peddapalli, and its early completion is essential.

(xvi) Need to review Survey Nos. 881 and 882 which classified the land of Chaukka Desam, Kodassry village and Chalakudy Taluk in Kerala as Reserve Forest

SHRI BENNY BEHANAN (CHALAKUDY): I wish to highlight the long-pending request for pattayam (land title deeds) for over one hundred families in Chaukka Desam, Kodassery Village, Chalakudy Taluk. Nearly sixty families have lived here for more than a century, but pattayam distribution remains stalled because Survey Nos. 881 and 882 continue to be classified as Reserve Forest in Central records. These lands do not share boundaries with any forest area, and several

pattayams were issued here between 1970 and 1980. Multiple official surveys—including the 1992 joint survey, subsequent joint and digital surveys, and the 2024 data collection by the Kerala Revenue Department—have clearly confirmed long-standing occupation. Due to the existing classification, residents are denied housing benefits, face building restrictions, and cannot conduct land transactions. As the State can proceed only with Central clearance, I request the Ministry to review this classification and grant approval for pattayam distribution.

(xvii) Regarding non-implementation of Post-Matric Scholarship for SC students in Bihar

श्री मनोज कुमार (सासाराम) : PMS SC दिशानिर्देश 2021 के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों को प्रत्येक योग्य दलित विद्यार्थी को फ्रीशीप कार्ड देना है जिसके आधार पर विद्यार्थी को बिना किसी फीस के पेमेंट के शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में नामांकन मिलेगा तथा बाद में केंद्र व राज्य सरकार मिलकर फीस का भुगतान करेगी। उक्त योजना के तहत पिछले तीन वर्षों 2021-22, 2022-23 तथा 2023-24 में दलित बाहुल्य राज्यों यथा उत्तर प्रदेश को ₹ 2132.11 करोड़ मिले लाभार्थी 3088122, महाराष्ट्र को ₹ 2075.41 करोड़ मिले, लाभार्थी 966466, तमिलनाडु को ₹ 1721.72 करोड़ रुपये मिला, लाभार्थी 1628682 है। उपरोक्त तीन वर्षों में केंद्र सरकार ने इस योजना पर 11794 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए हैं जिसमें से बिहार को मात्र 58.83 करोड़ रुपये मिल पाया क्योंकि यहां राज्य सरकार केंद्र सरकार के दिशा निर्देश के अनुसार योजना का संचालन नहीं कर रही है। अतः मैं सदन के माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार से निवेदन करता हूँ कि भारत सरकार के PMS-SC दिशानिर्देश 2021 के अंतर्गत फ्रीशीप कार्ड को बिहार में केंद्र सरकार द्वारा लागू करने की तिथि अर्थात् वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से लागू कराया जाए और राज्य के दलित विद्यार्थियों का पूर्ण शिक्षण शुल्क तथा अन्य अनिवार्य शुल्क की प्रतिपूर्ति छात्रवृत्ति के माध्यम से किया जाए।

(xviii) Need for establishment of ‘Mappila Kala Kendram – Arabic and Urdu Literature Center of Excellence’ at Charummoodu in Alappuzha district, Kerala

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA): I wish to draw the attention of the Hon’ble Minister of Culture and Minister of Education to the urgent need for establishing “Mappila Kala Kendram – Arabic and Urdu Literature Center of Excellence” at Charummoodu, Mavelikkara, Kerala. The Mappila community has made remarkable contributions to India’s composite culture through its unique traditions of Arabi-Malayalam and Urdu literature, music, and spiritual expressions. Despite this rich legacy, there is a significant gap in institutional mechanisms to preserve, study, and promote these art forms, manuscripts, and oral traditions. Charummoodu, situated at the cultural intersection of Alappuzha and Kollam districts, has historically served as a nurturing centre for Mappilappattu, Arabi-Malayalam literature, qasida recitations, and other traditional art forms. Establishing a Center of Excellence would enable systematic research, documentation, training, translation, publication, and cultural exchange. It would also help conserve rare manuscripts and oral histories that are currently at risk of being lost. The proposed Kendram may be developed under the Ministry of Culture or in partnership with institutions such as the Kerala Folklore Academy, Sahitya Akademi, or the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language. I urge the Government to consider this initiative at the earliest to safeguard and promote India’s diverse literary and cultural heritage.

(xix) Need to strengthen healthcare facilities in Basti Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

श्री राम प्रसाद चौधरी (बस्ती) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र बस्ती, उत्तर प्रदेश में जनसंख्या के अनुपात में चिकित्सा एवं अस्पतालों की सुविधाएँ अत्यंत कम हैं। एक मेडिकल कॉलेज की स्थापना होने के बाद भी डॉक्टरों तथा जाँच उपकरणों की कमी के कारण बीमारियों की समुचित जाँच नहीं हो पाती है। परिणामस्वरूप मरीजों को तत्काल अन्य मेडिकल कॉलेजों में स्थानांतरण कर दिया जाता है जिसका आर्थिक भार गरीब लोग वहन करने में असमर्थ होते हैं। स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं और स्वास्थ्य कर्मियों की कमी के कारण अनेक क्षेत्रवासी आवश्यक उपचार से वंचित रह जाते हैं। साथ ही, नकली दवाइयों की व्यापक उपलब्धता के कारण लोग स्वस्थ होने के बजाय और गंभीर बीमारियों का शिकार हो जाते हैं। अतः आपसे अनुरोध है कि हमारे संसदीय क्षेत्र बस्ती, उत्तर प्रदेश में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु चिकित्सकों तथा आधुनिक जाँच उपकरणों की व्यवस्था उपलब्ध कराने के लिए निर्देश देने का कष्ट करें।

(xx) Need to increase and operate Paddy Procurement Centres in Uttar Pradesh throughout the year and to make Urea, Potash and DAP available in the State

श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा (श्रावस्ती) : आज मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर आकांक्षी जिलों सहित पूरे प्रदेश का किसान परेशान और बदहाल है। किसानों को मजबूरी में अपनी धान की फसल ₹15-₹16 प्रति किलो बिचौलियों को बेचनी पड़ रही है। इन्हें MSP का लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। धान क्रय केन्द्र केवल सीजन में खोले जाते हैं। इन्हें स्थायी रूप से पूरे वर्ष न चलाना बिचौलियों द्वारा शोषण को बढ़ा रहा है। जो क्रय केन्द्र खुले भी हैं, उनमें भी खरीद बहुत सुस्त चल रही है। ऐसे में किसानों को उनकी मेहनत की फसल औने-पौने दामों में बेचनी पड़ रही है। साथ ही श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर सहित उत्तर प्रदेश और देश के कई जिलों में यूरिया, DAP, पोटाश, डाई और खाद का गंभीर अभाव है। किसान खाद के लिए दर-दर भटक रहे हैं। अतः मेरी भारत सरकार और उत्तर

प्रदेश सरकार से मांग है कि— धान क्रय केन्द्रों को वर्ष भर स्थायी रूप से संचालित किया जाए, इनका विस्तार किया जाए और हर 5–10 किलोमीटर पर केंद्र स्थापित किया जाए, ताकि किसान जब चाहे अपनी फसल बेच सके, उन्हें उचित MSP प्राप्त हो सके, और बिचौलियों के शोषण से बच सके। साथ ही यूरिया, पोटाश, डाई और DAP खाद की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की जाए।

(xxi) Need for revival of proposed NTPC Thermal Power Plant at Katwa, West Bengal for productive utilization of acquired land

DR. SHARMILA SARKAR (BARDHAMAN PURBA): The West Bengal Government handed over nearly 850 hectares of land in Katwa to NTPC for the setting up of two 660 MW super thermal power units and 100 acres of Government land was allotted free of cost. Land was acquired from nearly 4,000 farmers across Sreekhand, Debkundu, Koshigram and Churpuny mouzas of Katwa- I Block. There has never been any shortage of coal, water or transport facilities. The State Government even ensured coal supply through ECL and Panchami. Yet, for 14 years, the NTPC has left the entire site unused. The land is fenced with boundary walls and barbed wire, but lies abandoned, overgrown with weeds and turning into a wasteland. If the NTPC had no intention of setting up the project, it was not necessary to acquire and fence off such vast fertile land. Local farmers have been deprived for years, watching their livelihood turn into a wasteland. The people of Katwa urgently seek either the project's revival or the return of their land. I request the Power Minister to intervene at the earliest.

(xxii) Regarding problems being faced by farmers due to shortage of Urea in the country

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Indian farmers face severe hardships

from urea shortages, leading to long queues, black marketing, overcharging, and distress during peak sowing seasons, threatening crop yields and food security, as demand outstrips subsidized supply, compounded by logistical issues, global price volatility, and dealer practices, forcing farmers to choose between crop failure and financial loss, despite Government efforts and promotion of alternatives like nano urea. Farmers, including women, queue from early morning or even overnight to get limited urea bags. There is no stringent efforts to check artificial scarcity & black marketing, dealers allegedly hoard stock, creating shortages, and sell above the subsidized MRP, sometimes forcing purchase of other products. Financial strain, farmers pay exorbitant rates in the black market (up to 10x MRP in some areas) or face crop loss, while dealers struggle with delayed subsidy reimbursements. Delayed fertilizer application stunts root growth and reduces yields, especially for Kharif crops, impacting food security and rural incomes. Global factors like dependence on imports exposes India to price shocks and geopolitical issues. In essence, the urea shortage creates a crisis where farmers are caught between agricultural failure and financial ruin, highlighting deep-seated issues in India's fertilizer sector. Government should intervene for immediate redressal farmers plights.

(xxiii) Need to increase the number of flight services between Salem and Chennai in Tamil Nadu

SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI (SALEM): The airport at Salem is a tiny one, capable to operate only ATR-72 type aircrafts. Flights from Salem are operated to only four cities viz. Chennai, Hyderabad, Bengaluru and Kochi on limited

basis. Since Salem airport is a shift airport, there are no flight operations during night. Chennai bound passengers from Salem and vice versa are increasing day by day, and therefore, there has been a demand to increase the flight services in between Salem-Chennai and Chennai-Salem. Similarly, flights to Bengaluru, Hyderabad and Kochi are operated only four days a week. Passengers demand that this should be made daily services to all these places. Flights to Kochi are being operated by Alliance Air. However, it has become a routine affair for the Alliance Air to cancel the flight to Kochi quite often, putting passengers in an awkward situation that they can neither go by road or by train. It should be stopped. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to increase the flight services to Chennai from Salem and also convert four days a week flight services to Bengaluru, Hyderabad and Kochi from Salem into daily services to all these places as well as enhance the basic facilities at the airport.

(xxiv) Need for execution of Dindigul-Lowercamp (Kumily) Broad-gauge Rail Route Project in Theni Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu

SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA (THENI): I wish to raise a very important issue of 50 years long-pending dream scheme pertaining to my Theni Parliamentary constituency. The first one is Dindigul -Lowercamp (Kumily) broad-gauge route is only 134 Kms with the estimated budget of Rs. 2000/-crore which is easy to execute and profitable for both railways and public. By executing this route around 10 lakhs people from 03 Districts viz., Theni, Dindigul and Idudki districts will be benefitted. Secondly, Lowercamp (Kumily)-Sabarimala Route is 70 kms only, but hard to execute because this route covers with wild life sanctuary,

Mullaiperiyar Dam, hilly and forest area. If implemented this route, pilgrims from various parts of the country will be benefitted and their time will be saved to reach Sabarimala temple located in Kerala and the railway department will also earn lot of profit. This route is a shortest route to reach Sabarimala temple from Lowercamp (Kumily). In view of the above, I urge upon the Ministry of Railways to execute this Dindigul Lowercamp (Kumily) scheme first and then can be extended to Sabarimala from Lowercamp (Kumily) which is good for public and easy for railway department to executive it.

**(xxv) Need for establishment of National Chilli Research Centre in
Palnadu district, Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU (NARASARAOPET): Urgent need to establish a National Chilli Research Centre in Palnadu district, Andhra Pradesh. The Palnadu–Guntur region is India’s largest and most globally recognised chilli-producing cluster, contributing significantly to national production and export supply chains. India’s chilli exports continue to rise sharply—in FY 2023-24, chilli exports reached US \$1,508.94 million (approximately ₹12,600 crore), with export volumes crossing 6 lakh tonnes. This underscores India’s global dominance and the critical importance of strengthening scientific research to support this high-value crop. Yet, chilli farmers in Palnadu face multiple challenges: absence of structured research support, lack of high-yield and disease-resistant varieties, and reliance on unhygienic, labour-intensive post-harvest drying methods that reduce quality and export competitiveness. Earlier interventions in Parliament have highlighted

these gaps, and the need for a specialised national centre under ICAR has already been acknowledged. The Government of India has demonstrated strong commitment to spices research through initiatives like the Indo-Israel Centre of Excellence for Vegetables & Spices, showing clear precedent for further central investment in this belt. I therefore urge the Hon'ble Union Agriculture Ministry to sanction a National Chilli Research Centre in Palnadu, ensuring internationally benchmarked R&D support for lakhs of chilli farmers and strengthening India's growing export footprint.

**(xxvi) Need to provide stoppage of train numbers 15509/15510 and 13213/13214 at Tharbitia Railway Station in Supaul
Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar**

श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत (सुपौल) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र सुपौल जिला अंतर्गत थरबिटिया रेलवे स्टेशन पूर्व मध्य रेल के समस्तीपुर मंडल में सुपौल रेलवे स्टेशन और ललितग्राम के बीच स्थित है स्टेशन के आस पास घनी आबादी है। उक्त स्टेशन पर पैसेंजर एवं एक्सप्रेस ट्रेनों का ठहराव जनहित में अति आवश्यक है जिसका लाभ हजारों लोगों को मिलेगा तथा रेलवे का राजस्व में इजाफा होगा तथा स्थानीय लोगो को बिहार की राजधानी पटना तथा जिला मुख्यालय आने जाने में सुविधा मिलेगी। अतः माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि गाड़ी संख्या 15509/15510 ललितग्राम से पटना, राज्यरानी एक्सप्रेस एवं गाड़ी संख्या 13213/13214 जोगबनी -सहरसा एक्सप्रेस का 2 मिनट का ठहराव पूर्व मध्य रेल अंतर्गत समस्तीपुर मंडल के थरबिटिया रेलवे स्टेशन पर जनहित में किया जाय।

**(xxvii) Need to create a separate category for DNT community in
Caste Census**

श्री चंदन चौहान (बिजनौर) : 1871 में ब्रिटिश शासन द्वारा लागू "क्रिमिनल ट्राइब्स एक्ट" के अंतर्गत

अनेक घुमंतू एवं पशुपालक समुदायों-जैसे धनगर, गुर्जर, डॉम, बंजारा आदि-को सामूहिक रूप से 'अपराधी जनजाति' घोषित कर दिया गया था। इस अमानवीय कानून ने इन समुदायों को पीढ़ियों तक सामाजिक बहिष्कार, उत्पीड़न और गहरी हाशियेबंदी की ओर धकेल दिया। 1952 में आयोगर समिति की सिफारिश पर इस कानून को निरस्त कर इन समुदायों को 'डीनोटिफाइड' अवश्य किया गया, परंतु Habitual Offenders Act तथा 1972 के Wildlife Protection Act और 2006 के Animal Protection Act जैसे प्रावधान इनके पारंपरिक आजीविका साधनों पर आज भी प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डालते हैं। आज भी डीनोटिफाइड, घुमंतू और अर्ध-घुमंतू (DNT) समुदाय गंभीर सामाजिक भेदभाव, स्थायी निवास के अभाव, शिक्षा व स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की सीमित उपलब्धता तथा अत्यधिक गरीबी से जूझ रहे हैं। अध्ययनों से यह स्पष्ट है कि- इन समुदायों की बालिकाओं में स्कूल छोड़ने की दर अत्यंत अधिक है, आधे से अधिक परिवार सालाना ₹50,000 से भी कम पर जीवन यापन करने को विवश हैं, अधिकांश परिवारों के पास जाति प्रमाणपत्र, पहचान-पत्र या राशन कार्ड तक नहीं होते, जिससे वे सरकारी योजनाओं के लाभ से वंचित रह जाते हैं। इनकी आर्थिक गतिविधियाँ अनौपचारिक, अल्पदक्ष और अत्यंत कम आय वाली हैं, जिससे इनकी सामाजिक प्रगति बाधित रहती है। जातिगत जनगणना में DNT समुदायों की अलग और स्पष्ट श्रेणी में गणना की जाए इन समुदायों के लिए उप श्रेणी आधारित आरक्षण व्यवस्था बनाई जाए, तथा इनके समग्र विकास, संरक्षण और पुनर्वास हेतु एक समर्पित केंद्रीय मंत्रालय की स्थापना की जाए।

(xxviii) Regarding reported fall in rural employment generation in Andhra Pradesh under MGNREGS

SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY (RAJAMPET): MGNREGA MIS data recently compiled covering April to September 2025 shows a significant and worrying fall in rural employment generation in Andhra Pradesh during the first half of the 2025–26 financial year. Person days dropped by 13.6 per cent, which is notably steeper than the national average decline of 10.4 per cent. Household

participation also fell from 42.79 lakh to 40.74 lakh. The data further highlights disproportionate impacts on vulnerable social groups. Person days for Scheduled Caste workers declined by 18.7 per cent and for Scheduled Tribe workers by 17 per cent, compared with an 11.3 per cent fall among other categories. The decline in work availability has translated into reduced household earnings. Average income generated per MGNREGA household fell by 4.8 per cent, from ₹10,695 in 2024–25 to ₹10,178 in 2025–26. I urge the Ministry of Rural Development to urgently intervene by expanding labour budgets, addressing Aadhaar-related access barriers and ensuring timely wage payments to stabilise rural livelihoods and prevent further distress.

(xxix) Need to release the pending central funds under Jal Jeevan Mission to expedite completion of drinking water projects in Sangli district, Maharashtra

SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL (SANGLI): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the severe disruption in rural drinking-water projects in Sangli district due to the delayed and stalled release of Central funds under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). Several States, including Maharashtra, have reported that allocations due for the current financial year have not been released on time, resulting in contractors stopping work, pipelines lying incomplete, and villages that were close to receiving Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) now left without assured access to potable water. In the Sangli District, financial disruption has also created mistrust at the panchayat

level, with many vendors and contractors refusing to take up further work without clarity on payments. This undermines the credibility of a flagship national programme. Schools, anganwadis and health centres in affected areas are also facing irregular supply, compromising hygiene and public health. Such issues are undermining the Mission's core objective of providing safe, reliable, household-level tap water. I therefore urge the Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti to immediately release the pending Central share of JJM funds, clear accumulated arrears, and enable the concerned States, including Maharashtra, to resume halted works without delay.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आज की कार्यसूची में दो महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक हैं, जिनकी जानकारी आप सबको है। मैंने कल भी आप सबके समक्ष एक मंशा व्यक्त की थी कि हमें देर तक बैठकर कई विधेयकों पर चर्चा करनी पड़ेगी। कई महत्वपूर्ण विषय, जो आप सबने समय-समय पर उठाए हैं, उन पर भी हम बैठकर आपस में चर्चा करेंगे। आइटम नंबर - 27 एक महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री के. सी. वेणुगोपाल जी, आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Hon. Speaker, Sir, already there are two Bills as Item Nos. 27 and 28 for consideration and passing.

Sir, I think, you are aware that in the Business Advisory Committee, the entire Opposition demanded that these Bills should be referred to the Standing Committee or the JPC. Both the Bills are very important. One is relating to the

nuclear energy, which is going to have a far-reaching impact on the country. The second one is the Bill on MGNREGA which is going to affect crores of common workers of this country. In both the things, the entire Opposition has demanded that these two Bills be sent to the Standing Committee or JPC. This was our demand. The hon. Minister and some Members from the Government side told that time of around three hours should be allotted. We, the entire Opposition, are not in a position to allow the time. We are demanding for sending the Bills to the Standing Committee or the JPC. At that time, the hon. Minister told that we are not deciding the time now. We will come back. We did not get any information from the hon. Minister. Now, there are things in the air that the two Bills are being passed by today itself.

Sir, you are not sending the Bills to the Standing Committee and you are not sending them to the JPC. As these are the most important Bills, you are trying to limit the discussion also. All the Members of the Parliament want a detailed discussion.

Therefore, I think, minimum six hours should be allotted for Nuclear Energy Bill and minimum eight hours should be allotted for Rozgar Bill.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे सभी दलों के माननीय सदस्य मिले थे और कल उन्होंने मुझे आग्रह किया था कि आइटम नंबर 27 - भारत के रूपांतरण के लिए नाभिकीय ऊर्जा संधारणीय दोहन और अभिवर्धन विधेयक, 2025, को आज न लाया जाए, बल्कि आज की तारीख में लाने का आग्रह किया था। मैंने आप सब की भावनाओं को देखते हुए उसको कल न लाकर, हम उसको आज लाए हैं।

जो रोजगार वाला नया बिल है, वह कल इंट्रोड्यूस हुआ था, तो उस पर भी मैंने डिटेल में

चर्चा करवा दी थी और सभी दलों को मौका दिया था। मुझे लगता है कि हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा बिजनेस का निपटान करें। हम देर रात्रि तक बैठें और चर्चा करें। सबका मत आए। 4 घंटे हों, 2 घंटे हों या 6 घंटे हों, जो भी समय होगा, सबको समय देंगे। मैं सबको मौका दूंगा। हम देर रात्रि तक बैठें, जिससे देश की जनता को लगना चाहिए कि माननीय सांसद बहुत गंभीरता से कई मुद्दों पर देर रात्रि तक बैठकर चर्चा करते हैं। इससे एक अच्छा मैसेज जाएगा।

... (व्यवधान)

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू): सर, के.सी. वेणुगोपाल जी ने सही कहा है। बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में उन्होंने इसे कमेटी में भेजने की रिक्वेस्ट की थी और बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी के अन्य मेंबर्स ने भी यही कहा था। इसके साथ उन्होंने दूसरी मांग रखी थी कि एक और पब्लिक इंपॉर्टेंस के विषय पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए, स्पेशल डिस्कशन होना चाहिए, जिसे नेता प्रतिपक्ष श्रीमान राहुल गांधी जी ने उठाया था। हमने उस समय भी कहा था कि सरकार चर्चा के लिए रेडी है। हमारे पास समय सीमित है। 19 दिसंबर को यह शीतकालीन सत्र समाप्त हो जाएगा। इस सीमित समय में आप हाउस में जितनी लंबी चर्चा करने के लिए कहेंगे, तो हम सेंस ऑफ द हाउस लेकर और माननीय स्पीकर साहब के कहने पर देर रात्रि तक बैठकर बिजनेस पारित करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

सदन जितना पर्याप्त समय मेंबर्स को बोलने के लिए मौका देगा, उतना अच्छा है और स्पीकर साहब समय देते भी हैं। हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। मेरा सिर्फ इतना कहना है कि हमने कल यह बिजनेस लिस्ट किया था और माननीय सदस्यों की रिक्वेस्ट पर स्पीकर साहब ने एटॉमिक एनर्जी वाले शांति बिल को आज के लिए पोस्टपोन किया था। आप लोगों ने इंश्योरेंस बिल में साथ दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद देता हूँ। आज इन दोनों विधेयकों पर देर रात्रि तक चर्चा करनी पड़े तो दोनों को पारित करने के लिए सरकार तैयार है।

आपने जो विशेष चर्चा की मांग की है और नेता प्रतिपक्ष सहित आप सब ने जो मांग की है, उसके लिए जैसा स्पीकर साहब निर्देश देंगे, सरकार की तरफ से कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नं. 27 - भारत के रूपांतरण के नाभिकीय ऊर्जा का संधारणीय दोहन और अभिवर्धन विधेयक, 2025।

माननीय मंत्री महोदय।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, we want to know how much time will be allotted.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE (VIRUDHUNAGAR): How much time, Sir. ...

(Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपको चार घण्टे दे देंगे।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं आपको और समय दे दूंगा।

... (व्यवधान)

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): Speaker Sir...

(Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी, एक मिनट।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप सभी बैठिए। सदन में हमेशा जितना विधेयक पर समय आवंटन हुआ है,

यह रिकॉर्ड है कि उससे ज्यादा समय हमेशा मैंने दिया है। आप समय की चिंता मत कीजिए। जितना समय होगा, आपको पर्याप्त समय दिया जाएगा। हर विधेयक पर समय की कोई कमी नहीं रहेगी। सबके मत और सबके विचार आने चाहिए, तब ही हमारा लोकतंत्र सशक्त और मजबूत होगा।

12.19 hrs

SUSTAINABLE HARNESSING AND ADVANCEMENT OF NUCLEAR ENERGY FOR TRANSFORMING INDIA BILL, 2025

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): Speaker Sir, with your kind permission, I rise to move*:

“That the Bill to provide for the promotion and development of nuclear energy and ionising radiation for nuclear power generation, application in healthcare, food, water, agriculture, industry, research, environment, innovation in nuclear science and technology, for the welfare of the people of India and for robust regulatory framework for its safe and secure utilisation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका धन्यवाद करते हुए सबसे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा और मुझे

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

विश्वास है कि सभी सदस्य इससे सहमत होंगे कि यह एक बड़ा ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। यह भी कहा जा सकता है कि एक ऐतिहासिक विधेयक है, क्योंकि संसद के इतिहास में कभी-कभार बहुत वर्ष गुजर जाने के बाद कोई ऐसा क्षण आता है, कोई ऐसी घड़ी आती है, जब तत्कालीन माननीय सदस्यों को, सिटिंग मੈम्बर्स को ऐसा मौका नसीब होता है कि वे राष्ट्र की जीवनयात्रा को एक नया रुख दे सकें, एक नई दिशा दे सकें। इसलिए यदि आज इस क्षण की अहमियत का शायद उतनी शिद्धत से अहसास नहीं हो रहा है, लेकिन मुझे यकीन है कि आने वाली नस्लें जब इस मुल्क का इतिहास और तारीख लिखेंगी, तो यह विधेयक एक मील के पत्थर की तरह उल्लेखित किया जाएगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक ऐसा विधेयक है, जिसकी कभी किसी ने उम्मीद न की, न कभी कल्पना की, न कभी तवक्को थी। यह इसलिए संभव हुआ - because we have a Prime Minister Narendra Modi ji who has the capacity to take out of the box decisions and to break the taboos of the past. विधेयक का टाइटल है - 'The Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear Energy for Transforming India', अर्थात् जैसा आपने कहा - शांति। इस टाइटल का महत्व इसलिए भी बढ़ जाता है कि आज से 60-70 वर्ष पहले जब हिन्दुस्तान ने अपना परमाणु कार्यक्रम शुरू किया तो दुनिया भर में एक तनाव का माहौल था। हिरोशिमा, नागासाकी की घटना को हुए कुछ ही वर्ष गुजरे थे और बहुत सारे देश हिन्दुस्तान को शक की निगाह से देखने लगे थे। उस समय परमाणु कार्यक्रम के जन्मदाता, the founding father of India's nuclear programme Homi Bhabha had declared to the world that India's nuclear programme will be dedicated to peaceful purposes.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, today, the moment of vindication has come and the vindication was destined to happen through Prime Minister Modi. अब इस बिल को लाने का भाव क्या है, कारण क्या है। जैसा कि हम सब जानते हैं कि भारत का भौगोलिक स्तर पर रोल भी बढ़ रहा है, भूमिका भी बढ़ रही है। And if we have to be a global player effectively, we have to live up to the global benchmarks; follow global parameters; and adopt

global strategies. आज सारा विश्व क्लीन एनर्जी की ओर बढ़ चुका है और हमने भी अपने लिए लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है कि 'न्यूक्लियर एनर्जी 100 गीगावाट बाई 2047', जब हिन्दुस्तान अपनी आजादी की 100वीं सालगिरह मनाएगा। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पदभार संभालते ही 'कॉप' मीटिंग में घोषणा की थी - 'नेट जीरो बाई 2070'. उस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिए और बढ़ती हुई एनर्जी की जरूरतों को पूरा करने तथा आत्मनिर्भर भारत के लक्ष्य को पूरी तरह से प्राप्त करने के लिए यह भी जरूरी है कि हम पेट्रोलियम फॉसिल पदार्थों पर अपनी निर्भरता कम करें। उन सबको मिलाकर जहां आज हमारी न्यूक्लियर एनर्जी की कैपेसिटी मात्र 8.8 गीगावाट है, हालांकि, जब यह सरकार आई थी, तब इतनी भी नहीं था। उस समय यह कैपेसिटी केवल 4.4 गीगावाट थी। हम दोगुने से अधिक बढ़ गए हैं। उसको 100 गीगावाट तक पहुंचाना है, ताकि वर्ष 2047 में हमारी एनर्जी की रिक्वायरमेंट का दस प्रतिशत हिस्सा न्यूक्लियर एनर्जी से आए। It is because nuclear energy is in some way superior to other sources of renewable energy because renewable energy may not always provide 24x7 reliability of supply, which is only through the nuclear energy. अगर आप कहें तो मैं संक्षेप में बताऊं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपने बता दिया है। अब आप पूरा जवाब बाद में दीजिए।

डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी का कहना है कि इस पर पूरा जवाब दे दीजिएगा। अगर आपका आदेश होगा और कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बिंदु उल्लेखित करने होंगे, तो मैं उसके लिए भी तैयार हूँ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ:

“कि भारत के लोगों के कल्याण के लिए नाभिकीय विद्युत उत्पादन, स्वास्थ्य देखरेख, खाद्य, जल, कृषि, उद्योग, अनुसंधान, पर्यावरण, नाभिकीय विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी में नवपरिवर्तन हेतु नाभिकीय ऊर्जा और आयनकारी विकिरण के संवर्धन, और विकास तथा इसके क्षेमपूर्ण और सुरक्षित उपयोग के लिए सुदृढ़ विनियामक ढांचे और उससे संसक्त या उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।”

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (CHANDIGARH): Thank you, hon. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear Energy for Transforming India Bill *alias* the SHANTI Bill, 2025.

This Bill seeks to repeal two seminal legislations, the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 and the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damages Act, 2010, and replace them with a new architecture. Since the hon. Minister, in his introduction, chose to speak about the history of India's nuclear programme, allow me to spend five minutes recapping as to how we got to this point.

12.26 hrs (Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti *in the Chair*)

It was India's first Prime Minister, Shri Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who pioneered India's nuclear quest. On the 3rd August, 1948, he set up the Atomic Energy Commission, which was anchored by the legendary scientist, the late Homi Jehangir Bhabha. On the 3rd January, 1954, it was the Nehru Government which set up the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay (AEET). On the 12th January, 1967, after the very tragic demise of the late Homi Jehangir Bhabha in a plane crash - Flight No. AI-101 at Mont Blanc on the 24th January, 1966 the AEET was dedicated in his name and renamed as the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC).

India's nuclear programme till the late 60s or even the early 70s was a peaceful quest, but it was on the 18th May, 1974, that the Prime Minister, late Indira Gandhi, carried out the first peaceful nuclear explosion. The test was called "The Smiling Buddha", and the Buddha did indeed smile. It would be

important here to recap that with the liberation of Bangladesh 1971, the peaceful nuclear explosion of 1974, and then the incorporation of Sikkim into India, in four years, Mrs. Gandhi had changed the geopolitical map of South Asia and put India on the nuclear stage globally.

However, when a nation takes a bold step, it comes with a consequence. India's peaceful nuclear explosion came with the consequence that the 'P-5' nations, which had established the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1967, came together and formed the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), also called the London Club. Interestingly, these were about 14 countries which went across the Cold War divide - the East Bloc and the West Bloc.

The only objective of the NSG, or the London Club, was to deny India access to nuclear technology. On the 11th and 13th May, 1998, former Prime Minister, late Atal Bihari Vajpayee, carried out India's second series of nuclear tests, but the sanctions against India only tightened after that, despite the "Jaswant Singh-Strobe Talbott Dialogue", which went across a couple of continents at that point in time.

Finally, it fell to a UPA Government under the leadership of Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh to break that nuclear apartheid. It was in July 2005 that the Indo-US Nuclear Deal was initiated. India-IAEA safeguards agreement was signed on 02nd February, 2009. On the 6th September, 2008, India got a waiver from the NSG, and we have not got membership of the NSG till now.

It has been over 17 years, and we have not got membership of the NSG. Finally, on the 10th October, 2008, the "Indo-US Civil Nuclear Deal" - also known

as the “123 Agreement”, was signed.

And ironically, while Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh’s Government was trying to break nuclear apartheid, जो परमाणु रंगभेद नीति थी, उसको जब तोड़ने का प्रयास किया जा रहा था, तो हमारे परम मित्र, जो उस तरफ बैठे हैं, उन्होंने क्या किया कि वह 23 जुलाई, 2008 को उस सरकार के खिलाफ, जो भारत परमाणु रंगभेद से पीड़ित था, उसको तोड़ने की कोशिश कर रहे थे, उनके खिलाफ इस सदन में अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लेकर आए।

It is important that you reflect on your own conduct. When the UPA Government was trying to break India’s nuclear isolation and nuclear apartheid, you brought a Vote of No-Confidence against that Government. It is another matter that No Confidence Motion was defeated by 275 to 256 with 11 abstentions. ... (*Interruptions*) अरे! आपको इतिहास समझाना बहुत जरूरी है।... (व्यवधान) History is very important because you people tried to derail India’s nuclear programme. You have tried to derail India’s nuclear programme. You were an impediment in breaking India’s nuclear apartheid. That is a history that you should not forget. ... (*Interruptions*) That is a history you should not forget. You covered yourself in ignominy. आपने भारत की जो परमाणु टैजेक्ट्री थी, उसको राजनीतिक कारणों से डीरेल करने की कोशिश की।... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please address the Chair.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Let the House be in order. ... (*Interruptions*) सभापति जी, सच्चाई कड़वी होती है।... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Members, I will give you the opportunity to speak.

श्री मनीश तिवारी: सभापति जी, आप इनको बैठाइए।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री मनीश तिवारी: अरे! अनुराग जी, यह तो शुरुआत है। जरा बैठ जाइए।... (व्यवधान) Mr. Chairperson, Sir, let me come to the merits of this Bill. Now, the Government has brought the present Bill to open up the civilian nuclear sector to private participation. Clause 3-1-c of the Bill – a speculation that the Government wants to bring in 49 per cent to 100 per cent foreign direct investment into this sector. What strikes me as very strange, Mr. Chairperson Sir is that a conglomerate which has built an empire on leased public assets announces its intent to enter the nuclear energy sector in late November, 2025 and in December, 2025, we have this Bill. ... * Is it a coincidence? I am merely raising a question. I am not imputing any motives. I am not insinuating anything.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Minister, Sir will give clarification.

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Mr. Chairperson, I am not yielding. ... (*Interruptions*)
I am not yielding.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: The hon. Speaker asked me to be very brief and not to touch upon the salient features of the Bill. Otherwise, I was going ahead with that. Now, nowhere in the Bill has there been any intention obviously or inadvertently reflecting that this is meant to benefit a certain section of the business houses. Now, this is an allegation which puts the entire House into disrepute. We are practising the highest norms of democracy. This is totally an

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

unfounded and a politically motivated charge which has no reflection on the body of the Bill.

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Mr. Chairperson, Sir, I was not making any insinuation. I was not imputing any motives. I was just saying, is it just coincidental that this has happened? ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. MP, you have already mentioned it could be a coincidence. Please go ahead.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: So, let me go further, Mr. Chairperson, Sir.

Since this Bill seeks to repeal the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010, let me also recap what happened in this House on the 25th of August 2010. I had led the debate on that particular Bill on that particular day in this very House. So, on the 25th of August 2010, the then MoS, Prime Minister's office, Mr. Jitendra Singh's predecessor, Mr. Prithviraj Chavan, came before this House and he said, and I am quoting from the proceedings of the Lok Sabha:

“Sir, I have come before this House, and say with all humility that there is an unprecedented political consensus across the political stream, including the civil society or whatever people we could bring on board. There was a slight contention about a few items. We explained the logic of why we brought in some of the amendments, particularly the amendment to Clause 17.”

Now, what is this Clause 17? Let me read it out for the perusal of this House. So, the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010 says, and I will read

Section 17(b). It says:

“Operator's right of recourse. – The operator of the nuclear installation, after paying the compensation for nuclear damage in accordance with section 6, shall have a right of recourse where—
(b) the nuclear incident has resulted as a consequence of an act of supplier or his employee, which includes supply of equipment or material with patent or latent defects or sub-standard services;”

This was a clause on which there was a consensus across the House, across all political parties, that this needs to be included. Now, let me contextualize it why was this important. The Department of Atomic Energy, which leads India's nuclear program, felt that if we are going to be going into a collaboration where foreign suppliers are going to come in, there needs to be a clause in the Bills or a section in the Act whereby if there is a nuclear incident because of the design in the product which has been supplied, that nuclear supplier should be made liable. This was supported by the former External Affairs and Finance Minister of BJP, who unfortunately had been expelled from the party in August 2009, who came back on the 24th of June 2010, and this debate was happening in the August of 2008. Let me quote late Jaswant Singhji. So, late Jaswant Singhji, while speaking on the Bill, said:

“It is really Clause 17(b) of the Bill, dealing with the operator's right to recourse, or the right to recourse, which then became a bone in our throat.”

वे बोले कि वह हमारे गले में हड्डी फंस गई। You have worked overtime to remove

that bone. So, late Mr. Jaswant Singh, the Left parties, every other section of this House, was unanimous that supplier's liability should form a part of the civil nuclear liability regime - what do I find? What I find is that when you read Clause 11 of the present Bill - and the Minister is here, if I am making a mistake, I am open to be corrected, but I did not find a single clause, or a single word, which says anything about supplier liability. The supplier liability has been completely removed.

God forbid if a nuclear accident or a nuclear incident was to take place. Since we are going to be dependent upon foreign suppliers, especially when we are opening up the nuclear energy sector to private participation, we are going to allow Foreign Direct Investment up to 49 per cent, 51 per cent, 76 per cent or 100 per cent. I do not know how much will it be. Under those circumstances, should the supplier not be held liable? If there is a defect in the product, in fact, it is going to indemnify your own domestic players, about whom you made such a big noise a while ago. God forbid if some incident was to take place. Therefore, it is very important. I know a large number of countries around the world have had reservations with regard to suppliers' liability going back 15 years. I do not want to get into the business of naming countries or companies but, it is important to understand and the Minister must explain how removing the supplier liability clause is actually going to help. In my humble estimation, it is going to harm India.

Now, let me move on to the next aspect which is Clause 17. Mr. Chairperson, Sir, there has been a lot of concern regarding the Atomic Energy

Regulatory Board going back many years, whether the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board is really autonomous or an extension of the Department of Atomic Energy. If we are opening up India's nuclear energy sector to private participation, what you require is an autonomous, independent regulator who can be neutral. Since, there is no clarity in the Bill about how independent or autonomous the regulator is, I would definitely want the Minister to clarify with regard to this.

Now, I am coming to Clause 13, which is the liability clause. Mr. Chairperson, Sir, there have been a couple of big nuclear accidents, including the Three Mile Island accident on 28th March, 1979, Chernobyl on 26th April, 1986, and Fukushima on 11th March, 2011. And there is continuing concern over the Zaporizhzhia nuclear reactor in Ukraine, which is now under Russian control. Therefore, when you talk about nuclear energy or a nuclear incident, the consequences can be absolutely alarming. Clause 13 limits the liability to 300 million Special Drawing Rights (SDR), which is approximately about 410 million US dollars. Even in the case of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy, the compensation awarded was 470 million dollars. I am talking about 15 years back. Why is the Government imposing these liability caps? In fact, the liability should be at least Rs. 10,000 crore, irrespective of whether the reactor is 3600 megawatts or 100 megawatts because god forbid if a nuclear incident takes place, the damage either ways can be catastrophic. I have not understood this concept of graded liability and I would be very happy to be enlightened by the Minister on this.

Now, I come to Clause 15(3) of the Bill. ... (*Interruptions*) It exempts

Government-owned nuclear installations from insurance cover. It says that Government-owned nuclear installations do not require insurance cover. I ask why. If the answer of the Government is going to be that Government-owned nuclear installations have a sovereign cover, then that should be made a proviso in the Bill.

That should be the proviso in the Bill that should say that the Central Government will assume liability in case of a nuclear incident with regard to any of the Government's nuclear installations. That should be explicitly stated in the Bill.

Now, let me come to clause 25(4)(b) – disposal of radioactive waste. Spent nuclear fuel – uranium and plutonium – remains toxic for thousands and thousands of years. Most countries store this in the facility itself. This Bill, except mentioning this fact, does not provide a robust framework as to how radioactive waste needs to be dealt with. It cannot be a function of delegated legislation that is left to rules and regulations. This is a very serious issue. There has to be a schedule to the Bill which explains as to how radioactive waste should be dealt with.

What this Bill is doing is that it is prioritising uranium based reactor technology undermining the entire third stage of India's Nuclear Programme, which is thorium based using the Molten Salt Reactors (MSR), and which should have been the logical path or the logical corollary of India's nuclear trajectory.

When I looked at this Bill in great detail, the sense I got is that if this Bill goes ahead in its present form, it will undermine India's energy independence

and it will also undermine India's commitment to its clean energy goals. Under those circumstances, with the greatest amount of humility and an absolute sense of profound responsibility, I would humbly like to demand, request and besiege the Government that this Bill is very important, please send it to a Joint Parliamentary Committee. Mr. Chairperson, Sir, since there was paucity of time, I have only made the 'highway-highway points' – the phrase commonly used in legal field. There is a lot of devil in the details which I have not come to. Therefore, this Bill needs to be examined word by word and line by line, and only after that should this Bill come back to this House. Thank you.

श्री शशांक मणि (देवरिया) : सभापति जी, आज आपने मुझे एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर चर्चा करने के लिए समय दिया है, इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। यह विधेयक मेरे हिसाब से देश को नई गति देगा और विकसित भारत के रथ को आगे बढ़ाएगा। यह बिल आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व के कारण सदन में प्रस्तुत हुआ है और इस बिल के कारण देश के हर व्यक्ति को लाभ मिलेगा। भारत के रूपांतरण के लिए नाभिकीय ऊर्जा का संधारणीय दोहन और अभिवर्धन बिल, 2025 बहुत महत्वपूर्ण समय पर आया है। इस बिल में हमारे बिखरे हुए जो पिछले बिल थे, 1962 का एटोमिक एनर्जी एक्ट और 2010 का न्युक्लियर लॉयबिलिटी बिल समाहित हो गए हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि यह प्रधान मंत्री जी के प्रयास की भी ऊर्जा है। इसमें न केवल सरकार, समाज और प्राइवेट सेक्टर का पूरा निवेश होगा बल्कि इसी के साथ-साथ जो ज्वलंत समस्या हमें दिख रही है कि कैसे हम अपने आधारभूत ढांचे को, एनर्जी सिक्योरिटी को आगे ले जाएं, उसके साथ-साथ हम अपने पर्यावरण का भी ध्यान रखें। इस बिल में अन्य उपलब्धियों का भी उल्लेख है। इस बिल में परमाणु टेक्नोलॉजी से कृषि उद्योग, फूड सिक्योरिटी, प्रौद्योगिकी, स्वास्थ्य केंद्र, उद्योग और अन्य चीजों में भी बहुत बड़ा निवेश होगा, इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल की उपयोगिता न्युक्लियर एनर्जी से भी ज्यादा है।

सभापति महोदय, हमारा देश स्वावलंबन में, आत्मनिर्भरता में बहुत सालों से परमाणु उपयोग में आगे बढ़ता रहा है। इसमें होमी भाभा जी और विक्रम साराभाई जी का बहुत बड़ा योगदान है। मैं आज वंदे मातरम् की 150वीं वर्षगांठ पर इन महापुरुषों को नमन करता हूँ, क्योंकि उनके होते-होते आज की तारीख में हमने अपनी अर्थव्यवस्था ही नहीं, बल्कि अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए भी अपने-आप को संबल रखा है। मैं विपक्ष को चुनौती देना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने परमाणु बम की बात की। अटल जी ने यह निर्णय लिया कि हम लोग वर्ष 1998 में परमाणु सिक्योरिटी में स्वयं को पूरी तरह से सक्षम करेंगे। इससे पूर्व 24 सालों तक पूर्ववर्ती सरकारें शिथिल बैठी रहीं और stealth mode में सरकार चलाती रहीं। यह गलत है। हम लोगों ने पहली बार इसका नेतृत्व किया और आज की तारीख में हम सशक्त राष्ट्र बन गए हैं।

महोदय, केवल सुरक्षा से आज की तारीख में काम नहीं चलेगा। आज की तारीख में परमाणु उपयोग कई अन्य दिशाओं में भी होना चाहिए। इस हेतु सबके प्रयास की आभा, जो इस बिल में है, उसकी मैं सराहना करता हूँ, साधुवाद करता हूँ। इस बिल को बहुत महत्वपूर्ण चुनौती का सामना करने के लिए लाया गया है। थर्मल पावर की वजह से अगर किसी व्यक्ति को एनर्जी सिक्योरिटी के होते हुए आगे चलना पड़ेगा, तो इसमें प्रदूषण बहुत होगा। इसके साथ ही थर्मल पावर के साथ-साथ टिकाऊ व्यवस्था, जैसे कि आज की तारीख में डेटा सेंटर में 24 घंटे बिजली की आवश्यकता है। उसमें हमें टिकाऊ बिजली की आवश्यकता है। इसमें न्युक्लियर एनर्जी का बहुत बड़ा प्रयोग होगा। उसी के साथ-साथ मैं समझता हूँ कि हम पहले ऐसे देश नहीं हैं। कई देशों ने टिकाऊ व्यवस्था में न्युक्लियर एनर्जी का प्रयोग किया है। उदाहरण के लिए फ्रांस में लगभग 65 प्रतिशत बिजली आज की तारीख में न्युक्लियर की व्यवस्था से हो रही है। यूएसए में भी प्राइवेट सेक्टर उसका 80 परसेंट बिजली के रूप में ले रहा है। विश्व की बिजली की सबसे ज्यादा खपत यूएसए में है। वहां लगभग 30 प्रतिशत बिजली न्युक्लियर की है। वहां 80 परसेंट प्राइवेट सेक्टर दे रहा है। विपक्ष जिस सेफ्टी की बात करता है, उससे सिद्ध हो गया है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर भी सेफ्टी के मामले में कारगर हो सकता है यदि उसे सुचारु रूप से संचालित किया जाए।

महोदय, इस बिल के होने हेतु मैं 5 बिंदु रखना चाहता हूँ। सर्वप्रथम जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने बताया, विकसित भारत हेतु हमें 100 गीगावाट की आवश्यकता है, जो परमाणु से हुई है। आज के परिवेश में देखा जाए, तो 9 गीगावाट की जो व्याख्या की गई, उसमें आज की तारीख में केवल 2 प्रतिशत बिजली न्युक्लियर की है और उस समय 10 प्रतिशत हो जाएगी। अगर 100 गीगावाट को आगे ले जाना है, तो आज की तारीख में एनपीसीआईएल 50 परसेंट की जिम्मेदारी ले सकता है, लेकिन अन्य 50 परसेंट के लिए हमें और साधन चाहिए, हमें और तकनीक चाहिए, ज्यादा लोग चाहिए, ताकि विकसित भारत में कोई कमी न रहे। इस हेतु बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है कि हम प्राइवेट सेक्टर को लाएं और अन्य निवेशकों को लाएं। साथ ही, दूसरी आवश्यकता यह भी है कि आने वाले समय में एनपीसीएल, जो आज के समय में हमारे देश में इसका नेतृत्व कर रहा है। उसमें एक मोनोपॉली पावर है। जब किसी चीज की मोनोपॉली होती है, तो उसमें नवाचार नहीं होता है। नवाचार के अभाव में यह इंडस्ट्री आगे नहीं बढ़ पाएगी। इस हेतु बहुत आवश्यक है कि हम अन्य लोगों को लाएं। इस बिल में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधान है कि हम लोग कैसे प्रौद्योगिकी, पूंजी व प्रतिभा के आधार पर अन्य चीजें लाएं। इस हेतु 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये का निवेश आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने पिछले बजट में एसएमआर रिक्टर के लिए दिया था, क्योंकि एसएमआर यानी स्मॉल मॉड्यूलर रिक्टर के माध्यम से आज की तारीख में न्युक्लियर पावर भी विकेंद्रीकृत हो रहा है।

महोदय, तीसरा कारण यह है कि विधेयक में परमाणु प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका का भी विस्तार हो रहा है। इसमें ईंधन चक्र की गतिविधियां, उपकरण निर्माण, बिजली उत्पादन और संयंत्र संचालन भी कड़े सुरक्षा मानकों की निगरानी में शामिल है। इसके अलावा इसमें एफडीआई यानी फॉरेन डायरेक्ट इन्वेस्टमेंट के 49 परसेंट का प्रावधान है। इसका मतलब यह है कि अगर हमें धन की आवश्यकता होगी, तो विकसित भारत के रथ को आगे ले जाने हेतु कोई कमी नहीं होगी। जब मैं ऑपरेशन सिंदूर के लिए वाशिंगटन डीसी गया था, तो वहां के कई पॉलिसी एक्सपर्ट्स ने इस बारे में मुझसे प्रश्न पूछे। उनमें उत्सुकता थी। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि फॉरेन डायरेक्ट इन्वेस्टमेंट भी इसमें आएगा।

महोदय, चौथा कारण यह है कि यह विधेयक परमाणु ऊर्जा नियामक बोर्ड, एटॉमिक एनर्जी रेगुलेटरी बोर्ड, जिसकी चर्चा अभी की गई, उसके माध्यम से नियामक ढांचे को सुदृढ़ करता है, जो उद्योग के लिए सुरक्षा सहित सभी आवश्यक नियम सुनिश्चित करेगा। यह ध्यान देने योग्य है कि परमाणु ऊर्जा 1962 से लागू हुआ है और तब से अब तक प्रौद्योगिकी और प्रक्रियात्मक में व्यापक परिवर्तन हो चुका है। यह नया नियामक ढांचा सुनिश्चित करेगा कि उद्योग कड़े सुरक्षा मानकों का पालन करके अनुसंधान एवं विकास, आरएंडडी के साथ ही रहेगा। यह भी इस विधेयक में है और यह भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। भारत अंतर्राष्ट्रीय परमाणु ऊर्जा एजेंसी के परिवहन, निगरानी और ईंधन वापसी के जुड़े हुए नियमों का प्रारम्भिक हस्ताक्षरकर्ता रहा है और ये नियामक नियम इसके अनुरूप चलेगा।

अंत में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यह विधेयक परमाणु उद्योग के लिए आधुनिक और एकीकृत कानूनी ढांचा प्रस्तुत करेगा। अभी मेरे से पूर्व वक्ता इसका उल्लेख कर रहे थे। जिसमें एक समर्पित परमाणु न्यायाधिकारी, परमाणु दायित्व व्यथा में सुधार और निवेश का आकर्षण होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस जोखिम की बात की गई, वह सरासर गलत है। इसमें बहुत जिम्मेदारी से इसके संचालन के लिए आकार दिया गया है, जिसमें अंतर्राष्ट्रीय परमाणु ऊर्जा एजेंसी के एसडीआर का जो उल्लेख किया गया था, वह बड़ी जिम्मेदारी से किया गया है। मेरे हिसाब से यह अंतर्राष्ट्रीय नियमों के हिसाब से किया गया है। मुझे बताया गया है कि दो हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान ऑलरेडी हम लोगों ने ले लिया है।

महोदय, कुछ ऐसे विषय हैं, जिनके लिए मुझे पहली बार इस सदन में अंग्रेजी में बोलने का मौका मिल रहा है, क्योंकि मैं समझता हूँ कि कुछ ऐसी टेक्निकल चीजें हैं, जिनके बारे में मैं आपसे अंग्रेजी में बात करना चाहता हूँ।

Sir, at the outset, the Bill clarifies the scope of nuclear energy for modern India. The definition clauses explicitly extend nuclear applications to healthcare, agriculture, food preservation, water management, industry, research and

emerging sectors such as artificial intelligence, quantum technologies and semiconductor fabrication. This is a very important point. It legally recognises nuclear energy not merely as a power source, but as an enabling infrastructure for a technology-driven economy. This is extremely important because, in this case, the definition of nuclear energy and nuclear power has been transformed by this Bill, which is a fundamental change. For instance, by defining radiation facilities separately from nuclear power plants, the Bill brings medical imaging centres, cancer radiographic therapy units, and industrial irradiation facilities within a uniform safety framework, reducing regulatory ambiguity and improving compliance.

One of the most consequential features of the Bill is the introduction of a structured licensing and safety authorisation regime under Chapter-2. Clause 3 allows not only Government entities, but also Government companies, private companies, and joint ventures to apply for licences to set up and operate nuclear facilities, subject to strict conditions. This marks a clear policy shift towards controlled private sector participation. And, I emphasise the word 'control'. At the same time, the Bill draws a firm red line by reserving sensitive activities, such as fuel preprocessing, enrichment beyond notified thresholds, and high-level waste management exclusively for the Central Government. This balance helps attract investment and technological collaboration without diluting sovereign control over strategically sensitive parts of the nuclear fuel cycle.

Sir, safety is non-negotiable. Clause 4 mandates safety authorization for all users of radioactive substances and radiation-generating equipment,

including their manufacture, transport, storage, and disposal. This support will allow the regulator to track radioactive sources through a national register and intervene during radiological emergencies. The Bill empowers the Government to take over unsafe radioactive material and recover disposal costs from the operator, creating a strong deterrent against negligence.

The provision of mining resources under Clause 5 reinforces India's long-standing policy of State control over uranium and thorium. Any discovery of such materials must be reported to the Government, and all extracted material vests in the Central Government. This ensures resource security for India's three-stage nuclear program and its long-term goal of thorium utilisation, while also allowing compensation where private interests are affected. From a national perspective, this prevents speculative exploitation of strategic minerals and alliance extraction with national energy planning.

Chapter-3 addresses a long-standing concern around nuclear liability and public confidence. The Bill clearly fixes primary responsibility for nuclear damage on the operator, while also defining circumstances where liability is excluded, such as exceptional natural disaster or armed conflict. My hon. friend made a lot of song and dance about this, but this has been very well researched and has been put extremely carefully by a number of experts who have been behind this Bill.

Clause 13 caps liability in line with international norms by linking to the special drawing rights, which is also mentioned. Clause 14 makes the Central Government responsible for compensation beyond the operator's cap on

Government-owned installations.

13.00 hrs

This clarity is important for two reasons. First, we want to reassure our citizens that they have this recourse. Second, it provides certainty to investors and insurers, which is critical for expanding nuclear capacity. The provision requiring operators to maintain insurance or financial security before operation further strengthens accountability. Institutionally, this is a major point. Institutionally, the Bill gives statutory backing to the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board. An hon. Member mentioned that this has to be independent. It is fully independent under Chapter 4; by detailing appointment procedures, tenure, conflict of interest, restrictions, and powers, it strengthens the regulator's autonomy and credibility. I will invite the Opposition to join hands in making sure that this is fully independent, instead of criticising it.

Clause 24 grants the board wide-ranging powers to set safety standards, regulate radiation exposure limits, conduct inspections, and engage transparently with the public. This is significant because regulatory credibility is a key determinant of public trust. आज की तारीख में पब्लिक का विश्वास जीतने के लिए इस बोर्ड की बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता है। At the same time, Clause 25 allows the Central Government to carve out strategic and defence related activities from civilian regulation, preserving much-needed national security imperatives. The enforcement framework under Chapters 5 and 9 is notably robust. Inspectors are empowered to enter facilities, conduct investigation, seize material, and suspend operations where safety is compromised. Penalties and criminal

liabilities are clearly laid out for violations, including for companies and Government departments. This reduces regulatory capture and signals that nuclear safety is not merely advisory but legally enforceable.

Finally, the Bill establishes specialised mechanisms for dispute resolution and compensation through the Atomic Energy Redressal Advisory Council, an Appellate Tribunal and a Nuclear Damage Claims Commission, by excluding ordinary civil courts from jurisdiction in these matters. This is a major issue because people felt that they would be involved in long litigation. It aims to ensure technical expertise, fast education, and consistency in decisions. For affected communities, this offers a cleaner, more accessible path to compensation.

In summary, this Bill benefits the country by positioning or repositioning nuclear energy as a cornerstone of India's energy transition, industrial competitiveness, and technological self-reliance, while simultaneously strengthening safety, liability, and regulatory oversight. Its clause-by-clause design reflects an attempt to reconcile expansion with caution, investment with sovereignty, and innovation with public safety. As a legislative framework, it is factual, comprehensive, and aligned with both India's international commitments and its domestic development priorities.

महोदय, मैं इस कमेटी को और उन लोगों को साधुवाद देना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने इस बिल को निर्धारित किया है, क्योंकि मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल में प्रचुर मात्रा में विशेषज्ञों का अनुपात है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें ऐसे बहुत से लोगों से राय ली गई है, जो इसमें विशेषज्ञ हैं। मैं इसके लिए सरकार को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ और इसी के साथ-साथ मैं पूरे सदन को कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस

विधेयक से जन-कल्याण की भावना से हर व्यक्ति को आसानी मिलेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विधेयक से उस महिला को आसानी मिलेगी जो आज की तारीख में रेडियोलॉजिकल मायने में लखनऊ में पढ़ी है, उस छात्र को आसानी मिलेगी, जो मेरे गांव में लाइब्रेरी में पढ़ाई कर रहा है, जिसको 24 घंटे बिजली चाहिए, उस उद्योगपति को आसानी मिलेगी, जो आज की तारीख में डेटा सेंटर खड़ा करना चाहता है और उसको 24x7 इलेक्ट्रिसिटी नहीं मिल रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसे कई लोगों को आसानी मिलेगी, जो आज की तारीख में उद्यम और भागीदारी से अपने राष्ट्र का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं। मेरे हिसाब से यह बिल हर व्यक्ति को कुछ न कुछ देगा, मैं इसकी आशा करता हूँ कि यहां बैठे सभी सदस्य इसको आगे ले जाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध रहेंगे।

महोदय, हमारे वेदों में यजुर्वेद एक ऐसा वेद है, जो हमें सिखाता है कि किस प्रकार से किसी यज्ञ को निर्धारित किया जाए। मेरे हिसाब से हमारे विकसित भारत की यह यात्रा भी उसी प्रकार का एक कर्म यज्ञ है और कर्म यज्ञ में शांति पथ का उद्बोधन बहुत महत्वपूर्ण होता है, जो यजुर्वेद में है। उसमें शांति पथ में जो कहा गया है, उसको मैं आपको पढ़कर सुनाता हूँ :

“ॐ द्यौः शान्तिरन्तरिक्षं शान्तिः

पृथिवी शान्तिरापः शान्तिरोषधयः शान्तिः ।

वनस्पतयः शान्तिर्विश्वेदेवाः शान्तिर्ब्रह्म शान्तिः

सर्वं शान्तिः शान्तिरेव शान्तिः सा मा शान्तिरेधि ॥

ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः” ॥

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विधेयक में जिस प्रकार से अपने देश को आगे ले जाने की अलख है, जिस प्रकार से विकसित भारत को आगे ले जाने की अलख है, उसमें शांति शब्द का प्रयोग ही एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सिद्धांत है। मैं इस विधेयक का पूरी तरह समर्थन करते हुए अपनी वाणी को विराम देता हूँ। जय हिंद, जय भारत।

श्री आदित्य यादव (बदायूं): सभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद।

महोदय, मैं आज इस महत्वपूर्ण ‘शांति’ बिल, 2025 का अपनी पार्टी और अपने नेता

आदरणीय अखिलेश यादव जी की तरफ से पुरजोर विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, जहां आप सभी के सामने आज इस 'शांति' बिल, 2025 को न्यूक्लियर सेक्टर में वर्ष 1962 के बाद सबसे बड़ा रिफॉर्म कहा जा रहा है, लेकिन असलियत यह है कि आज जनता की सुरक्षा के साथ जिस तरीके से कॉम्प्रोमाइज़ किया जा रहा है तथा जिस तरह से विदेशी कंपनियों को एक 'रेड कार्पेट' देने का काम यह सरकार कर रही है और एक सबसे बड़ी बात कि जिस तरीके से भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार खुद अपनी कही गयी बातों से, जो उन्होंने इस सदन में कहा था, उससे यू-टर्न लेने का काम यह सरकार कर रही है। यह विधेयक आज उन सभी बातों को दर्शाता है।

सभापति महोदय, इस विधेयक की जो सच्चाई है, मैं सीधे तौर पर उसकी चर्चा करूंगा। जहां इसमें 49 प्रतिशत एफडीआई को एलाउ किया जा रहा है, वहीं पर सीधे तौर पर अमेरिका की बड़ी कंपनियां जैसे वेस्टिंगहाउस, फ्रेंच कंपनी अरेवा, इन सभी कंपनियों को देश में लाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज अगर हम लोग इसमें 49 प्रतिशत से 100 प्रतिशत तक के एफडीआई को एलाउ कर रहे हैं तो फिर प्रधान मंत्री जी के द्वारा जो 'मेक-इन-इंडिया' की बात की जाती थी, उस बात का क्या हुआ? आज इतने बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स में अगर हमें उनसे कुछ लेना है तो हम उनके कुशल लोगों से सुझाव ले सकते हैं, लेकिन जिस तरह से मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग और सप्लायर्स को इस विधेयक में पूरी तरह से 'कैप' देने की बात की जा रही है, इसका भी मैं विरोध करता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, इसमें सप्लायर और लाएबिलिटी कैप, ऑपरेशन इंश्योरेंस कवरेज 1500 करोड़ रुपये प्रति इंसिडेंट दिये जा रहे हैं, लेकिन अगर जापान के फुकुशिमा दाइची की त्रासदी देखें तो उसमें इतनी बड़ी त्रासदी से निपटने के लिए सरकार को लगभग 1 ट्रिलियन डॉलर यानी 82 लाख करोड़ रुपये देने पड़े थे। वहीं पर अगर सरकार इस समय 1500 करोड़ रुपये तक की लाएबिलिटी को 'कैप' करने का काम कर रही है तो यह कहीं न कहीं सीधे तौर पर सप्लायर्स को बचाने का काम किया जा रहा है।

सभापति महोदय, आपको चेर्नोबिल का न्यूक्लियर डिजास्टर याद होगा। उसको क्लीन-अप करने के लिए 700 बिलियन डॉलर्स का लॉस सरकार को झेलना पड़ा था। उस सबसे बड़ा मैं यह मानता हूँ कि आज हम और आप सब जो झेल रहे हैं, वह है - पर्यावरण का नुकसान। न्यूक्लियर डिजास्टर के अन्दर एक सबसे बड़ी चीज़, जो हमने दशकों तक देखा है, जिसका हमने नुकसान देखा है, जिसे लोगों को झेलना पड़ता है, वह है डिजास्टर के बाद पर्यावरण का नुकसान, जानवरों को नुकसान। आपने यह भी देखा होगा कि समुद्र में जो न्यूक्लियर वेस्ट होता है, उसके कारण समुद्र के जलजीवन को भी सीधे तौर पर नुकसान पहुंचता है।

सरकार का टारगेट वर्ष 2047 तक 100 गीगावाट कपैसिटी करना है। अभी तक ये 8 गीगावाट की कपैसिटी तक पहुंचे हैं। वहां से यह सीधा दिखता है कि इन्हें इस कपैसिटी को 12 गुणा बढ़ाना होगा और जब हम 12 गुणा बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं तो इसमें सीधे तौर पर सेफ्टी के साथ भी कहीं न कहीं कॉम्प्रोमाइज़ करने का भी सवाल उठता है और इसको लेकर हमने क्या किया है, इसके ऊपर भी मंत्री जी बताने का कष्ट करेंगे।

सभापति महोदय, अब जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात है, वह है - भारतीय जनता पार्टी का डबल स्टैण्डर्ड। जब ये विपक्ष में थे, तब ये कहते थे कि 'क्या ये लोग ट्रम्प को सीधे तौर पर फायदा देने के लिए ऐसा बिल लेकर आ रहे हैं?' मैं इसलिए ऐसा कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि पूर्व में हमने देखा है कि अमेरिका की तरफ से हम लोगों के ऊपर जो टैरिफ लगाया गया, उसके बाद जिस तरीके का दबाव भारत सरकार के ऊपर बनाया गया, तो क्या कहीं अंदरूनी तौर पर भारत सरकार यह तो नहीं सोच रही कि यह 'रेड कार्पेट' देकर अमेरिकी और फ्रेंच कंपनियों को फायदा दिया जाए, क्योंकि जिस तरीके का टैरिफ का दबाव ट्रम्प बना रहे हैं, उसको कहीं न कहीं खत्म करने का प्रयास यह सरकार भी अंदरूनी तौर पर कर रही है, ऐसा हम लोगों को दिखाई देता हूँ।

महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि वर्ष 2010 में डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार में जब वे सिविल लाएबिलिटी फॉर न्यूक्लियर डैमेज बिल लेकर आए थे, तो उसका बी.जे.पी. ने जमकर विरोध किया था। स्वर्गीय अरुण जेटली जी, जो उस समय राज्य सभा में ऑपोजीशन के लीडर थे,

उन्होंने 30 अगस्त, 2010 में पार्लियामेंट में यह कहा था कि ऑपरेटर का 'राइट ऑफ रिकोर्स' किसी रिटेन एग्रीमेंट पर डिपेंड नहीं हो सकता है। अगर इक्विप्मेंट में पेटेंट या लेटेंट डिफेक्ट हो तो सप्लायर की लाएबिलिटी होनी चाहिए।

इसमें आपके क्लॉज 17बी की यूटिलिटी को सप्लायर डिस्ट्रॉय नहीं कर सकता वर्ष 2010 में जेटली जी ने जो बात कही थी, क्या आप उसको भूल गए? ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, अब आप कंकलूड कीजिए।

श्री आदित्य यादव : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपनी बात जल्दी खत्म करना चाहता हूं। हमारे पास बहुत सारे विषय हैं। मैं आपसे कह रहा हूं कि हम लोग बहुत कम विषय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। मेरे साथ कई ऐसे सांसद हैं, जो इस मुद्दे के ऊपर विस्तृत चर्चा करना चाहते हैं। कई सारे प्वाइंट्स हैं, जिनको हम लोग छू नहीं पा रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, इसमें पब्लिक सेफ्टी की बात है, फॉरेन कंपनीज की इंटररेस्ट की बात है। जब मैंने आपको बताया कि आज किसी तरीके की हिपोक्रेसी हो रही है। एटॉमिक एनर्जी एक्ट 1962 की सिविल लायबिलिटी फॉर न्यूक्लियर डैमेज एक्ट 2010 - इन दोनों को अपोज करता है। वहीं 63 साल बाद पुराने कानून जिसमें पब्लिक इंटररेस्ट को सबसे ऊपर रखा गया था, आज उसको क्यों खत्म किया जा रहा है?

सभापति महोदय, मेरा आपसे अनुरोध होगा। इसमें सरकार पूरे तरीके से प्राइवेट सेक्टर को लेकर आने का प्रयास कर रही है। आज सरकार की यही स्थिति है। आज इस बिल को लाने का पूरा लब्बोलुआब यही है कि जिन फाइनेंशियल परिस्थितियों में यह सरकार फंसी हुई है, आज डॉलर 90 रुपये से ऊपर निकलते चला जा रहा है। यह इनके कंट्रोल से बाहर हो चुका है। ऐसे समय में जब इनके पास इन्वेस्टमेंट नहीं है, जब कोई कंपनी नहीं आना चाहती है, वहां ये लोग डॉलर के लिए और बाहर की कंपनियों को अपने देश में ला कर इन्वेस्टमेंट करवाना चाहती है और इनका जो डेब्ट है, उसको क्लियर करने का प्रयास कर रही है। इसीलिए, हम सभी समाजवादी लोग इस बिल का विरोध करते हैं और आने वाले समय में भी पुरजोर तरीके से विरोध करते रहेंगे।

बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद । जय समाजवाद ।

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Sir, I shall be very brief. I have got only five minutes and in that five minutes, I oppose the SHANTI Bill. Sir, I oppose this because this Bill opens up the nuclear power sector to private industry, both domestic and foreign and also their plan is to have ... *. Four companies are vying for this -- ...*. They want to have a share in the nuclear pie. That is why it has been mentioned by Shri Manish before. I oppose this Bill. Sir, the Bill comes after the country has 75 years.....

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: The business houses which are named by the hon. Member, directly or indirectly mentioned in the entire text, should be please removed from the record. Earlier also, the hon. Member mentioned them. So, attaching motives without grounds will send a wrong message and bring the House into disrepute. ... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Sir, I have not named anybody. I have named some titles like ... *. Sir, that is not all my point.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Hon. Member has just now named three business houses and everybody has heard it.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I heard the hon. Minister raising this point two times during this discussion. Kindly refrain from taking any names directly because you do not have any basis to raise any names. So, we will look into the record later but please do not take any names.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Sir, the rule does not permit, you know that. Please go ahead.

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Sir, the Government is planning to have 100 GW by 2047 through the nuclear route. It plans to have 22,000 MW by 2032. It says that it will reduce dependency on fossil fuels. But we must also remember that nuclear energy is a risky proposition. You know about the nuclear incidents which happened in Chernobyl near Belarus, the Three Mile Island in the United States and Fukushima in Japan. You are saying that if an accident takes place, maximum liability will be \$300 million.

I say that this should be increased to 500 million. Why should there be such a small cap? I feel that their liability should be full.

We have shortage of nuclear raw materials. As you know, all these reactors are fission reactors, that is splitting the atom. We have not developed the technology to have fusion reactors where you combine two atoms into one. So, these fission reactors have this problem of chance of accident and one should be careful about it. They say that this is done to achieve low carbonization and zero carbon emission by 2070. But if in the process an accident takes place, then the whole purpose will be defeated.

New bodies have been created like the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board, Atomic Energy Redressal Advisory Council, and Nuclear Damage Claims Commission. It is all right to have such regulatory bodies. But basically, if you bring in the private sector and foreign investment, that will be a basic problem in

the whole nuclear sector as we do not have enough nuclear raw materials. We have some uranium mines in this country, but we know that uranium has to be put into a centrifuge so that it becomes plutonium. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Sir, you came up to plutonium. You want to go to thorium. Please go ahead.

... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Sir, it has to be put in a centrifuge. We are short of nuclear fuel. Now, we are allowing import of nuclear fuel, import of equipment, and you are also allowing private parties to construct nuclear reactors. So, the whole thing should be considered afresh. The Minister should send this Bill to a Select Committee without hurrying. He should not make haste or hurry. He should consider sending it to a Select Committee. Let us consider all these aspects and then we can decide upon it.

Hence, I oppose this Bill and propose it to be referred to a Select Committee. Thank you.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU (PERAMBALUR): Sir, thanks for the opportunity to present my views on the Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear Energy for Transforming India (SHANTI). I think that this is an oxymoron as nuclear energy has nothing to do with *shanti*. The powers that you deal with are extremely dangerous. So, I think that this is an oxymoron.

The first thing that I want to start with is motivation. Now, irrespective of being from wherever politically we are, the motivation is simple. It is very different for private enterprise and it is completely different for public enterprise. Now, the

private sector is answerable to the shareholders. Every year, the private sector's pursuit is profit through economy and through business. It is always profit at the end of the day. So, the bottom line that matters for the private sector -- irrespective of being in any other business, we have seen it in warfare scenarios and we have seen it where humans have gone to inhuman ways to seek profit - - in this particular scenario is still pursuit of profit whereas the public sector has a different motivation.

As regards the public sector, it is the obligation of the State and it is the prestige of the State to preserve, nurture, and to showcase to the world that we are actually better off and we have done it. In fact, in the last so many years, the atomic establishment in the country has been one of the finest in the world, and we have showcased ourselves to be a safe, responsible nuclear power. Now, one of the things is that it is a commitment of the sovereign. So, we take so much care, irrespective of the politics, to ensure that our image, through the nuclear deterrence, is actually shown to the world to be a responsible power.

Now, I would also want to tabulate the difference between a private enterprise and a public enterprise across various industries and the outcomes that have happened because of a policy change allowing private enterprise to come in. I am not against private enterprise, but I want to point out to the House that in certain sensitive segments the pursuit of profit has actually caused harm rather than productivity in this country.

Let us take the example of energy. Now, in energy, there are a number of instances where tragedies have happened, but let me stick to economics of

energy now. In the last 10 years, the cost of electricity -- that has been consumed by the consumers -- has actually increased by 25 per cent when there are more private enterprises commissioning plants. This is a good thing. But the outcome of it is that you have the cost increased by 25 per cent.

On the public enterprise side, we have superb enterprises like the NTPC, CIL, and GAIL, thanks to the stalwarts of nationalization who actually gave these products to us.

The second thing is finance. In the industry of finance, private sector has come up with innovation in finance in a number of ways. There have been so many good things, but I also want to point out that corporate write-offs in the last 10 years have increased so many times. I am not trying to say that it is wrong. It is right, but the outcome of a policy which is allowing private players to pursue profit, is actually corporate write-offs, where on the other side, we have public institutions, not even companies, like SBI and LIC, pursuing the public welfare.

The two more things are food and agriculture. You see, one of the outcomes of the private enterprise coming in is the shortage of fertilizer. It is because of so many other reasons, but one of the reasons is that the private has a very large share of fertilizer production in this country, and that is one of the consequences of having a shortfall in fertilizers in the last season. On the other hand, we have TN's horticulture mission, which actually have policies to enable the largest *per capita* production of vegetables in the country.

The last point we have in this case itself is nuclear energy. You had Fukushima and you had Chernobyl happenings. Fukushima is again a private

enterprises in Japan, a country with much higher technical capabilities because of their history. It has actually shut nuclear production for a long period of time. So, I want the House to note that even with technical expertise, this has to be handled with utmost caution.

Now, we have on the other side public enterprise of Kalpakkam Nuclear Energy, where fast breeder reactor, technology have been pursued, and it is still safe and no incident has been reported in the Kalpakkam. Now, a very important point is the risk profile. Whenever our country is open and is liberal, it is trading in dollars. We are exporting and we are importing. One of the things is that this Bill opens up litigation to international forums. Previously, it was supposed to be within the jurisdiction of this country, and our courts had jurisdiction over nuclear incidents. What I want to point out here is that it will have an implication when our private enterprise or when the country borrows in dollars because our risk profile is also tied up to any of the litigation that may come up in the future. And, because litigation and insurance is about future products, it is about a future risk. So, the risk profile of our country, because of it being open up to international forums, is going to increase the cost of borrowing in international markets. Hence, our exports are going to be expensive. I want the House to note that also.

The next point that I want to point out is liability. The liability regime in this particular Bill is actually pro-operator. The Government has reasons to make it pro-operator because they want to say, "We want better technologies to come, we want better operators to come, we want large players to come." Yes, we all

agree. But there are certain things which actually you should note. The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) is given a statutory backing, which is long due, which is important also, but there are certain provisions by which a Government can instruct AERB too. So, the autonomous nature of AERB on a statutory level is actually short-circuited in this particular Bill. I would want to draw your attention to it.

Now, there are strict time-limits on claims. Anywhere in the country and anywhere in the world also, whenever nuclear energy is present, there is always claims and counterclaims because of the nature of technology involved and its sensitivity. Now here, the Government has come up with a particular section that says, "Any of the claims must be pursued through the Claims Commissioners." You cannot approach the court system or the judiciary here. Again, what the Government intends to do is to basically say, "We have given you a separate infrastructure so as to settle claims." But we know the history of claims and the jurisprudence in the country also. So, there is enormous power from the Government to the operator to actually execute the project in spite of the claims. So, there is a need for the Government to clarify that they can actually be fair to the claimants, if there is any. That is under Clause 70. Clause 70 says, "There is no individual settlement." Individually, you cannot go and say, "I have a claim." It will all come from a consolidated group. So, they have to group all the victims or claimants together and the Claims Commissioner decides a certain amount and it has to be divided by the largest denominator, which is the number of people there. So, an individual claim has no merit here. So, what the Bill does is

that it actually removes the individual rights, which you and I know, Sir, are enshrined in the Constitution of the country and they are sacred to all of us.

Clause 54 talks about fixed tariffs. The Government wants to give clarity to the operator, I presume, and that is why Clause 37 has been brought in. But it is a fixed rate. It is not market-linked. Any fixed rate by a public institution like the Government is actually prone to misuse, because the fixing of a rate is completely in the grey area. It is not market-linked; it is not determinable; and there are so many factors involved which remain in the grey zone. Therefore, the Government must come up with a clear plan while actually fixing the price.

The most important point, which my colleagues have already pointed out, is that there is a staggered limit on the claims that can arise. The largest or the highest cap is Rs.3,000 crore. I will explain why this Rs.3,000 crore is minuscule when compared to the project size, which I will deal with in the next section, that is, the economics.

Now, hon. Members would note that anywhere in the world, nuclear fuel or nuclear energy is only a stop gap thing. The hon. Minister mentioned that wind energy and solar energy have lot of fluctuations because of the nature of the technology involved and the grid system, and he stated that nuclear energy would be a stopgap measure. I would actually thank the Minister for reminding the House that nuclear energy is a stop gap, and I will explain the mechanics and the economics to understand why it is a stop gap and why the two economics do not match.

Coming to the cost of nuclear *versus* other sources of energy, any project

has tangible costs and intangible costs. Tangible costs are those which can be measured. Intangible costs are those, especially environmental factors, which arise through environmental clearances and the green tribunals that have been set up.

If you look at the cost of production and capital expenditure, when you want to establish a nuclear power station or a nuclear project, the cost is Rs.30 crore per megawatt. For coal, it is approximately Rs.12 crore. You can still bring it lower, but Rs.12 crore is considering the latest technology, ensuring clean fuel availability, and making sure cleaner energy is produced. For solar, it is about Rs.4.5 crore per megawatt. These are the current costs even in Indian conditions because abroad it is still very expensive due to statutory norms and safety norms.

If you take the Levelised Cost of Electricity, putting all these numbers together – I may not be great at mathematics, but if you ask me to give one number – what is the cost per unit of electricity, it is about Rs.5 per unit when it comes to a nuclear station above 1,000 megawatts. You need that minimum scale because the investment does not work if it is one megawatt or two megawatts. For coal, it is about Rs.5.50 today in Indian terms, and for solar, it is around Rs.3 per unit.

Now, coming back to the stop gap point which the hon. Minister highlighted, this project costing Rs.30 crore per megawatt as a stop gap is like a UPS in your home. You may spend Rs.10 lakh or Rs.20 lakh on your house, but the UPS will cost less than Rs.50,000 for the limited purpose it serves, that

is, ensuring uninterrupted power supply. On a larger scale, nuclear energy plays a similar stop gap role. When you take this stop gap measure, with project costs linked to the dollar because the technology and fuel are dollar-denominated and not rupees, you are actually exposing the country to multiple risks beyond just the cost of production. These are intangible risks.

We still do not know the full extent of these intangible costs. Even advanced countries with a mature nuclear industry have not been able to fully figure them out. There are still numerous litigations in the western hemisphere on nuclear energy. Because of this dollar exposure, you have to tap international markets. Domestic markets cannot fund the size and scope of such projects, and technology suppliers will also seek dollar-linked returns. One per cent increase in the interest rate for the borrower impacts the cost of electricity production by about 40 paise per kilowatt hour.

You can multiply it by the thousands of megawatts the Government wants to bring in, and the project becomes unviable. A ten per cent increase, which roughly translates to an increase of about Rs.5, would make it completely untenable. Do you think the consumers or the Government or the private industry will be able to bear this? I do not think so.

The last point that I want to bring to the attention of the hon. Members of this House is safety.

There are a number of fuels but an isotope is a variation of the nuclear fuel. Plutonium-239 is actually the fuel used by India in the fast breeder reactors in the country and we have got good expertise in that. Safety-wise, a lot of

Members do not know that there is something called the half-life period of this material. The half-life period is the amount of time required for the energy to be reduced into half. One gram of fuel produces one megawatt of power. One gram to reduce to 500 kilowatt takes 24,000 years, forget five or 10 years. Of course, the Government is pursuing on the safety also. One small error is an error of 24,000 years. It is epochs.

I come to the last point, which is the geological storage of spent fuel in this country. The geological storage is the storage where you keep the spent fuel which cannot be given outside, which is for approximately 10,000 years. Forget about the policy continuity of 50 years. Are you going to have policy continuity of 10,000 years? There are a number of risks in this Bill where the Government's intention is to bring up innovation, bring up energy production.

13.31 hrs

(Shri Dilip Saikia *in the Chair*)

I think the Government is at risk in terms of safety, in terms of statutory routes, and in terms of getting our engineers to actually come up to date. So, I request the Government to take note that our country is going to open to a lot of foreign risks. I request the Government to revisit the Bill or send it to JPC. Thank you.

डॉ. आलोक कुमार सुमन (गोपालगंज) : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय । मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे Legislative Business के सबसे महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक The Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear Energy for Transforming India Bill, 2025 पर बोलने का मौका दिया ।

यह बिल देश की परमाणु उर्जा को नियंत्रित और Sustainable उपयोग करने की दिशा में

एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति की पहल है। इस विधेयक का मुख्य उद्देश्य Atomic Energy Act, 1962 और Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010 को Repeal करना है। इससे देश की वर्तमान और भविष्य की ऊर्जा की आवश्यकताओं को sustainable रूप से पूरा किया जा सकेगा।

महोदय, वर्तमान विधेयक का अनुमोदन होने से परमाणु ईंधन में आत्मनिर्भरता एवं परमाणु उर्जा को संचालित करने में सहायता मिलेगी। हम यह कह सकते हैं कि सरकार स्वच्छ ऊर्जा सुरक्षा एवं भविष्य में आने वाली ऊर्जा आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सकेगी। चौबीस घंटे विश्वसनीय विद्युत आपूर्ति प्रदान करने के लिए परमाणु ऊर्जा से बहुत सहायता मिलेगी।

महोदय, अगर हम विश्व के Sustainable Development Goals की बात करें तो भारत ने Energy Sector में Sustainability स्थापित की है। वर्ष 2070 तक Decarbonization of the economy के लिए देश की रूपरेखा तैयार की गयी है। वर्ष 2047 तक 100 गीगावाट परमाणु उर्जा क्षमता प्राप्त करने के लिए लक्ष्य रखा गया है, जो वर्तमान में लगभग 7.5 गीगावाट है। इससे स्वदेशी परमाणु संसाधनों का पूर्ण उपयोग होगा तथा सार्वजनिक तथा निजी क्षेत्रों की सक्रिय भागीदारी सुनिश्चित होगी। मेरा यह विश्वास है कि हम दूसरे देशों को भी परमाणु ऊर्जा के सही उपयोग के लिए सहायता प्रदान कर सकते हैं।

महोदय, वर्ष 2047 तक बिजली की जरूरतों में चार से पाँच गुना वृद्धि का अनुमान है। हालांकि नवीकरणीय उर्जा स्रोतों का विस्तार हो रहा है लेकिन वे अकेले बेस लोड डिमांड को पूरा नहीं कर सकते। अतः यह आवश्यक है कि परमाणु उर्जा को प्रमुख साधन बनाया जाए। इसलिए सौ गीगावाट Atomic Energy के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए हमें प्रति वर्ष 4 गीगावाट उत्पादन करना होगा।

महोदय, मैं यह बताना चाहूँगा कि NPCIL अपनी सहायक कम्पनियों के साथ मिलकर घरेलू और अंतराष्ट्रीय साझेदारी का लाभ उठाकर 100 गीगावाट के लक्ष्य का लगभग आधा हिस्सा हासिल करने का लक्ष्य रखती है। NTPC के संयुक्त उद्यम अश्विनी में माही-बांसवाड़ा में 700 मेगावाट क्षमता

वाले 4 PHWR के निर्माण का बीड़ा उठाया है। इन सभी गतिविधियों में इस विधेयक से सहायता मिलेगी।

महोदय, जैसा कि हम सभी जानते हैं कि देश में डॉ. होमी भाभा के द्वारा परमाणु उर्जा की शुरुआत की गयी थी। कई आशंकाओं के कारण देश के परमाणु विस्तार पर प्रतिबंध भी लगा, लेकिन मजबूत सरकार ने सारी चुनौतियों का सामना किया।

महोदय, आज माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी एवं बिहार के माननीय मुख्यमंत्री श्री नीतीश कुमार जी के मजबूत नेतृत्व में सरकार परमाणु ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में अनेक उपलब्धियों हासिल करने की दिशा में आगे बढ़ रही है।

महोदय, दो दशकों में 10 नये न्युक्लियर रिएक्टर्स का काम प्रगति पर है। उससे न्युक्लियर पावर जेनरेशन दस गुना बढ़ जाएगा।

महोदय, वर्तमान विधेयक के चैप्टर-2 में ग्रांट ऑफ लाइसेंस एंड सेफ्टी अथॉराइजेशन की बात की गई है। सेक्शन-3 के सब-सेक्शन-1 से 5 में सेफ्टी आदि की बात की गई है। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि फ्यूल को सेफली स्टोर करने के लिए राज्य सरकार की भी सहायता ली जानी चाहिए। न्युक्लियर फैसिलिटी के लिए अधिकतम वाटर यूज होगा, उसके लिए सस्टेनेबिलिटी को ध्यान में रखते हुए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से ऑब्लिगेटरी सलाह-मशविरा किया जा सकता है।

महोदय, चैप्टर-2 का सेक्शन-4 रेडियो एक्टिव सब्सटैंस के रेगुलेशन और रेडिएशन जेनरेंटिंग इक्विपमेंट की बात करता है। इसमें कहा गया है कि सेफ्टी अथॉराइजेशन बोर्ड से लेनी है। इसमें मेरा अनुरोध है कि लाइसेंस इश्यू करने की प्रक्रिया उच्च कोटि की होनी चाहिए। रेडियोलॉजिकल इमरजेंसी पड़ने पर तत्काल केन्द्र सरकार एवं राज्य सरकार से मदद मिलनी चाहिए। स्टोरेज वाली जगह सुरक्षित एवं हार्मलेस होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, सेक्शन-6 में एप्लिकेशन फॉर लाइसेंस और सेक्शन-7 में लाइसेंस ग्रांट एवं सुरक्षा की बात की गई है। इसमें मेरा कहना है कि रेडियो एक्टिव वेस्ट मैनेजमेंट, जो एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है और हेल्थ से डायरेक्टली रिलेटेड है, इसलिए इसके मैनेजमेंट पर विशेष ध्यान का प्रस्ताव रखना

जरूरी है। मेरा यह मानना है कि इस विधेयक के पास होने से इन सभी समस्याओं का समाधान होगा।

महोदय, यूनाइटेड नेशन्स के सस्टेनेबल डेवलपमेंट गोल्स में भारत ने काफी हद तक इसके उद्देश्य को हासिल कर लिया है। उसके अनुसार एनर्जी सेक्टर में अपने देश को वर्ष 2070 तक 'नेट जीरो' कार्बन एमिशन के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है। वर्तमान विधेयक इंटरनेशनल एटॉमिक एनर्जी एजेंसी के मानकों की अनुरूपता भी सुनिश्चित करेगा। बजट 2025-26 में परमाणु मिशन की शुरुआत की गई है, जिसके लिए 20,000 करोड़ रुपये निर्धारित किए गए हैं, ताकि वर्ष 2033 तक कम से कम 5 स्वदेशी स्मॉल माॅड्यूलर रिएक्टर विकसित किए जा सकें।

महोदय, वर्तमान विधेयक के चैप्टर-1 में ड्यूटीज और लाइबिलिटीज की बात कही गई है। इस चैप्टर के सेक्शन-10 में सेफ्टी, सिक्योरिटी और सेफ गार्ड्स के लिए प्राइम रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी फैक्ट्री मालिक, एम्पलॉयर और माइन्स के मालिक आदि लोगों की होगी। इसमें मेरा कहना है कि जो भी रिपोर्ट्स या रिटर्न्स केन्द्र सरकार की जानकारी के लिए भेजी जाए, उस पर एक्सपर्ट लोगों से ही विचार-विमर्श किया जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, सेक्शन - 11 में ऑपरेटर ऑफ न्युक्लियर इंस्टालेशन करने वाले की जिम्मेदारी होगी। न्युक्लियर इंसिडेंट्स से न्युक्लियर डैमेज होती है। इसलिए हमें यह भी ध्यान रखना होगा कि न्युक्लियर इंसिडेंट्स की किसी भी हालत में न्युक्लियर डैमेज न हो। वर्तमान विधेयक के सेक्शन - 13 में मैक्सिमम अमाउंट ऑफ लाइबिलिटीज 300 मिलियन रखी गई है। मेरा यह सुझाव होगा कि इसको बढ़ाकर 400 से 500 मिलियन किया जाए। बुरे वक्त में यह सहायता काफी उचित साबित होगा।

महोदय, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI (BAPATLA): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity for speaking on such a wonderful

and very important and watershed Bill for the year 2025.

Sir, I rise today, on behalf of my party and our leader, hon. Chief Minister Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu ji to express my support for the Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear Energy for Transforming India Bill, 2025, that is, the SHANTI Bill.

Sir, the very name of this Bill reflects our nation's resort to harness nuclear energy responsibly and strategically for national development and long-term sustainability in line with an aim of Atmanirbhar Viksit Bharat by 2047.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, our country's journey in atomic energy is deeply rooted in scientific temperament and national foresight. Dr. Homi J. Bhabha, the architect of India's nuclear programme viewed atomic energy as a driver of development and self-reliance.

His vision was complemented by the defence development under Shri Babu Jagjivan Ram ji, whose political resolve as the Defence Minister showcased India's nuclear capabilities on the international stage with smiling Buddha in 1974, thereby aligning scientific advancement with national security and sovereignty.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, Dr. Homi J. Bhabha ji has envisioned *Atmanirbhar Bharat* on three stages. We started by talking about uranium and from uranium, after two stages, to thorium because India has 25 per cent of the global reserves of thorium in our country. I want the House to understand this. Had it not been further NDA Government and the vision of our hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji, we could not have come to the third stage. We passed for several years,

nearly 50 years in between, but we did not go forward. So, now we have come after the second stage from 2015 amendments which sped up development in nuclear energy to the historic entry into phase-2 of India's nuclear plan in 2024, wherein the Prime Minister witnessed the commencement of core loading. ...

(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Have patience, Manickam ji.

... *(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: No.

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI: Sir, I will come to you. Please recollect the core loading in your own stage in India's first indigenous fast breeder reactor at Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu. ... *(Interruptions)*

माननीय सभापति : आपको मौका मिलेगा बोलने का, उसमें बोलना है।

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI: Hon. Chairperson, Sir, globally speaking, where are we? The countries like the United States of America, France, Slovakia, European Union countries, and Japan generate and consume a substantial share of their electricity from nuclear power, exceeding 50 per cent of total electricity generation. Whereas in India, we are only at three per cent. We have a long way to go and we should go. We should develop an ecosystem. We are on the top. We are on the way. Thanks to the vision of our hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji. ... *(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: No.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI: This Bill facilitates greater investment innovation and efficiency while maintaining sovereign control. I repeat, this Bill facilitates greater investment innovation and efficiency while maintaining sovereign control. It enhances India's ability to attract long-term foreign investment in nuclear infrastructure, reactor components and allied technologies. This roadmap will help us to scale up to 100 gigawatt by 2047. Again, I am recalling and I want the House to recall today that we are only at 8 gigawatts, as compared to 98.7 gigawatt of America already.

Now, there was a question was raised by my friend, Shri Manish Tewari ji about the foreign investment or the private sector's role and also about the accountability with respect to supplier *versus* operator. Let me explain it to you, to the House, to the people of my country, to the people of my constituency through you Sir, if you look at the United States of America, the private sector companies, constellation energy, their nuclear capacity is 10.7 gigawatt in the private sector. Duke energy is at 10.7 gigawatt. Whereas my country today is still at 8 gigawatt. Vistra corporation is at 6.4 gigawatt in USA. Tenessi Valley authority is 8.3 gigawatt. Next energy, extra energy 6.3 gigawatt. I can go o, I have a very long list of private sector. ... (*Interruptions*)

This is the role that private companies. While following all security protocols in America, each company is producing as much as my entire country is producing. Sir, I would like to ask, should not my country grow? Should not my country produce more? We are on that path and we should do that.

Sir, when we are marching ahead, there are several people who will

comment but we should not look at them. We should march ahead.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, nuclear energy offers three decisive advantages to us. First, it provides reliable baseload power for more than 60 years. Second, it contributes significantly to carbon reduction. Third, a robust nuclear ecosystem catalyses high-end manufacturing research and skilled employment. I would like to emphasize on this word 'skilled employment' and I will come to this point again.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I wholeheartedly welcome and support the emphasis this Bill places on research, development, and innovation especially in regard to using nuclear energy for research into the next-generation technologies focussed on healthcare and agriculture.

Clause 9 of the Bill promotes research, development, design and innovation in matters related to nuclear energy and radiation for peaceful purposes; while Clause 38 allows for patents for the same. This is in line with the Government's support for more than Rs. 15,000 crore for research, development, and innovation, further spurring the growth of scientific temper and research in our country.

Sir, with respect to the liability and accountability, my observation is, and all of us here can recall, that the then Congress Government's, of the 1980s, incompetence in handling the Bhopal Gas disaster -- the world's worst industrial disaster -- led to generations of thousands of families suffering while those responsible for the disaster, were allowed to fly out of the country. Exactly from this point of view, today, we are now talking about this great Bill where the entire

onus is on the operator. No operator can run away from this country and that he has to literally take care of all these things. Therefore, right from the day one, from the day of supply itself, the operator will have to be very, very careful not only for the installation of the plant but also, for the operation and the process of generating power.

Sir, my final suggestion is this. Through you, I would like to make a request to the hon. Minister and the Government that we should also consider launching skill development initiatives and infrastructure to train our youth and give them the proper tools to benefit us from opening our doors of nuclear energy to the international markets.

Sir, you may recall that IT bubble came into our country in 1990s. We are now also talking about cloud. Since we are training our youth much in advance, not only we are taking care of the requirements in our country, but we are also sending our youth all over the world, all over the globe, to take care of this industry.

Therefore, while BARC and NPCIL operate training schools, fellowships, and establish retraining schemes for engineers, scientists, and technicians, we must boost their efforts by upgrading and expanding the existing skill development programmes/infrastructure. Our youth should be trained to contribute globally in this industry also.

Sir, in this spirit, I would like to propose establishing a centre of excellence in nuclear energy, research, and skilling in my home State of Andhra Pradesh, and youth training programmes and skill centres across our country especially

in my constituency Bapatla.

Dr. J. Bhabha ji once famously said and I quote:

“I believe in excellence. It is not enough to be good; we must be the best.”

Our youth should be the best.

Inspired by this spirit and encouraged by our NDA Government's strong track record under the leadership of our hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji over the last decade, I stand in support of this Bill and our vision for Atmanirbhar Viksit Bharat, and Swarna Andhra Pradesh.

Thank you so much, Sir.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, hon. Member.

Hon. Member Shrimati Supriya Sule ji

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (BARAMATI): Thank you, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear Energy for Transforming India Bill, 2025.

Sir, I would like to quote Dr. Homi Bhabha ji:

“No power is costlier than no power.”

So, I appreciate the efforts of the hon. Minister to bring in this Bill today because I think we all need to evolve with time and change with time, and policies have to be changed with time.

I am not sure whether the approach of this Bill is what we expected from this Government. Like my learned friend Shri Manish Tewari ji said, when we are talking about nuclear energy today, I would like to remember the forefathers

who have really contributed over the last seven to eight decades of India's growth story, starting from Shri Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru ji, who sowed the seeds of the new India we live in today, Dr. Homi Bhabha, Vikram Sarabhai, and Dr. Manmohan Singh ji.

I would also like to mention my learned friend Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti Ji, who in his speech, spoke about the changes regarding thorium that he wants. Yes, this Government has contributed, but there are thousands and thousands of scientists, and I would like to put it on record that it was Dr. Anil Kakodkar who actually thought of moving from uranium to thorium. He is one of the tallest scientific leaders India has produced and he was the first to think of this idea, which the Government is now taking forward. I appreciate the efforts, but we must put it on record that while the Government implements it, the real person behind this entire technological shift is Dr. Anil Kakodkar.

Another matter that India should be very proud of, which I would like to put on record is this. Recently, in October, Professor Sunil Gupta was elected President-Designate of the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics (IUPAP) during the 33rd Assembly held in China, for a three-year term. This position was held only once in the last 70 years by Dr. Homi J. Bhabha. It is a matter of great pride that once again, an Indian Professor, Sunil Gupta is leading global change in nuclear science. This is indeed a very big moment for India.

Coming to the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 (AEA), and the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage (CLND) Act, 2010, and the amendments proposed by this Government, I would like to ask two questions to the hon. Minister, since he is

present, and also to my learned friend Shri Shashank ji, who is technically very sound. I seek two clarifications. In his speech, the hon. Minister said that he does not want monopolies. I appreciate that thought, but with full humility I ask: who is this monopoly that you are referring to?

In nuclear power, it is the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), a PSU that has always been profitable. You allow private players like IndiGo to have a monopolistic power and hold the country to ransom, but for a PSU like NPCIL, there seems to be no sympathy from this Government. When the lead speakers says 'we do not want monopolies', the Government must clarify what it means. I am not against privatisation at all; let me put that on record. We are a modern party, and Mr. Pawar has always spoken about liberalisation, but please do not label PSUs that have built this nation as monopolies. They are not monopolies. It is the oligarchs who are monopolies, not the Government of India over the last 70 years.

Another very important point that needs to be placed on record is this. Since you want private players to invest in this sector, it is essential to clarify the statement that R&D will remain with the Government. How will R&D remain only with the Government? This needs clarification, especially because it was stated by the Treasury Benches. Therefore, I seek a clear explanation from the hon. Minister, because such a statement is quite alarming.

There are a few more issues that need to be addressed. NPCIL has done outstanding work in this country. It introduced the fleet mode, and we have built excellent reactors over the last seven decades. Every Government has

contributed to the growth story of nuclear power. I would like to ask what future plan the Government has. Dr. Kakodkar proposed a shift from uranium to thorium, and even members from Mr. Chandrababu Ji's party referred to this transition. I appreciate those observations. But what is the specific plan of this Government? Why are we looking at this energy mix to bring down fuel costs? India has abundant thorium reserves. One of the biggest advantages of thorium is that it is proliferation-resistant. If that is the case, are we going to actively promote it?

This clarification is necessary because potential investors need clarity. The hon. Member referred only to American corporations while taking names, which makes me a little concerned is this. I am not against any country. Anyone who invests in India's growth is welcome. Times have changed, and the world has indeed become flat.

So, I would like to say that all those American Corporations' names were quoted. So, I am little scared and worried. Prof. Ray said, may be Indians are going to benefit but after hearing an ally speech, it seems that only Americans were benefiting. I do not mind as long as Indians are benefitted, but I hope India benefits. We do not mind foreign companies benefiting but we must be very clear about that.

Sir, another case that I would like to highlight is this. I would like to clarify because Jaitapur is in my constituency. You spoke about Tamil Nadu. We should complement the Tamil Nadu Government for all the work they have done in the nuclear field with the Government of India. But Jaitapur is a project which

came in my State. Jaitapur Nuclear Power Project was started by us. You are in the power. But in the last 11 years, somehow this Government has not been able to take it forward. So, looking at the growth story, what about Jaitapur and how are you going to do it?

Sir, I would like to give one small suggestion. When you spoke about right to recourse, it is suppliers' accountability. I would like to say there is suppliers' liability. The supplier is guilty if there is a crisis. It cannot be a supplier immunity. I would like to quote Sushma Ji and Arun Ji. With great respect, I would like to quote Arun Ji's statement. He had also said the same thing. So, I want to remind this Government about what Sushma Ji and Arun Ji said. It was in 2010. She was the LOP in Rajya Sabha and Arun Ji had said that in the Supplier Immunity Act, he fought to remove the word 'and' 'and to ensure that suppliers cannot escape the law'. My point is, the supplier has to be liable. So, it is suppliers' liability. There cannot be supplier immunity. So much material goes into this. So, please do not do it for us. But at least do it for what this Party stands for because their tallest leaders Sushma Ji and Arun Ji have actually brought it into power.

I have my last point. This is about the capping of financial liability of operator. How can you put a cap of Rs. 3000 crore? It is a request to you. I do not want anything to happen. But if anything happens, how will you cap it at Rs. 3000 crore? How will you calculate it? How have you come to this magic number? This is my question to the hon. Minister. Talking about the autonomy of the regulator, regulator has to be very strong. You are bringing in safety measures. I have two very small points which nobody else has made. Now, I

come to decommissioning of liability. I hope every investor comes and does well in this country but if we ever have to decommission a plant, what is the safety that you have put into this Bill? It is because private players are coming in. When NPCIL does decommissioning, they do an extraordinarily good job. What is the guarantee that a private player will be as careful because that toxic clean up is very critical?

In RTI, there are concerns regarding transparency in the Bill. Clause 39 does not allow RTI questions in this Bill partially. I understand. If it is of national security, please do not reply to us. But if there are private players, where is the question of national security? So, for this RTI point, we have a Right to Information. You say that it is a transparent and an open Government. What is there to hide in this Government? आप जवाब दे सकते हैं। आप खुलकर जवाब दीजिए, आपके पास छिपाने के लिए कुछ नहीं है।

So, I request this Government that whatever you are bringing in, please consider this as it is a very important Bill. I understand it is in the larger interest of India. I recommend that please send it to the JPC. Let us deliberate more. Think about it and make it a strong Bill in a time bound manner. Thank you very much, Sir.

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत ।

SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT (MUMBAI SOUTH): Thank you Chairperson Sir.

Sir, I would like to express my view on Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of the Nuclear Energy and Transformation India Bill particularly

when you say it in the beginning itself India is having achieved self-reliant capability in production and use of nuclear energy recognizes the potential it offers towards rapidly meeting the ever-increasing energy needs of the country to further the research and development. That portion is correct.

14.00 hrs

But, when we have achieved it, why are we in such a hurry to grant permissions to all private sectors who are here?

A number of people must have spoken about it. I will just point out, certain things which are to be taken into consideration. The SHANTI Bill penalizes the operators in case of a nuclear accident, and asking them to compensate on the basis of the size of the plant operated. It is really a surprising one. How can you relate the size of the plant operated with the damage? We have experienced what has happened in Bhopal, in the Union Carbide, and how they escaped from all those things. They could not be penalized till date. Here also, some provisions are there, which I am going to point it out to you, Sir. I will go directly to them because I know you would not permit me a lot of time, but then I will go to what is required and what is missing in the Bill.

As far as dilution of liability and accountability is concerned, what do we mean by removal of supplier liability? Victims may not be fully compensated; faulty suppliers may escape responsibility; risk is shifted for operation to citizens of the State; and safety rests with private operators. The nuclear power is not an ordinary commercial activity, and the profit-driven operators may compromise on safety unless oversight is extremely strong. There is also low compensation

ceiling.

As far as the question of regulatory independence is concerned, is the nuclear regulator truly independent of operators and the Government? Without autonomy, safety enforcement may weaken.

As far as public consent and federal concern are concerned, we are facing it in Jaitapur, Maharashtra. You know it. If we talk about the public consent, public is opposing it and still we are forcing them. The fishermen community is really having a fear about it. They are worried about their tomorrow. They do not know the fate of their lives. What will happen if the water which enters into the sea has a very high temperature? Naturally, the temperature of the water is going to increase. If the temperature of the water increases, it is going to reflect on the production of the fish over there as well as on the earnings of the fishermen of the coastal line. That is a very serious issue, and that is the reason they were opposing it consistently.

Nuclear waste is another issue which has to be observed seriously. Nowadays, we are talking about electrical vehicles, but nobody thinks about the batteries. The battery is not perishable. Who is going to look into it? The battery is going to create a problem. We cannot perish the battery, and nobody is having a concern. When I was the Industry Minister, I brought it to the notice of the people. Okay, for a pollution-free environment, we want electric vehicles run by the batteries. But, at the same time, who is going to take care of the waste of these batteries? Nobody has thought about it till date, Sir. How does the Government ensure that the private operators will maintain the same

safety culture as the public sector operators maintain? We are doing a construction at Vadhavan Port. The Tarapur Reactor is very close to the Vadhvan Port. Have you ever thought of its safety? The radiation issue is going to be very serious in that case. If the damage takes place, the compensation of the damage should not be related to this.

14.04 hrs

(Shri Jagdambika Pal *in the Chair*)

Finally, Sir, two major points which I came across. They are rather surprising ones. Clause 81 of the Bill provides for exclusion of jurisdiction of civil courts. It provides that:

“No civil court shall have jurisdiction to entertain any suit or proceedings in respect of any matter which the Central Government, Board, the Appellate Tribunal, the Claims Commission or the Claims Commissioner, as the case may be, is empowered to determine or adjudicate, under this Act and no injunction shall be granted by any court or other authority in respect of any action taken or to be taken in pursuance of any power conferred by or under this Act.”

Oh my goodness. It is like the Commissioner of the Election Commission. He is being given freedom. His authority cannot be questioned. This is what we are providing here also. Clauses 81 and 82 of the Bill again provide “Protection of action taken in good faith”. What do you mean by “good faith”? Who is going to question that “good faith”?

I have taken action in good faith. It provides that no suit, prosecution or

other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government or the Board or the Council or any person acting on behalf for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under the Bill or the rules and regulations made thereunder. Both these provisions are very serious. That is the reason I think my colleague Shrimati Supriya ji also said 'why not send the Bill to the JPC'. Now, I have to demand that. It needs an elaborate discussion in detail. It should be sent to the JPC. I know that privatisation is very, very loving and concerned issue because there are industrialists who are very close to you, and you feel that once the freedom is given, they will go on producing the electricity power for the country. This is not so, but I have expressed my concern, and therefore, I once again demand that the Bill should be sent to the JPC, where it can be elaborately discussed. Let us bring a unanimous Bill for the country.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM): Mr. Chairperson, we stand here today at a critical juncture in our nation's history. The SHANTI Bill is before this House. As the Government is speaking grandly of harnessing the immense energy released by splitting the atom, yet it seems to have failed to expend even a fraction of that energy in drafting a Bill that is coherent, rigorous and not full of loopholes. This is full of loopholes. While Late Pandit Nehru ji had laid the foundations for our nuclear program and Dr. Manmohan Singh ji carried the Indo-US nuclear deal of 2008 across the last mile and lifted India out of isolation into an era of strategic confidence in nuclear power, this Bill now confronts us with a disappointing reversal as a vision that once expanded horizons, gives way to ambiguity, deepens uncertainty as to whether and where

India's nuclear power framework is really headed.

I have high regard for the hon. Minister here today, but there are serious errors and omissions that other speakers have already pointed out. We have mastered nuclear fusion and fission but not apparently legislative precision. The SHANTI Bill is a milestone, Mr. Minister, but for the wrong reasons. It is ridden with exceptions, heavy on discretion and largely indifferent to public welfare. I am not sure Mr. Chairperson, Sir, whether it is a 'nuclear bill' or an 'unclear bill'.

Before I outline my concerns, I must candidly state that the Bill in its current form contains such fundamental structural flaws, as colleagues have pointed out, that it requires comprehensive reworking rather than cosmetic amendments. Ideally, it should have been referred to a Standing Committee or a Joint Parliamentary Committee for further consideration. But, if we are going to discuss it today, let me enumerate my critical concerns.

The very Preamble of the Bill, which I have here, characterises nuclear energy, I quote, as a "clean and abundant source for electricity and hydrogen production". No quarrel there and I am not against nuclear energy myself, but this language is dangerously misleading because it completely neglects the serious, massive and irreversible risks from radioactive leaks and long lived nuclear waste that remains hazardous for millennia and of course, the potential for catastrophic accidents. Moreover, India's usable Uranium reserves are finite while we do possess significant Thorium-232 including in my own State of Kerala. Those are significant reserves and we should work on them. Nonetheless, Thorium based reactors remain decades away from significant

deployment. The full life cycle of nuclear fuel from mining to waste disposal is neither clean nor sustainable. We must be honest with the people of India about what we are asking them to accept.

Sir, Section 3(1)(c) and 3(1)(e) provide that any other company or any person explicitly permitted by the Central Government is eligible to apply for a licence to set up and run nuclear facilities. This effectively amounts to a blanket opening up of the entire nuclear energy sector from mining to waste management.

This will open it up to a wide range of private actors with indeterminable and indeterminate qualifications. More troubling still, the Bill allows for a single composite license for multiple activities across the nuclear fuel cycle. This means one entity could control mining, fuel fabrication, reactor operation, and waste handling. Such concentration of control in any single operator or corporate group heightens systemic risk exponentially, rather than containing that risk. When profit becomes the primary motive across the entire chain, safety checks could be compromised at every stage. Such blanket opening up is potentially dangerous, and giving operational control of fissile and other highly radioactive substances to private entities driven by quarterly earnings reports on the bottom line of profit, I am afraid, significantly increases the possibility of nuclear incidents and accidents.

The core of the liability reform caps total nuclear incident liability at 300 million Special Drawing Rights (SDR), which is approximately, today, 460 million US dollars or Rs. 3,900 crore. Let this sink in, hon. Members. This cap has not

changed in 15 years, despite inflation, despite Fukushima nuclear accident, and despite everything we have learned. For context, the Fukushima disaster cleanup costs have already exceeded 182 billion dollars. That is several hundred times the cap proposed in this Bill today. Chernobyl's total economic impact exceeded 700 billion dollars, yet we propose to cap liability at less than half a billion dollars. This is grossly inadequate when measured against the potential long-term health, livelihood and environmental costs of any serious accident. This is not a safety net, Mr. Minister. It is a trapdoor through which victims could fall into decades of legal battles and inadequate compensation.

The Bill also removes the earlier provisions where the operator had the right to recover compensation from equipment suppliers. This means that even if an accident occurs due to faulty design, substandard parts or negligent manufacturing by a supplier, that supplier walks away while Indian taxpayers have to bear the entire cost. This might, in cases of serious accidents, strain our economy significantly. We are effectively subsidising the risk for private international corporations while they retain all their profits. The State underwrites catastrophic risk, Mr. Chairperson, while private operators maximise returns. What kind of law is this? Chapter 3, section 14(1)(a) makes the Central Government liable where the liability exceeds the amount of liability of an operator.

In effect, public funds, our money, and taxpayers' money, will compensate for all the damages caused by private facilities. This provision does nothing but further dilutes corporate accountability for systemic failures. And Section 42

overrides the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code for nuclear facilities. So, nuclear workers are removed from our country's general labour safety framework. Is this fair, Mr. Minister? The Bill imposes a three-year period for filing compensation applications, with the extension of the right to claim a set of 10 years for property damage and 20 years for personal injury. Given the long latency periods of radiation-related diseases, cancers that can appear 20-30 years after exposure, and intergenerational genetic impacts, these limitation periods are, frankly, shamefully restrictive. They will exclude many genuine victims who develop serious health impacts only after years of exposure. Children exposed to radiation who develop Leukemia at the age of 25 will find that they have no legal recourse. This is not justice, Mr. Chairperson. This is a statute of limitations designed to limit liability, not to compensate victims.

मिस्टर मिनिस्टर, इस बिल के हर वादे के पीछे एक कीमत छिपी है और अक्सर यह कीमत वही चुकाता है, जिसका फैसले में कोई हिस्सा नहीं होता। पर, उन वादों की कीमत तुम क्या जानो सरकार? यही मेरी चिंता है।

Here, perhaps, is the most egregious provision of all. Negligence by an operator or person is recognised as a cognisable offense, but only a person duly authorised by the Central Government or the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board can file a complaint. Let me stress this. This means that if a nuclear facility operator is criminally negligent, affected communities cannot file a complaint. Civil society organisations also cannot file a complaint.

Even State Governments cannot directly initiate criminal proceedings

against the operator. This effectively excludes those most affected from seeking justice and concentrates gatekeeping power with the very institutions that have failed in prior oversight.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Shashi Tharoor, you have already taken ten minutes. Kindly conclude now.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Sir, I have been allotted enough time. Please give me five more minutes.

By limiting judicial recourse and routing both civil and criminal actions through Central authorities, the Bill restricts victims' access to ordinary courts and their fundamental right to seek effective remedies. For an ultra-hazardous activity that can devastate entire regions, such procedural barriers perpetuate a culture of impunity.

Then, Chapter IV, on the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board, essentially retains a regulator controlled by the Central Government – the same Government aggressively promoting nuclear expansion – and its agencies, rather than creating a truly independent, multi-stakeholder authority that will be insulated from political and corporate influence.

Sir, I can go ideally into clause-by-clause detail, but since you have already told me that my time is running out, let me just sum up by saying that very simply, the entire regulatory arrangement is an inside job with little or no room for Indian civil society or even meaningful parliamentary oversight. Instead of clearing the fog around nuclear regulation, this arrangement thickens the fog.

Sir, Section 44 of Chapter VI grants perhaps the most dangerous power

in the entire Bill, as it highlights the excessive Executive discretion and exemptions of this Bill. It allows the Central Government to exempt any plant from the requirements of license or liability if, 'the risk involved is insignificant'. The term 'insignificant risk' is not defined anywhere. It is left entirely to the Executive. This provision essentially negates the entire framework of the Bill. It creates a backdoor through which any facility can escape oversight if the Government deems it convenient.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Your point is well taken.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Sir, kindly give me three more minutes.

This kind of broad, subjective exemption power undermines the very safeguards the legislation claims to establish. It will provide laxity in due diligence in a hugely critical sector, and private players will lobby for exemptions to engage in profiteering at the expense of public safety. We cannot justify this under any democratic framework.

Multiple sections are granting sweeping powers on vague grounds. The Bill lacks enforceable public participation mechanisms. There are no mandatory public hearings before licensing, no environmental impact assessment disclosure periods, no community consent mechanisms, no regular public reporting of safety inspections or radiation monitoring, and no mandatory tabling in Parliament of incident reports.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly conclude now.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: From your Party, have come the names of seven

Members who want to speak on the Bill. That is why I am requesting you to conclude now.

... (*Interruptions*)

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Sir, I will just conclude in two to three minutes. ...

(*Interruptions*) सर, मैं डिटेल् में बोल रहा हूँ, क्योंकि हमें सब कुछ जानना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)
यह तो रिकॉर्ड में आना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: There are seven Members of your Party who want to speak on the Bill.

... (*Interruptions*)

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Finally, Sir, there is no mandatory tabling in Parliament of incident reports, internal and independent inquiry findings, and periodic safety reviews. In other words, you are excluding the very people whose lives and livelihoods are at stake. The past controversies referred to by the other speakers at Jaitapur, Koodankulam, and Gorakhpur demonstrate what happens when communities feel excluded from decisions affecting their safety. This Bill risks repeating those conflicts, undermining capacity expansion targets through local resistance and litigation.

Sir, there are two more points. Section 3(5)(b) reserves spent fuel management for the Central Government, but again provides minimal implementation detail. When multiple private operators are generating significant spent fuel, unclear protocols will create operational uncertainty.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. Please conclude now.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: The Bill also lacks climate change provisions despite

rising sea levels, extreme weather and water scarcity.

Sir, post-Fukushima, Japan comprehensively revised site selection for climate resilience. Our Bill remains silent on that. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Your other colleagues also want to participate in the discussion. Please conclude now.

... (*Interruptions*)

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Sir, I will skip my other points. Please give me one more minute so that I can conclude. ... (*Interruptions*) I am pleading for time. Please give me one more minute. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Hibi Eden, there are seven Members of Parliament from the Congress Party who want to speak on the Bill.

... (*Interruptions*)

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Sir, I am skipping half of my points. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: There is a time constraint. Kindly conclude now.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Manish ji, we have already given him 15 minutes.

... (*Interruptions*)

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Sir, I would not talk about safety any more.

Fundamental questions arise about economic wisdom of this Bill. Nuclear projects are highly capital-intensive with long gestation periods. In an era of rapidly falling renewable costs, battery storage costs, we must ask a question. Does Rs. 19.3 trillion towards nuclear represent optimal allocation versus accelerated renewable deployment, grid modernization, or energy sufficiency?

The opportunity cost must be gone into. ... (*Interruptions*)

The SHANTI Bill represents a dangerous leap into privatized nuclear expansion with inadequate safeguards. ... (*Interruptions*) We cannot allow the pursuit of capital to override the non-negotiable requirements of public safety, environmental protection and victim justice. The name 'SHANTI' means peace and sustainability. Let us ensure that this name is not a cruel irony in the aftermath of a preventable disaster. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude now. You have already taken more than the allotted time.

... (*Interruptions*)

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: The promise of transforming India ought not to conflate the risk of scarring India. ... (*Interruptions*) Thank you. Jai Hind. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Now, Shri Shankar Lalwani.

श्री शंकर लालवानी (इन्दौर): सभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद । मैं एटॉमिक एनर्जी बिल, 2025 का स्वागत करता हूं, वंदन करता हूं, अभिनंदन करता हूं । यह एक ऐतिहासिक बिल है । माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपनी शुरुआत में भी कहा था कि आने वाली पीढ़ियां मोदी जी को याद रखेंगी कि उन्होंने यह बिल लाया । 2047 के विकसित भारत का जो अभियान है, उसमें यह बिल मील का पत्थर साबित होगा ।

मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में पिछले 11 वर्षों में परमाणु ऊर्जा में लगभग 70 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है । न्यूक्लियर एनर्जी का उपयोग, जैसा हमने पहले भी कहा है, हम शांतिपूर्ण प्रयोजनों तथा विकास के लिए करते हैं । अभी इस क्षेत्र में सरकारी पीएसयू ही काम कर रहे हैं । देश में जिस प्रकार से तेजी से विकास हो रहा है और उस मांग की वजह से ऊर्जा की खपत को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसे प्राइवेट

प्लेयर्स के लिए भी खोला जा रहा है। यह बिल भारत की न्यूक्लियर एनर्जी को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने का बिल है। वर्ष 2070 तक नेट जीरो कार्बन उत्सर्जन की जो घोषणा हुई है, उस घोषणा के संबंध में भी यह बिल मील का पत्थर साबित होगा।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, हम सब जानते हैं कि वर्तमान में लगभग 8.8 गीगावाट न्यूक्लियर एनर्जी का उत्पादन होना है और आने वाले 5 वर्षों में यह 23 गीगावाट तक होने जा रहा है। आने वाले समय में मोदी जी का विकसित भारत 2047 का संकल्प है, उसमें लगभग 100 गीगावाट न्यूक्लियर एनर्जी की आवश्यकता होगी। इस लक्ष्य को पूरा करने के लिए यह बिल मील का पत्थर रहेगा। अभी बिजली का उत्पादन प्रमुखता से कोयले से होता है। हमें मालूम है कि कोयले की सीमाएं हैं तथा कोयले से कार्बन उत्सर्जन भी ज्यादा होता है। रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी के साथ-साथ न्यूक्लियर एनर्जी सस्ती, स्वच्छ तथा कम एरिया में ज्यादा उत्पादन करने वाली, लो कॉस्ट पर प्रोडक्शन देने वाली एनर्जी है। आज हम हर क्षेत्र में देख रहे हैं कि न्यूक्लियर एनर्जी का उपयोग हो रहा है, चाहे कृषि हो, स्वास्थ्य हो, आरएंडडी हो, इंडस्ट्री हो, हर क्षेत्र में इसका उपयोग हो रहा है। जिस तेजी से मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन हो रहा है, डाटा सेंटर्स बढ़ रहे हैं, एआई पर काम हो रहा है, इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों में लगातार बढ़ोत्तरी हो रही है, ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन पर काम हो रहा है, डिजिटल इंडिया पर काम हो रहा है, इसकी वजह से आने वाले वर्ष 2040 तक बिजली की खपत लगभग दोगुनी से भी अधिक होने वाली है। आने वाले वर्ष 2030 तक केवल डाटा सेंटर्स के लिए ही लगभग 10 गीगावाट बिजली की आवश्यकता होगी। इन सबको ध्यान में रखते हुए यह बिल अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है।

महोदय, इस बिल में डाटा सेंटर के लिए कंपनियों को छोटे-छोटे न्यूक्लियर पावर सेंटर अपने यहां बनाने की सुविधा रहेगी। स्मॉल मॉड्यूलर रिएक्टर के माध्यम से दुनिया में डाटा तथा डिजिटल का हब स्थापित होने जा रहा है। सरकार ने छोटे-छोटे मॉड्यूलर रिएक्टर्स के आरएंडडी के लिए आगामी 5 वर्षों में 20,000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है। यह बिल ऐसे ही तैयार नहीं हुआ है। इस बिल को तैयार करने में होलिस्टिक अप्रोच अपनाई गई है। इस बिल के लिए अलग-अलग

मंत्रालयों से कंसल्टेशन भी किया गया है। इस बिल के लिए नीति आयोग, विधि एवं न्याय मंत्रालय, विदेश मंत्रालय, परमाणु ऊर्जा आयोग, विद्युत मंत्रालय तथा अन्य मंत्रालयों की सहमति के बाद ही इसे लाया गया है। इस बिल में लाइसेंस की प्रक्रिया भी पूरी तरह से स्पष्ट रूप से दी गई है। सेफ्टी के पॉइंट ऑफ व्यू से क्या-क्या प्रिकॉशन्स होनी चाहिए, वह भी इस बिल में बताया गया है। इस बिल में सब कुछ डिटेल् में दिया गया है। मेरे विपक्ष के साथियों ने यह बिल नहीं पढ़ा है। इसमें रेगुलेटर बोर्ड भी बनाया जा रहा है, जिसमें हर बात का प्रावधान रहेगा। इंस्पेक्शन, इन्वेस्टिगेशन आदि सभी का इसमें प्रावधान किया गया है। यदि कोई न्यूक्लियर डैमेज होता है, तो उसके लिए मुआवजा और बीमा की राशि का भी इसमें प्रावधान रखा गया है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, न्यूक्लियर एनर्जी को लेकर हमेशा दो बातें चर्चा में रहती हैं। वे कहते हैं कि इसमें रेडिएशन का प्रभाव रहता है और दूसरा वेस्ट का निष्पादन हम कैसे करेंगे। जहां तक रेडिएशन की बात है, तो वैज्ञानिक हमें बताते हैं कि न्यूक्लियर प्लांट में रेडिएशन का स्तर इस बिल्डिंग से भी कम होता है। जहां तक वेस्ट डिस्पोजल की बात है, तो उन्होंने कहा कि वेस्ट डिस्पोजल हम लेंगे। उस पर प्रोसेस करेंगे।

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी कहते हैं कि - कचरे से कंचन। जो वेस्ट रहेगा, उसे प्रोसेस करके हम उस पर कमाएंगे। इस बिल के अंतर्गत परमाणु ऊर्जा नियामक परिषद का गठन किया जाएगा।

इस परिषद् के अधिकार व कर्तव्य इसमें स्पष्ट दिए हुए हैं।

सभापति महोदय, वर्तमान में भारतीय परमाणु बीमा पूल, परमाणु क्षति के लिए वर्ष 2010 के अधिनियम के तहत सिर्फ 1500 करोड़ रुपये की लायबिलिटी तय करता है, लेकिन इस बिल में न्यूक्लियर स्टेशन स्थापित करने के लिए ऑपरेटर की लायबिलिटी क्लासिफाई की गयी है। अगर हम बात करें कि कोई 1200 मेगावाट से अधिक का रिएक्टर बनाता है तो 3000 करोड़ रुपये की लायबिलिटी रहेगी। अगर कोई कोई 500 मेगावाट का रिएक्टर बनाता है, तो उसकी 1500 करोड़ रुपये की लायबिलिटी रहेगी। अगर कोई 250 मेगावाट से अधिक का रिएक्टर बनाता है, तो उसको 750 करोड़ रुपये की लायबिलिटी रहेगी। अगर कोई 50 मेगावाट से अधिक का रिएक्टर बनाता है,

तो 300 करोड़ रुपये की लायबिलिटी रहेगी और अगर कोई 50 मेगावाट तक का रिएक्टर बनाता है, तो 100 करोड़ रुपये की लायबिलिटी रहेगी।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, किसी भी विवाद के निराकरण के लिए परमाणु न्याय प्राधिकरण का इसमें प्रावधान किया गया है। इसके बाद भी अगर वे संतुष्ट नहीं हैं, तो हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट भी जा सकते हैं। इसमें न्यूक्लियर लायबिलिटी फंड और बीमा का भी प्रावधान किया गया है। माननीय सभापति महोदय, पुरानी सरकार एवं इनकी सरकार में हमने देखा कि किस प्रकार से इस क्षेत्र में दो प्रमुख बाधाएं थीं। एक तो इसका पूरा नियंत्रण सरकार के पास था और दूसरा इसमें प्राइवेट प्लेयर कहीं नहीं आ रहे हैं, लेकिन अब इस बिल के प्रावधान में प्राइवेट प्लेयर्स भी आ सकते हैं। इस बिल के आने से बड़े पैमाने पर परमाणु क्षमता का विस्तार होगा। निजी निवेश आगे आएगा। सुरक्षित और बेहतर रिएक्टर्स बनेंगे। स्मॉल एवं मॉड्यूलर रिएक्टर बनेंगे, जिनकी आने वाले समय में डेटा सेंटर और एआई के लिए आवश्यकता है। भारत इसमें आत्मनिर्भर बनेगा और माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी का जो संकल्प है 'नेट जीरो-2070', उस लक्ष्य को हम पूरा करेंगे।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में स्वच्छ भारत हो रहा है, उज्ज्वल भारत हो रहा है, आयुष्मान भारत हो रहा है, आत्मनिर्भर भारत हो रहा है, स्वदेशी भारत हो रहा है, शक्तिशाली भारत हो रहा है, स्वाभिमानी भारत हो रहा है, विकसित भारत हो रहा है, डिजिटल भारत हो रहा है और अब इस बिल के माध्यम से न्यूक्लियर भारत बनने जा रहा है। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री धैर्यशील संभाजीराव माणे (हातकणंगले) : सभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद। आपने मुझे एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर अपनी बात रखने का मौका दिया है। मैं सर्वप्रथम इस विधेयक के लिए सरकार का अभिनंदन करना चाहूंगा कि ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में भारत को स्वयंपूर्ण बनाने का निर्णय इस देश की सरकार ले रही है। इसके माध्यम से अपने देश में आगे बढ़ने के लिए न्यूक्लियर एनर्जी का एक नया होराइजन तैयार है। प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के कुशल नेतृत्व ने इस दौर में बहुत गति के साथ भारत देश आगे बढ़ रहा है। अगर देश को वर्ष 2047 तक विकसित भारत में परिवर्तित करना है, तो

ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में हमें स्वयंपूर्ण होना पड़ेगा। हमारे देश के प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी ने लाल किले से जो भाषण दिया था, उसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि अब भारत ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में स्वयंपूर्ण होने के लिए पहल करेगा और उसकी नींव रखने का काम इस बिल के माध्यम से हो रहा है। न्यूक्लियर एनर्जी की जो चर्चा हो रही है, उसकी शुरुआत महाराष्ट्र से हुई थी। डॉ. होमी भाभा ने पहली बार पालघर जिले के ट्रॉम्बे में न्यूक्लियर सेंटर शुरू किया और न्यूक्लियर रिएक्टर की शुरुआत हुई। देश में अप्सरा नामक पहले रिएक्टर की शुरुआत भी महाराष्ट्र से हुई। महाराष्ट्र ने हमेशा ही वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण और उसको नेतृत्व देने का काम किया है। इसलिए अब शांति बिल लाया गया है।

सभापति महोदय, इसका नाम भी बहुत रोचक है। अगर आपमें सामर्थ्य है, तो ही पड़ोसी आपके साथ शांति रखेंगे। आप न्यूक्लियर पावर के माध्यम से जब दुनिया के पटल पर जाते हैं, तो सातवां सबसे बड़ा न्यूक्लियर रिएक्टर हमारे देश का है। आप आस-पड़ोस के देशों की तरफ देखें कि उनकी आवश्यकता क्या है? तिरछी नजर से देखने वालों को भी न्यूक्लियर पावर से डरना पड़ता है। अगर इसकी शुरुआत किसी ने की है, तो श्रद्धेय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने की और उनके माध्यम से इस देश का एक नये आयाम पर ले जाने का काम हुआ। तब यह कहा जाता था कि भारत को न्यूक्लियर पावर की जरूरत क्या है?

लेकिन अटल जी ने अटल निश्चय से यह साबित कर दिया कि आने वाला भविष्य एनर्जी का होने वाला है। अगर हम एनर्जी को न्यूक्लियर पावर से ले पाएं तो निश्चित रूप से, जो पारंपरिक ऊर्जा होती थी, उससे बचत करते हुए उन्होंने एक नया आयाम रखा। तब भी विपक्ष के लोग कहा करते थे कि भारत को न्यूक्लियर की जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आज भारत एक नए... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly address the Chair. आप लोग कृपया बैठे-बैठे नहीं बोलें।

श्री धैर्यशील संभाजीराव माणे : कांग्रेस का उस समय कहना था कि न्यूक्लियर पावर की जरूरत नहीं है, लेकिन अटल जी के विश्वास ने लोगों के सामने एक उदाहरण रखा। अमेरिका जैसा देश भी उस समय इसका विरोध कर रहा था, लेकिन भारत ने अपना लोहा मनवाया। निश्चित रूप से अटल

जी की वजह से आज देश एक नए आयाम, नई ऊंचाई पर जा रहा है। न्युक्लियर एनर्जी के बारे में जो प्रावधान हैं, मैं उनको आपके सामने रखना चाहूंगा।

इसमें कुछ नए क्लॉजेज एड किए गए हैं। इसमें कड़े लाइसेंस तंत्र का इस्तेमाल किया गया है। क्लॉज 3 और 4 के माध्यम से विपक्ष डर फैला रहा है कि यदि प्राइवेट लोग आएंगे तो सुरक्षा खतरे में पड़ जाएगी। क्लॉज 3 यह स्पष्ट करता है कि बिना सरकार के लाइसेंस और सेफ्टी ऑथोराइजेशन के कोई भी इसमें काम नहीं कर पाएगा। क्लॉज 3 में इसके बारे में प्रावधान किया गया है। इसका फोकस स्मॉल मॉड्यूलर रिएक्टर्स (SMRs) पर भी है, यह देश में बनने चाहिए और इसकी योजना बनाई जा रही है। यह मोबाइल फोन की तरह छोटे-छोटे और पोर्टेबल होंगे, जिसकी वजह से युवाओं को न्युक्लियर वैज्ञानिक बनने के लिए एक मौका मिलेगा।

क्लॉज 4 के तहत रेडियोएक्टिव पदार्थों की सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार ने विशेष शक्तियां अपने पास रखी हैं। संवेदनशील गतिविधियां केवल केन्द्र सरकार के नियंत्रण में होंगी यानी इनोवेशन प्राइवेट हो सकता है, लेकिन कंट्रोल सरकार का ही रहेगा।

सरकार निश्चित रूप से इसे सुरक्षा कवच के रूप में देख रही है। क्लॉज 14 लायबिलिटी के बारे में है और यह प्रावधान जनता के विश्वास के लिए सबसे जरूरी है। क्लॉज 14 में सरकार जिम्मेदारी ले रही है कि अगर कोई परमाणु दुर्घटना होगी तो उसकी सारी जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र सरकार की होगी। इसके लिए सरकार इस निश्चय के साथ आगे बढ़ रही है। इसके लिए एक न्युक्लियर लायबिलिटी फंड भी अलग से बनाया जा रहा है। लोगों को सस्ती बिजली चाहिए। चाहे थर्मल एनर्जी हो या अलग रिसोर्सेस से एनर्जी हो, अगर हमें सस्ती बिजली देनी है तो हमें न्युक्लियर एनर्जी को यूटिलाइज करना चाहिए और उसका प्रावधान करना बहुत जरूरी हो गया है। सस्ती बिजली की गारंटी देने के लिए आम आदमी का सवाल यही रहता है। क्लॉज 37 में सरकार यह अधिकार अपने पास रखती है कि परमाणु बिजली के टैरिफ का जो नियंत्रण है, वह सरकार ही तय करेगी। इसमें ईंधन की लागत और कचरा प्रबंधन का खर्च जोड़कर जो लागत होगी, ईज ऑफ लिविंग के लिए सरकार इसके एक हिस्से का प्रावधान कर रही है।

मैं विवाद, निवारण और नियामक के क्लॉज 54, 57 एंड आईआरबी के स्टैचुटोरी स्टेटस के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। आईआरबी रेगुलेटर हमारा केवल एक बोर्ड था, अब उसे कानून के तहत वैधानिक दर्जा मिल रहा है। अब वह सख्ती से काम कर पाएगा। निश्चित रूप से ये जो सारे प्रावधान बने हैं, सरकार ने अच्छी योजना के तहत बनाये हैं। इलैक्ट्रिसिटी जनरेशन होना चाहिए, लेकिन इकोलॉजिकल डेवलपमेंट की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है, सस्टेनेबल डेवलपमेंट होने की जरूरत है। जो अदर रिसोर्सेज हैं, जिससे इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बनती थी, उसका एनवायरनमेंट पर जो नेगेटिव इम्पैक्ट आता था, उसे एनालाइज करते हुए न्युक्लियर एनर्जी को बढ़ावा देने का काम सरकार कर रही है। उनका वर्ष 2047 तक 100 गीगावाट बिजली बनाने का संकल्प है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कुछ मांगें यहां रखना चाहूंगा। मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ, इचलकरंजी टैक्सटाइल का हब है। इचलकरंजी, जिसे महाराष्ट्र का मैनचेस्टर कहा जाता है, वहां सस्ती बिजली देने के लिए मेरी मांग है कि इस ऊर्जा से बनने वाली बिजली का एक विशेष कोटा टैक्सटाइल सेक्टर के लिए अलॉट किया जाए।

जिसके माध्यम से कपड़े का उत्पाद बनने में इसका फायदा हो। इसके माध्यम से कैंसर रिसर्च सेंटर को भी एम्पावर करने के लिए न्युक्लियर मेडिसिन एंड कैंसर रिसर्च सेंटर, कोल्हापुर में स्थापित किया जाए, जिसके माध्यम से मुंबई में जो काम होता है, वह अगर कोल्हापुर में हो पाए, तो उसका फायदा ग्रामीण इलाके के लोगों को होगा। मैं टेक्सटाइल के साथ ही निश्चित रूप से 'शांति' बिल का स्वागत करते कुछ आखिरी पंक्तियां कहना चाहूंगा-

ये नया भारत है, नई ऊर्जा से जगमगाएगा,
विकास की यात्रा को कोई रोक नहीं पाएगा,
यह शांति का बिल, दस्तावेज है उस सुनहरे कल का
जो 2047 में हमारे देश को विकसित भारत बनाएगा।

बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL (JAYNAGAR): Thank you, Sir, on behalf of All

India Trinamool Congress, I rise to speak on the Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear Energy for Transforming India Bill, 2025, that means SHANTI Bill, 2025. Before delving into today's topic, I would like to share something. Sir, Enrico Fermi is widely credited with inventing nuclear power for practical use, creating the world's first artificial nuclear reactor in 1942. Sir, nuclear energy is a form of energy released from the nucleus, the core of atoms made up of protons and neutrons. This is done by splitting atoms namely fission, which is used in power plants.

The primary atoms used in nuclear fission are heavy unstable elements like uranium, plutonium and thorium as a potential fuel which are bombarded by neutrons to split their nuclei, releasing massive energy in a chain reaction for power or weapons. Sir, these elements are all radioactive elements, so everyone can imagine how sensitive this area is.

India currently has 22 operational power reactors across several States. Among them, the five major plants are Tarapur in Maharashtra, Rawatbhata in Rajasthan, Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu, Kakrapur in Gujarat and Kaiga in Karnataka. Sir, Kudankulam is the largest nuclear power plant in India with a total capacity of 6000 MW from six reactors.

Sir, this House's today debating a Bill will decide who controls India's nuclear future, who bears the risk and who pays when things go wrong. Sir, the SHANTI Bill does not emerge from a regulatory vacuum. India has governed nuclear energy for over six decades. Through the Atomic Energy Act, 1962, this Bill is, therefore, not a foundational statute. It is a restructuring statute. My

question to the hon. Minister is, what problem is this restructuring actually solving? Sir, Section 3 of the Bill allows not only Government companies but also private companies, joint venture and even other persons notified by the Centre to build, own and operate nuclear power plants and other nuclear facilities.

Sir, privatisation could lead to a threat to our national security and safety. How can the Ministry ensure this? Sir, Modi Government is handing over our pride, the 70 years of publicly funded research built by Pandit Nehruji, Dr. Homi Bhabha and Dr. Vikram Sarabhai. This is not real competition. It is a crony control.

The Modi Government is opening the doors for a handful of private players to enter the highly sensitive sector. The Bill does not create any clear, independent, and transparent process for selecting private licensee nor any strong Parliamentary or public scrutiny of such decisions. What we see here is selective privatization profits go to private companies, but control and risk-management stay with the Government.

Here, I would like to take you through a flashback to our history of British Raj in India where power without responsibility was introduced after the Battle of Buxar. This system gave the British East India Company control over revenue collection, that is Diwani and military power. There was responsibility without power. The system was designed so that the British had power without responsibility. While the Nawab had responsibility, but had no real authority. So,

he became ...* Nawab. Ultimately, the British East India Company ruled over our country and looted our wealth. Similarly, this Government is now going to execute the same stature of ...* Ministry' as we are seeing in the Civil Aviation Ministry. ... (*Interruptions*)

In case of serious accident affecting thousands of people, victims will struggle to get fair compensation because the operator's liability is capped. The rest of the burden falls on the State and ultimately on common citizens through taxes.

The most advanced nuclear countries like Canada, the United States or France have independent regulators with statutory protections. These regulators can challenge Government decisions. They have stable funding and they answer directly to the Parliament or the Congress. This Bill does not meet those standards. It keeps AERB subordinate to the Department of Atomic Energy, which is a conflict of interest that no advanced country accepts.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly conclude now.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL: Sir, I was given 10 minutes.

This Bill allows extensive exemption in the name of strategic or insignificant incidents including discretion not to notify a nuclear incident at all. Transparency is not optional in nuclear governance, but it is fundamental. Even judicial oversight is curtailed. Section 81 bars the jurisdiction of civil courts.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Appeals are channelled through specialized bodies whose members and procedure are again controlled by the Executive. Access to justice becomes conditional, delayed, and distant.

Chapter VI completes the picture of excessive centralization.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Member, there is time constraint.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Your Party was allotted 12 minutes. One Member from your Party has already taken six minutes, and you have taken seven minutes. Kindly conclude now.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL: No, Sir. I have 10 to 12 minutes at my disposal.... (*Interruptions*) ... * and my time is lapsing. ... (*Interruptions*) ...* It is a very tough topic.

So, Sections 32 to 37 allow the Government to frame national policies, acquire plants and minerals, requisition substances, narrate private contracts, and even fix nuclear electricity tariffs notwithstanding the Electricity Act, 2003. Federalism, sectoral regulators and market mechanisms are brushed aside with a single notwithstanding clause.

The States where Uranium mining, nuclear plants and radioactive facilities are located will bear the environmental and social burdens, yet this Bill gives no meaningful role in licensing decisions, safety oversight, emergency planning or

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

compensation. The States should have a say in deciding whether a nuclear facility is to be built on their soil. They should receive compensation if their land is acquired or if there is contamination.

The Bill places a duty on operator to ensure occupational safety and health, but it does not strengthen the position of the workers to demand safe conditions or to report violations without fear or retaliation. The workers in nuclear facilities face unique hazards like radiation exposure, chemical burns, psychological stress, and they deserve strong protection.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly conclude now.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL: In the Bill, there is no mention about high costs for containment and the disposal of hazardous radioactive waste. The House is being asked to sign a blank cheque to trust a Government that has centralized power, weakened institutions and repeatedly ignored expert advice with a nuclear law that expands its direction while limiting its liability.

The Bill shifts risk onto ordinary citizens, shields private and foreign suppliers.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly conclude. You already have taken 10 minutes.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL: Sir, everybody is talking that we should take lessons from the grave incidents like the explosion in Chernobyl, Ukraine and the Fukushima Daiichi, Japan, but we must not forget about the incidents which happened in Bhopal. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly conclude.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL: Sir, during the introduction of three Bills including the SHANTI Bill, when some Members from the Opposition were raising their voice, hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister suddenly stood up and said, "We will pass all the Bills." ... (*Interruptions*) Sir, this kind of... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Member, Shri Sasikanth Senthil ji.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL (TIRUVALLUR): Sir, if this Bill is called "SHANTI Bill", then poison can be called "*Prasadam*". It is equivalent to that. ... (*Interruptions*) I have a better name for this Bill. This Bill is actually a limited private liability, unlimited public suffering Bill. You can call it a "LUS" Bill.

It does not matter how we expand our nuclear energy, but what matters is how much we expand it. Energy policy is not merely a question of megawatts or gigawatts, as you know. It is a question of strategic autonomy, safety, accountability and democratic control. Nuclear energy unlike any other sector sits at the intersection of democratic, civilian development and national security. Decisions taken in this domain cannot be reversed easily. Hence, it is precisely for these reasons that this Bill demands highest level of Parliamentary scrutiny.

Sir, as you know very well, there are provisions in this Bill which my other friends have also raised, especially the provision of limiting the liability of the private players. The moral question is, if profit is private, why pain is always

public? Here public pays, tax-payer pays, everybody pays, and the liability is capped for the private player. This liability capping is almost very similar to this. If you have a bridge and the bridge fails, then the contractor pays only half the amount or a certain amount, after which then it is tax payer's money which has to compensate for all that.

There are other major issues that we have also raised. It is the first time in Indian history that this Bill allows private companies to own and operate nuclear power plants. It opens the doors for joint venture and foreign companies. So, we have to be extremely careful. The Government argues that these changes are necessary to meet India's ambitious nuclear capacity targets. We are also told that India needs around 100 gigawatts of nuclear power, but that actually deserves careful examination.

India's nuclear expansion has historically been constrained not by ideology, but by three real world factors: financing, land acquisition and public consent, and international technology denial regimes. None of these problems is solved merely by privatisation.

Financing challenges can be addressed through sovereign guarantees, green bonds and public investment, as many other countries have done. But public consent issues require trust, transparency and credible safety mechanisms. It is harder to build trust when you have profit-driven entities in this picture. What this Bill does instead is treat nuclear energy like any other infrastructure sector, comparable to highways or telecom. This is a category error. Nuclear energy is not just another market. It involves radioactive materials,

long-lived waste and risks that no insurance market can truly price. Energy security cannot be reduced to market efficiency alone. I talked about the nuclear liability, and capping it to 300 million SDR is not at all accepted. It comes to around Rs. 3,900 crore.

We should ask this question, "Why now?" As we had already pointed out, there have been tremendous external, strategic and commercial pressures on the Government to do this. So in simple terms, the Government has sort of yielded to these pressures, and especially to some friendly corporate houses.

Let me be very clear. India has always been a very strong player in this area, with a very robust regulatory mechanism. But today, this Bill has put everything under a big question mark. We must also remember how our indigenous planning and capability building in the nuclear sector have been compromised by this.

Sir, the Indian nuclear programme is not merely an energy project. It is a scientific and technological ecosystem, painstakingly built over decades through indigenous efforts, under conditions of sanctions, technological denial and international isolation. What has actually happened, we all know very well, and I need not go into the history of how all this came about. India's three-stage nuclear programme based on pressurised heavy water reactors using natural uranium, followed by fast breeder reactors and ultimately a thorium-based system. This entire ecosystem is now being affected by this particular Bill.

Now, what will happen is that large-scale private participation is being allowed, especially with foreign technology partnerships, and the entire logic of

decision-making changes. Private operators, who are primarily accountable to shareholders, will naturally prefer imported, proven reactor designs. All these new technologies and systems will come in which will actually spoil our long-term planning for the nuclear sector. At the end of the day, we will become dependent on foreign reactor vendors, foreign spare parts and foreign fuel assurances in a very critical sector.

I do not even have to elaborate on the regulatory over-structure. The entire regulatory mechanism is completely compromised. The Government controls the appointments; the Government controls even the search committee. It is as if the Government, which is the primary promoter, is also the regulator and also the authority that allows justice mechanisms. If something goes wrong, people are not even allowed to file a complaint.

Even the stakeholders, civil society or anybody who is affected cannot go and complain on any issue relating to this matter. The Government has to approve who will be allowed to make a complaint. I really do not understand the logic of putting such restrictions on justice mechanisms. In fact, I also do not understand this.

Hon. Member, Shri Arun Nehru has already spoken about this. The effect, this Bill will have on the pricing of electricity generated from these reactors. I have seen that the Government has made a provision in this Bill to regulate the pricing as well. So, the hon. Minister will have to explain why this provision has been brought into this Bill to regulate pricing, keeping the normal regulators aside and doing it through a Bill.

Sir, what we are asking is this: we are not against energy security; we are not against development. But this Bill requires scrutiny, it requires a clause-by-clause examination. Therefore, we request the Government to rewrite the Bill with full liability, with proper independent regulation, with open courts and with honest disclosure.

No development is worth compromising the health of the citizens of this country. My humble request is that the Bill be subjected to stronger scrutiny through a Committee, or that it be rewritten once again. Thank you.

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह (चन्दौली): सभापति जी, मैं भारत के रूपांतरण के लिए नाभिकीय ऊर्जा का संधारणीय दोहन और अभिवर्धन बिल, 2025 के विरोध में अपना वक्तव्य देने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह सरकार निजीकरण के नाम पर देश की हर चीज बेचने पर तुली हुई है। हवाई अड्डे बिक गए, बंदरगाह बिक गए, सार्वजनिक उपक्रम बिक गए और अब इस विधेयक के जरिए परमाणु ऊर्जा जैसे अत्यंत संवेदनशील क्षेत्र को भी सरकार अपने चेहतों के हवाले करना चाहती है।

यह नीति नहीं, यह नीलामी है, जहाँ राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा, जन-जीवन और भविष्य की पीढ़ियों की कीमत पर कुछ चुनिंदा कंपनियों को मुनाफा पहुँचाया जा रहा है। सरकार खुले तौर पर जनता की संपत्ति को निजी तिजोरियों में डाल रही है और इस सदन से केवल मुहर लगवाना चाहती है। सवाल यह नहीं है कि सरकार ऐसा क्यों कर रही है, बल्कि सवाल यह है कि क्या अब देश की सुरक्षा भी प्राइवेट लोगों के लाभ के लिए गिरवी रख दी गई है? मैं अधिनियम की धारा 3 की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, जिसके अंतर्गत निजी कंपनियों को परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र का निर्माण, स्वामित्व और संचालन करने की अनुमति दी गई है। धारा 7 के माध्यम से लाइसेंस की शर्तें, अवधि और संशोधन का पूरा अधिकार केंद्र सरकार को सौंप दिया गया है। यह व्यवस्था परमाणु क्षेत्र को नीतिगत निर्णय से हटाकर प्रशासनिक विवेक के अधीन कर देती है। इतना संवेदनशील क्षेत्र किसी भी स्थिति में लाइसेंस राज और नोटिफिकेशन-राज से संचालित नहीं किया जा सकता है।

महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान अधिनियम की धारा 9 की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूँ। धारा 9 में अनुसंधान, विकास और नवाचार को लाइसेंस से छूट दी गई है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब परमाणु पदार्थ और विकिरण शामिल हों, तो "छूट" शब्द का प्रयोग ही खतरनाक है। यह प्रावधान भविष्य में निजी संस्थाओं को नियामक निगरानी से बाहर प्रयोग करने का रास्ता खोल सकता है।

महोदय, धारा 11 से 16 तक में, धारा 13 में ऑपरेटर की देनदारी को सीमित कर दिया गया है और धारा 14 स्पष्ट करती है कि सीमा से अधिक नुकसान की जिम्मेदारी होने पर केंद्र सरकार इसका भार उठाएगी। जैसे कि दुर्घटना निजी संयंत्र में हो, निर्णय निजी कंपनी का हो, लेकिन भुगतान राज्य और जनता करे। इसे रोका जाना चाहिए। यह न तो नैतिक है, न ही न्यायसंगत है।

महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान धारा 17 से 27 की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूँ। इसमें परमाणु ऊर्जा नियामक बोर्ड की नियुक्ति, विस्तार, हटाने और अधिकार, सब-कुछ कार्यपालिका के अधीन है। धारा 25 के तहत सरकार कुछ गतिविधियों को नियामक के दायरे से बाहर कर सकती है। जब नियामक ही स्वतंत्र नहीं होगा, तो सुरक्षा केवल कागज़ी आश्वासन बनकर रह जाएगी। धारा 28 से 31 के तहत जांच, तलाशी और कार्रवाई की शक्तियाँ भी मुख्यतः केंद्र सरकार और उसके अधीन संस्थाओं को दी गई हैं। राज्यों, स्थानीय प्रशासन या स्वतंत्र विशेषज्ञों की कोई स्पष्ट भूमिका नहीं है। यह संघीय ढाँचे के भी विपरीत है। अध्याय VI (धारा 32 से 46) के बीच में नीति निर्धारण, अधिग्रहण, अनुबंधों के अन्वेषण, छूट, आपात शक्तियाँ सब कुछ सौंप देता है, वह भी पर्याप्त संसदीय नियंत्रण के बिना। परमाणु शक्ति पर ऐसा केंद्रीकरण लोकतंत्र के लिए जोखिम भरा है।

महोदय, अंत में, मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि परमाणु ऊर्जा का विस्तार आवश्यक हो सकता है, लेकिन निजीकरण बिना कठोर जवाबदेही के अस्वीकार्य है तथा कार्यपालिका का अत्यधिक नियंत्रण संवैधानिक संतुलन को कमजोर करता है। परमाणु सुरक्षा को बाज़ार तर्कों पर नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि इस विधेयक को संयुक्त संसदीय समिति को भेजा जाए और बिना व्यापक चर्चा के इसे पारित न किया जाए। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R. (DINDIGUL): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I rise to

speak on the SHANTI Bill, 2025. The very name 'SHANTI' meaning peace immediately reminds us the irony embedded in this legislation. Much like the Operation Smiling Buddha, this Bill carries a name that suggests peace, while in reality it represents the absence of it. In fact, the name appears to symbolize not peace for the people, but the Government's deep and continuing love for privatization.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, after repealing the Atomic Energy Act, 1948, the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 was enacted. Subsequently, this Act was amended three times in a progressive manner. Each of these amendments gradually broadened the scope of nuclear power generation which was originally confined strictly to the Central Government.

15.00 hrs

However, even with these amendments, the core principle remained intact – that atomic energy must be used solely for the welfare of the people of India.

The atomic energy clearly ensures that nuclear power is a strategic national resource, meant to serve people's interest, national security and people's welfare. Unfortunately, the proposed SHANTI Bill, 2025 departs fundamentally from this principle. This Bill discloses a dangerous shift, where atomic energy is no longer centered on public welfare, but is being redirected towards corporate welfare, that is, especially for ... *.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, what is most alarming is that a sector which has so

* Not recorded.

far remained under 100 per cent control of the Central Government is now being systematically opened up to complete private domination.

The commissioning of the first Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor at Kalpakkam by 2026 marks a major milestone in our three-stage nuclear programme. It proves that public sector institutions like BHAVINI and NPCIL are fully capable of expanding nuclear power safely and indigenously.

Kalpakkam stands as a symbol of India's scientific self-reliance, where indigenous design, fuel fabrication and reactor technology have been achieved without dependence on foreign or private players. This success strengthens our strategic autonomy and showcases the strength of public sector research and manufacturing. Today, India's nuclear capacity is steadily growing – from 8.18 Gigawatt to a projected 55 Gigawatt and ultimately 100 Gigawatt – entirely through public investment and strict regulatory oversight by AERB.

In this context, the SHANTI Bill, 2025 and the move to privatize the nuclear power is unnecessary and dangerous. Nuclear energy involves high-risk technologies like fast breeder reactors and radioactive waste management, which cannot be driven by profit motives.

This is not merely a policy change; it is a profound shift in the philosophy of governance. Atomic energy is not an ordinary commercial commodity. It concerns national safety, environmental security, and the future of our people. Handing it over to private corporate interests raises serious questions about accountability, safety, and sovereignty.

Through you, Sir, I seek clarity from the Government on several serious

concerns regarding the entry of the private sector into nuclear power generation. Who will supply the nuclear fuel to private nuclear power plants? Will it be imported by private entities or supplied by the Government? How will spent fuel be stored, monitored, and controlled? What mechanisms will ensure the long-term safety and security of spent fuel? Who will bear the responsibility for decommissioning nuclear fuel power plants after the completion of their 40-year life cycle? In the unfortunate event of a nuclear accident, who will bear the nuclear liability and compensate the affected public?

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of this House to reports published in *The New York Times* regarding a nuclear device that was installed in the Nanda Devi region of the Himalayas and subsequently went missing. It was reported that the device contained nearly one-third of the plutonium used in the Nagasaki atomic attack. Even today, local leaders and communities fear that plutonium from the lost device may have entered a glacier, posing a serious threat to people living downstream.

Sir, even in the case of a Government-owned nuclear device, no authority has taken responsibility to this day. Therefore, hon. Chairperson, Sir, I strongly urge this House to carefully examine the true intent and consequences of the SHANTI Bill, 2025, and to ensure that atomic energy remains a public asset, used strictly for the welfare of the people of India, and not for the profit of a few corporates like ... *

* Not recorded.

Thank you, Sir.

DR. RABINDRA NARAYAN BEHERA (JAJPUR): Thank you, Chairperson, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. This is a historical Bill – the Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear Energy for Transforming India Bill, 2025 – the SHANTI Bill.

Hon. Chairperson, I support the Bill. Under the leadership of hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi ji, the leader of this entire world, is trying to make India by 2047 a Viksit India. For that, this Nuclear energy Bill is commendable and acceptable in all spheres.

The Atomic Energy Act, 1962 was enacted after repealing the Atomic Energy Act, 1948. After so many permutations and combinations on rectification, the nuclear power production originally confined to the Central Government, to Government companies and joint ventures companies. But now, with strong research and development support since the inception of the nuclear power programme, India could achieve self-reliance in nuclear fuel cycle technology and has been carrying out its nuclear power programme in a responsible manner. With adequate experience now in place, it is time ripe now to augment its nuclear installed capacity to ensure clean energy security and reliable round-the-clock power for national data centres and future-ready applications.

Today our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi ji, is trying to make India a new *Bharat*. This requires 100 gigawatt of nuclear power by 2047. The data centres and the quantum computing companies are coming. It is only 8 gigawatt now. So, this is a quantum jump in electricity generation. India has set

an ambitious target to achieve energy independence with a roadmap for decarbonisation of the economy by 2070. In this view, it is necessary to enact a new comprehensive legislation, namely, the Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear Energy for Transforming India Bill, 2025 and to repeal the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 and the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010. The new legislation is aligned to achieve the objective of increasing the share of nuclear energy in the total energy mix of India, facilitating innovation in nuclear science and technology, expanding its applications to non-power applications and continue to honour India's obligations towards safety, security, safeguards and total nuclear ability. The future of India is going to depend upon this.

The basic purpose of this Bill is to authenticate the process specified in clause 3 of the Bill for the production or use of nuclear energy and providing for the suspension and cancellation of such licence and safety authorisation in certain situations. The purpose of the Bill is also to provide for regulation of application of nuclear and radiation technology in health care, food and agriculture, industry, research, and other non-power uses. The future is of AI, EV and semi-conductors. So, this Bill will definitely help the new *Bharat*. The other purpose of this Bill is to exempt research, development and innovation activities from licence; to provide for a pragmatic civil liability regime for nuclear damage; to confer statutory status to the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board which is reorganised to strengthen the implementation of security, safeguards and provide policy framework for quality assurance and smooth coordination for

emergency preparedness and response.

Sir, the Bill permits the Department of Government of India, any Company, joint venture, etc. to set up the facilities or undertake the activities specified in this clause only under a licence or safety authorisation. It further empowers the Central Government to reserve certain activities of sensitive nature under its exclusive control. It is because the Government alone cannot do it, as 100 gigawatt of power is required. As per the scientists, the Government sector can go up to 50 gigawatt and the next 50 gigawatt would come by shaking hands with the private sector.

The Bill enables the Board to regulate the manufacture, use, export, import, transport, transfer, etc., of any radioactive substances and radiation generating equipment.

The Bill also empowers the Central Government to undertake exploration activities for uranium and others. As I have told that you can have a private partnership and other things so that the exploration can be taken in other areas also so that India can be self-sustained in the international market.

The Bill provides for making an application, and also, provides for grant of licence and safety authorisation by the Central Government and the Board, subject to the terms and conditions laid down in the rules and regulations, respectively. It further empowers the Central Government and the Board to refuse the grant of licence. So, it has a control over anyone who is taking the licence. It can refuse, deny, and cancel it.

The Bill provides the grounds for suspension, modification, curtailment of

duration and cancellation of licence and safety authorisation and the actions the Central Government or the Board may take pursuant to such suspension.

The Bill enables any person to carry out research, development, design and innovation in matters related to nuclear energy and radiation for the peaceful use. The research and development is a high-end topic. So, with handshaking with private agencies and other agencies, the research and development will play a major role.

The Bill provides for duties of persons granted a licence and other things. The Bill also has a provision in case there is a nuclear damage caused by a nuclear incident. So, it also takes care of any damage caused by a nuclear incident occurring in a nuclear installation as well as for nuclear incident occurring outside the nuclear installation involving nuclear material in the course of carriage before and after another operator has assumed the liability. The Bill covers various other activities also.

The Bill provides for the circumstances under which the operator shall not be liable for nuclear damage including where a nuclear damage is caused by a nuclear incident directly due to a grave natural disaster of an exceptional character or by acts of armed conflict, hostility, civil war, insurrection or terrorism.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Engineer, you should not come between the Chair and the hon. Member, who is speaking.

DR. RABINDRA NARAYAN BEHERA: The Bill imposes an obligation upon the operator to take out, before beginning the operation of a nuclear installation, insurance policy or any such thing. So, the Central Government has a control

over the private agencies.

I hope this Bill will definitely create a new revolution in the atomic energy sector. For that, I have a demand to make. My Jajpur constituency is the steel capital of India. It is a hub of mines. A lot of energy is required. If a nuclear energy station is set up in my constituency, I will welcome it.

Thank you. Jai Jagannath.

SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY (KADAPA): Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill. Before talking about the Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear Energy for Transforming India Act, 2025, I would like to go one step back.

Sir, uranium is the primary fuel for nuclear energy. My parliamentary constituency Kadapa has one of the highest uranium reserves in the country. The Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL) has been running a mining and processing plant at Tummalapalle village in my constituency for the last 18 years. Keeping in view of the national interest, our people from six villages have given their valuable lands to UCIL in spite of the knowledge of severe radiation risks because of uranium. Yet, UCIL does not have any respect towards them.

15.13 hrs

(Shri Dilip Saikia *in the Chair*)

They do not have any compassion towards the people's grievances. I have represented to the hon. Minister also several times regarding hazardous chemical waste at tailing pond and the need to shift Kottala villagers by providing R&R package. Yet, no action is taken so far.

Sir, issues as regard land acquisition and land loser quota jobs are still

pending. I request the Government to create confidence and be liberal in addressing the grievances of our people as they have sacrificed their lands for a national cause and consented for uranium mining in spite of so many health risks.

Sir, now, I come to the merits of the proposed Bill. This Bill provides for a long overdue regulatory clarity and institutional strengthening. By granting statutory backing and enhanced powers to AERB, the Bill addresses long-standing concerns regarding the adequacy and independence of nuclear safety regulation in India.

A clear licensing and safety authorisation framework, coupled with defined inspection and enforcement powers, ensures that the expansion of nuclear energy is accompanied by robust safety and accountability mechanisms. This Bill promotes research, innovation, and non-power applications of nuclear technology.

Sir, now, I come to the risks. This Bill has environmental and long-term risks for future generations.

While the Bill talks about the safety and waste management, it does not clearly mention how radioactive waste will be safely stored and monitored over the long term. Nuclear waste remains dangerous for decades, even centuries, but the law does not clearly fix responsibility for environmental clean up once the plant stops functioning.

There are no clear legal duties on who will pay for and manage long-term waste storage and land restoration. On account of this, there is a real concern

that the cost and risk of nuclear waste management may be pushed on to future governments and future generations. Such long-lasting environmental risks require clearer legal safeguards and stronger accountability.

In this Bill, there is a gap in emergency preparedness at the local level. The Bill gives strong emergency powers to the Central Government, but it says very little about preparing people on the ground to handle a nuclear emergency. District administrations, local hospitals, disaster response teams, and nearby communities are the first to face the impact of any accident.

However, the Bill does not clearly talk about training, medical preparedness, emergency drills, or public awareness programmes in areas around nuclear plants. Without strong local capacity and planning, central control alone may not be enough during a crisis. This gap raises concern about whether our emergency response system is truly ready to protect the lives of citizens.

With these comments and suggestions, I support this, Bill. Thank you.

श्री सुधाकर सिंह (बक्सर): सभापति महोदय, भारत के रूपांतरण हेतु नाभिकीय ऊर्जा का संधारणीय दोहन और अभिवर्धन विधेयक, 2025 पर मैं विशेष चिंता व्यक्त करने के लिए यहां खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

महोदय, जहां परमाणु ऊर्जा अधिनियम 1962, 1986, 1987 तथा वर्ष 2015 में संशोधनों का निरसन के साथ वर्ष 2010 में व्यापक चर्चा और सहमति के आधार पर नाभिकीय क्षति के लिए सिविल दायित्व और त्रुटिरहित दायित्व व्यवस्था के माध्यम से किसी नाभिकीय घटना के पीड़ितों को शीघ्र प्रतिकर के संदाय का उपबंध करने के लिए अधिनियमित किया गया था, उसका भी आज यहां निरसन होने की बात है।

महोदय, मैं बात करना चाहता हूं कि हरित ऊर्जा के मामले में भी दो राय हैं। यूरोप के कई विकसित देश आज परमाणु ऊर्जा से किनारा कर रहे हैं। खास तौर से जर्मनी ने अपने सभी पुराने परमाणु घरों को बंद कर दिया है। आज ऐसे देश वैकल्पिक हरित ऊर्जा की तरफ बढ़ना चाहते हैं। मैं इस बात का भी विरोध नहीं करना चाहता हूं, लेकिन इसमें जो दो राय हैं, उनको मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं।

महोदय, मैं एक तीसरी महत्वपूर्ण बात कहना चाहता हूं। इस देश में जो संशोधन हुए हैं, मैं निजी क्षेत्र का कोई विरोधी नहीं हूं। लेकिन, क्रिटिकल एरिया में परमाणु बिजली घर के क्षेत्र में निजी क्षेत्र खोलने का क्या औचित्य है? क्या देश की सरकार यह मानती है कि हमारे पास पैसे का घोर अभाव है और हम बिजली घर नहीं लगा सकते हैं या हमारे पास इसके भीतर की टेक्नोलॉजी नहीं है? मैं इस बात की चर्चा करना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में एनटीपीसी 54 हजार मेगावाट बिजली कोयले के माध्यम से पैदा करती है और इसके लिए सरकार के पास पैसे भी हैं। आखिर परमाणु बिजली पैदा करने के लिए, पहले से जो 8880 मेगावाट बिजली जेनरेट हो रहा है, भारत सरकार ने उसका बजट बढ़ाने के लिए क्यों नहीं काम किया? सरकार ने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में बिजली घर लगाने का काम क्यों नहीं किया?

महोदय, बिहार में प्रस्तावित रजौली परमाणु बिजली घर के लिए पिछले दो दशकों से लेकर आज तक एक ईंट भी नहीं रखा गया। इस काम को करने के लिए सरकार को कौन सी चीज रोक रही थी? आठ से नौ हजार मेगावाट बिजली पैदा करने के लिए जब देश का कानून आपको रोक नहीं रहा था तो फिर रजौली में बिजली घर लगाने से कैसे रोका गया? अगर पैसे का अभाव था तो इस देश में कोयले आधारित बिजली घर और पनबिजली घर कैसे लग रहे हैं? सरकार के द्वारा इस विधेयक के औचित्य पर जो कंट्राडिक्ट्री स्टेटमेंट दिया गया, वह हम लोगों की समझ से परे है। मेरा विरोध इसलिए भी नहीं है।

अगर परमाणु बिजली पैदा करनी है, तो बिजली सरकार के नियंत्रण में क्यों पैदा नहीं होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि यहां ड्यूअल टेक्नोलॉजी का इस्तेमाल होता है। अगर परमाणु बिजली पैदा करने में

जो संवर्धित यूरेनियम है, वह निजी क्षेत्रों से कहीं वह लीक हो गया, जो अभी भी हो रहा है। बिहार में कई जगह यूरेनियम पकड़ा गया है। देश के कई हिस्सों में यूरेनियम पकड़ा गया है, जबकि यह पूर्णतः सरकार के कंट्रोल में है। यह जिस दिन निजी क्षेत्र में चला जाएगा, इससे सुरक्षा टूट जाने का खतरा है।

सर, एक मिनट और दिया जाए, क्योंकि बिहार का सवाल है। देश के किसानों की चर्चा है, इसलिए मैंने बोला है। मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस हरित ऊर्जा से जो पैदा होगा, क्योंकि हरित ऊर्जा से अभी केवल और केवल सौर ऊर्जा दी जा रही है, जो आठ घंटे किसानों को बिजली मिलती है। बिजली विभाग ने गांवों के किसानों को अलग से फीडर बना दिया है कि आठ घंटे से ज्यादा बिजली नहीं देंगे। क्या सरकार इसमें यह बात रिजर्व करेगी कि परमाणु बिजली से पैदा होने वाली बिजली किसानों के लिए भी 24 घंटे उपलब्ध रहेगी। अगर इसके लिए सरकार इसमें प्रावधान करेगी, तो बहुत अच्छा रहेगा। इसके अलावा सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि धारा 12, उपधारा 2 - 'जहां किसी भी व्यक्ति की लापरवाही और स्वयं की भूल-चूक के कारण कोई नाभिकीय नुकसान होता है, तो प्रचालक ऐसे व्यक्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं होगा।' यह बहुत ही चिंतनीय विषय है कि मानवीय चूक से कोई दुर्घटना हो जाएगी, तो उसके आधार पर कंपनसेशन नहीं मिलेगा। इसे बहुत अच्छी बात नहीं कह सकते हैं।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, कृपया अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री सुधाकर सिंह : सर, बस एक मिनट दीजिए। क्या भारत सरकार धारा 13(3) अनुसार अतिरिक्त प्रतिपूर्ति करेगी? जबकि इसका मुनाफा निजी क्षेत्र को जाएगा, तो क्यों नहीं? यह प्रतिपूर्ति निजी क्षेत्र क्यों करेगी, सरकार क्यों करे, चूंकि इसमें मुनाफा तो प्राइवेट सेक्टर को जाना है। विदेशी आपूर्तिकर्ताओं को नाभिकीय चीज पर कोई भी जुर्माना नहीं देना होगा। उन्हें छूट दे दी गई है, जबकि यह प्रावधान वर्ष 2010 के कानून में था।

श्री चंदन चौहान (बिजनौर) : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, आज सबसे पहले परमाणु ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में अपना जीवन लगाने वाले होमी भाभा जी को याद करते हुए द सस्टेनेबल हार्नेसिंग एंड एडवांस्ड

ऑफ न्यूक्लियर एनर्जी फॉर ट्रांसफॉर्मिंग इंडिया बिल, 2025 (SHANTI) के बारे में बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद और आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

मान्यवर, भारत की वर्ष 2014 में परमाणु ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में कैपेसिटी 4.4 गीगावाट थी। आज वर्ष 2025 में यह 8.8 गीगावाट है। आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी का वर्ष 2047 तक विकसित भारत का संकल्प है, उसे पूरा करने के लिए 100 गीगावाट परमाणु ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता है। इन जरूरतों को देखते हुए, जहां भारत के क्षेत्र में थोरियम का बड़ा संग्रह पाया जाता है। वहीं इसे भारत के लोगों के कल्याण तथा अन्य शांतिपूर्ण प्रयोजन के लिए परमाणवीय ऊर्जा के विकास, नियंत्रण और उपयोग हेतु एक विधिक ढांचा प्रदान किया जा सकता है। इस बिल के आने के पश्चात् परमाणु ऊर्जा अधिनियम, 1962, 1986, 1987 और वर्ष 2015 में जो संशोधन किए गए हैं, कहीं न कहीं इनको ध्यान में रखते हुए मजबूती प्रदान करने का काम होगा। वर्ष 2010 में जो सिविल लाइबिलिटी फॉर डेमैज एक्ट (सीएलएंडईए) है, उसके अंदर जो बदलाव किए गए हैं, कहीं न कहीं उन सभी चीजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए परमाणवीय घटना के पीड़ितों को शीघ्र प्रतिकर उपलब्ध कराया जाए, यह प्रावधान अधिनियम में किया गया है।

मान्यवर, वर्तमान वैश्विक परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए और भारत जैसी बड़ी आबादी की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए लोकहित में यह बिल अति आवश्यक है। भारत पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ न्यूक्लियर एनर्जी का संग्रह, परमाणु ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम का संचालन करता है। हमारे पास परमाणु अनुभव उपलब्ध है। यह समय भविष्य को तैयार करने के लिए और नए प्रयोगों हेतु है। विश्वसनीय 24 घंटे विद्युत आपूर्ति क्षेत्र में परमाणवीय क्षमता को स्थापित करने और जो स्मॉल मॉड्युलर रिएक्टर (एसएमएआर) है, वह अनुसंधान एवं विकास हेतु आवश्यक है, क्योंकि लगातार सरकार और हमारे मंत्री आदरणीय डॉ. जितेन्द्र सिंह जी का विजन उसमें दिखाई पड़ता है कि वर्ष 2025-26 में रिसर्च एंड डेवलपमेंट के लिए 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये का निवेश किया गया था।

मान्यवर, वर्ष 2033 तक हम कम से कम पांच स्वदेशी डिजाइन के एसएमआर डेवलप कर लें, क्योंकि हमें इसकी बहुत आवश्यकता है। भारत ने वर्ष 2070 तक डीकार्बोनाइजेशन क्षेत्र में एक

बड़ा लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है, जिसको पूर्ण करने में कहीं न कहीं हमारा यह बिल मददगार साबित होगा। जीवाश्म ईंधनों पर निर्भरता कम करने के लिए रणनीतिक ऊर्जा एवं इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों को अपनाते हुए ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन प्रोडक्शन वर्ष 2040 तक दोगुना हो जाएगा, जो पर्यावरण के लिए भी बेहतर होगा।

मान्यवर, मैं पूरे सदन के सामने एक सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ। एआई और न्यूक्लियर एनर्जी दोनों एक-दूसरे के बेनिफिशियरी हैं। जहां एआई न्यूक्लियर ऑपरेशन्स में सेफ्टी और एफिशिएंसी को इंप्रूव करने का काम करेगा, वहीं एआई की बढ़ती मांग न्यूक्लियर पावर में लो कार्बन ऊर्जा का स्रोत है। एआई न्यूक्लियर लाइफ साइकिल को डिजाइन करने में और डिक्मीशनिंग करने तक के काम में मदद करेगा। एन्हांस्ड सेफ्टी और मॉनिटरिंग, न्यूक्लियर ऑपरेशन एफिशिएंसी, मेंटेनेंस, रिएक्टर डिजाइन एंड फुल मैनेजमेंट, चाहे रिसर्च एंड डेवलपमेंट के क्षेत्र में हो या सिक्योरिटी या सेफ गार्ड के क्षेत्र में हो, हमेशा इसमें एआई की मदद ली जा सकती है।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, अब आप अपनी बात को समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री चंदन चौहान : सभापति जी, मैं अपनी बात एक मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूँ। यह बिल सुरक्षा को भी सुनिश्चित करने की गारंटी देता है और ऑपरेटर तथा आपूर्तिकर्ताओं की जिम्मेदारियों को विभाजन करने का भी काम करता है। अनिवार्य बीमा के साथ-साथ विनाशकारी घटनाओं के लिए सरकारी समर्थन सुनिश्चित करने का काम भी करता है। कन्वेक्शन और सप्लीमेंट्री कंपनसेशन के साथ-साथ डेटा सेन्टर्स के लिए एक बड़ा संरक्षण हो, उसके लिए भी यह अतिआवश्यक है और यह न्यूक्लियर वेस्ट मैनेजमेंट के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है।

मान्यवर, अंत में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि भारत के बेहतर भविष्य के लिए पक्ष और विपक्ष को मिलकर इस बिल का समर्थन करना चाहिए और यह बिल, जहां शांति का रास्ता दिखाता है, वही शक्ति का अभ्यास करना भी सिखाता है।

सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री सुदामा प्रसाद (आरा) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, 'भारत के रूपांतरण के लिए नाभिकीय ऊर्जा का संधारणीय दोहन और अभिवर्धन विधेयक, 2025' जन विरोधी है, पर्यावरण विरोधी है और सुरक्षा विरोधी है। यह विधेयक देशी-विदेशी कॉरपोरेट घरानों को निजी फायदा पहुंचाने के मकसद से लाया गया है। इसलिए मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूँ। आज इतने महत्वपूर्ण और गंभीर विधेयक पर चर्चा हो रही है तो माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को ऐसे अवसर पर जरूर सदन के अंदर रहना चाहिए था।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार देश के सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों का संचालन करने, सुरक्षा देने और विकसित करने में सक्षम नहीं है, जो एक-एक करके देशी-विदेशी कॉरपोरेट घरानों के हवाले इन्हें किया जा रहा है? क्या हमारे देश की ऊर्जा जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए हमारे देश में आविष्कार करने वाले सक्षम वैज्ञानिकों, इंजीनियर्स और धन की कमी है? क्या देशी-विदेशी कंपनियों से राय करके उनके निजी फायदे के लिए इस तरह के विधेयक लाए जाते हैं, क्योंकि किसानों के तथाकथित फायदे के लिए बनाए गए तीन कृषि कानूनों के समय भी यह दिखाई पड़ा कि सदन में विधेयक आने और कृषि कानून बनने के पहले ही ... * के बड़े-बड़े गोदाम अनाज रखने के लिए देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में बन गए थे।

सभापति महोदय, परमाणु सुविधाओं का निजीकरण, वर्तमान में रेडियोधर्मी और निर्धारित पदार्थों की खरीद, प्रसंस्करण, उपयोग और निपटान, केन्द्रीय सरकार और उसके सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की एजेंसियों जैसे परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग, डीएई, एनपीसीआईएल, यूसीआईएल के अनन्य कठिन नियंत्रण में है। विदेशी निवेश वाली निजी कंपनियों को परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्रों के संचालन की अनुमति देने से यूरेनियम, प्लूटोनियम और खर्च किए गए ईंधन के प्रबंधन से देश में अकल्पनीय खतरा और असुरक्षा की स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है।

यह सामरिक संपत्ति पर राज्य के नियंत्रण को कमजोर करेगा, जो राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए

* Not recorded.

खतरा है। धारा 9 लाइसेंस के बिना परमाणु ऊर्जा में अनुसंधान विकास की अनुमति देती है। यह छोटी मात्रा का उल्लेख करती है, लेकिन इसका स्पष्ट माप देने में विफल रहती है। उच्च लागत के कारण केवल कुछ ही निजी कंपनियां भाग लेंगी, जिससे ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में एकल इकाई का एकाधिकार होगा और बिजली मंहगी होगी।

महोदय, अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बिल वर्ष 2010 की देयता अधिनियम की पुरानी देयता सीमा को दोहराता है, जिसमें मुद्रास्फीति को नहीं जोड़ा गया है। क्षतिपूर्ति की राशि मिलियन में है, जबकि वर्ष 1989 में भोपाल गैस कांड के समय यूएसए के साथ 470 मिलियन डॉलर का भुगतान किया गया था। कंपनियों को इसका उत्तरदायित्व नहीं बनाया गया है, बल्कि उत्तरदायित्व यह है कि अगर कहीं कोई दुर्घटना होती है तो इसका जवाबदेह परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र चलाने वाला ऑपरेटर होगा। कंपनियां इस उत्तरदायित्व से बाहर हैं। इसलिए इस विधेयक पर पुनर्विचार किया जाए। धन्यवाद।

DR. SHARMILA SARKAR (BARDHAMAN PURBA): Thank you, Sir, for the opportunity to speak on an important Bill, that is, SHANTI Bill, 2025. On behalf, All India Trinamool Congress, I stand to oppose the Bill because of excessive privatisation of a key sector.

Sir, for decades, India treated nuclear energy as a strategic public responsibility, not because of ideology, but because of scale of risk. Nuclear power is not an ordinary sector. A single failure has consequences that last for years and generations. The Bill is called SHANTI, but it has done nothing than wreck the mental peace of Indian citizens. Clause 3 of the Bill opens Indian nuclear sector to private companies and joint ventures. According to this Bill, private firms can engage in fuel cycle activities, equipment manufacturing, power generation and plant operation. The Bill dismantles the principle that India stood

for decades. This is not a reform. This is just privatisation without any accountability.

The current disaster, that is, the aviation sector, is an example of operation of monopoly in the skies. The Government has bent rules, even suspended the Flight Duty Time Limitation rules, which are meant to ensure the safety of pilots and passengers.

With this Bill, there is no guarantee that rules will not be conveniently bent or suspended to benefit some companies. Another problematic domain is that the new Bill removes an earlier provision under right of recourse. This also has been removed in this current Bill. Why? Why are you so anti-people, Sir? Let me tell you. It is because your foreign friends asked you to remove this. That is the reason.

Sir, the Bill limits liability of Rs. one crore in case of severe breach. They have put an amount of Rs. one crore on the lives of humans. This is the true face of BJP. BJP can put a cost of Rs. one crore on Indian citizens. The maximum liability of the operator has been fixed at Rs. 3,000 crore. Sir, does this account for inflation or long term effect of nuclear accident? Almost 40 years ago after the Chernobyl nuclear accident, studies have reported that cancer, infertility, cardiovascular incidents and so many birth defects have been happening due to damage to the DNA.

Sir, I want to remind this House that in 2010, when the UPA Government brought an amendment to the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill, BJP called the Government a sell-out. What is it doing now? BJP is being a sell-out sitting

on Bengal's right. You are sitting on Bengal's Rs. 2 lakh crore dues. *By withholding Rs. 2 lakh crore of Bengal's funds, Rs. 43,500 crore meant for natural disaster relief, and Rs. 19,000 crore allocated for the entire education campaign, you have demonstrated an anti-Bengal attitude. Now, by introducing this Bill, you are further demonstrating that you are acting against the interests of the people of India.*

Sir, I oppose this Bill and I demand that the Bill be sent to a Standing Committee.

SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM (PEDDAPALLE): Sir, I want to first start off by saying that, very unfortunately, this Bill is named SHANTI Bill. मेरे हिसाब से यह बिल तो अशांति बिल होना चाहिए because the clauses that are brought in this Bill are very dangerous to the safety of our country.

This Government is showing no accountability, no responsibility, no answers to any question related to any issue that is happening around the country and they are ultimately facing no consequences. Why I am saying this? You talk about recent attacks in our country, say, Delhi terror attack. Nobody talks about this subject. We all saw Rahul Gandhi raise that issue. After 'Operation Sindoor', what is the Government going to do when there is a next attack that is going to happen in our country? Unfortunately, nobody talks about this. When we try to raise it, there is no time allocated for that. When we talk about unemployment issues, the Government does not take any responsibility.

..... English translation of this part of the speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

They promised two crore jobs every year for the last 11 years; nobody talks about that. You talk about the IndiGo crisis, there is no accountability on that. The Government is encouraging private players. When IndiGo makes Rs. 7,000 crore profit, and Air India makes Rs. 10,000 crore loss in the same year, the Government does not talk about it. The rupee devaluates, the Government does not talk.

Why am I raising all these important issues? The Government introduced the Atomic Bill, removing the liability of the suppliers. Who is going to be liable when an accident or an incident happens in the nuclear space? Sir, we have to understand the biggest disastrous change – the change to the civil liability provision. If you are so confident that there are not going to be any accidents, there are not going to be any nuclear incidents, I have heard some of the hon. Members say that we are very safe, there is no incident going to happen, then why is this liability law being removed?

Sir, when we talk about France, Russia, China, South Korea, all of them are State-owned and Government-owned. Who will be responsible is the biggest question that comes when we talk about this Bill. The Government is passing this Bill to put national security and national defence in the hands of private players. I want to ask, what is it that the people have given mandate for and are the people fine with such draconian decisions putting such power in the hands of a few private players?

Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Manish Tewari, has rightly raised this point.

When ... * has shown interest to enter the nuclear space, within a month this Bill is put up. Is it a pure coincidence or are we repeatedly doing the same mistakes that were done in the last 10 years? We have to learn from history. We always keep looking at the mistakes that our predecessors have done and we have to take forward-thinking actions and we have to take decisions which impact our children of the future for the better.

Unfortunately, this SHANTI Bill is all about risk. It is not about 'if it will happen', it is about 'when it will be happening'. When such an untoward incident happens, even if everything is safe – the liabilities are diluted – the nuclear danger or the nuclear incident does not care about intentions. It does not care if it is a private player or the Government who is owning the nuclear plant. Radiation does not behave like a gas tragedy or a water tragedy. It does not leak or disappear. We have to think about the children of the future. रेडिएशन ज़मीन में बस जाती है।

India's previous Governments and leaders would take responsibility if there were any untoward incidents, particularly if there was loss of lives among the people of our country. We have heard about resignations of Ministers, taking responsibility, in our earlier Governments. But, unfortunately, today, we simply divert the topic and move on to the next one.

Sir, I repeatedly want to raise the issue that sending this Bill to private players and giving them whole and sole responsibility would be dangerous for

* Not recorded.

the people of this country. I feel this Bill is against the interests of our country, the safety of our country, and the well-being of the citizens of our country.

Privatization of nuclear power has repeatedly failed globally, and I urge this Government to rethink its decisions to impose some liability on the private players and suppliers in order to ensure the safety and security of our country.

Thank you. Jai Hind.

SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE (AKOLA): Thank you, hon. Chairperson Sir, for allowing me to speak on this important Bill, that is, the Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear Energy for Transforming India Bill, 2025, also known as the SHANTI Bill.

Hon. Chairperson Sir, it is our hon. Prime Minister's target to achieve 100 Gigawatts of nuclear power capacity by the year 2047. It has been observed that cities like Delhi located near thermal power plants experience nearly 30 per cent to 40 per cent of the total pollution due to emissions from coal-based thermal power plants. Additionally, coal transportation to thermal power stations is predominantly carried out through Indian Railways, accounting for nearly 49 per cent of total freight movement. This heavy reliance on coal freight occupies a substantial portion of Indian Railways capacity, leading to constraints on passenger train services and the movement of other essential goods.

Sir, nuclear power today is no longer merely a source of electricity; it is a strategic national asset. During 2024-25, India generated 56.68 billion units of nuclear electricity, thereby preventing the emission of about 56.68 million tonnes of carbon dioxide in a single year. With one of the lowest life-cycle greenhouse

gas emissions, nuclear energy strongly supports India's commitment to achieving net-zero emissions by 2070. Nuclear reactors produce hydrogen by using methods such as electrolysis and advanced thermochemical cycles or hybrid methods. Hydrogen is a fuel for automobile industry with zero emissions.

Sir, nuclear power is also cost-effective and commercially viable. Some of the cheapest electricity in India today is generated by nuclear plants. The Tarapur Atomic Power Station Units 1 and 2 generate electricity at less than one rupee per unit which is highly competitive. Moreover, our nuclear power operator, NPCIL, is a AAA-rated company that consistently earns commercial profits, clearly dispelling the notion that nuclear power in India is not an economically viable option.

However, the cost of establishing a nuclear power plant in India is approximately Rs. 20 crore per MW. Therefore, private sector participation and investment are essential.

Sir, this Bill replaces outdated legislation with a single, comprehensive, and future-ready framework. It strengthens significantly our regulatory oversight, rationalises civil liability provisions, and enables responsible participation while fully safeguarding national interests. It establishes a strengthened Atomic Energy Regulatory Board with clearly defined powers for licensing, safety authorisation, inspection, enforcement, emergency response, and public outreach, thereby ensuring transparency and enhancing public confidence.

Sir, the BARC has developed TAG-24, which stands for Trombay-Akola Groundnut-24, a popular and high-yielding groundnut variety, through mutation

and recombination breeding at its Trombay facilities. This variety was developed by crossing mutant derivatives of the Spanish-improved groundnut variety and was achieved in collaboration with Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth (PDKV), the agricultural university, serving my constituency, Akola.

This was a successful collaboration, which stands as a fine example of how nuclear science and agriculture research can directly benefit farmers at grassroot level.

I would also like to draw your attention to the role of Baba Atomic Research Centre (BARC) in the field of agriculture applications. BARC has developed a radiation technology that significantly enhances the shelf life of agronomical as well as horticultural crops through controlled use of radioactive sources such as Cobalt-60. This technology helps reduce post-harvest losses, improves food security and increases farmers' income.

I, therefore, request necessary enabling provisions and supportive amendments to be incorporated in the Bill to promote wider application of such nuclear and radiation-based technologies in agriculture, which would be of immense benefits to the farmers.

In conclusion, I support this Bill. This landmark legislation centres India's energy security, accelerates climate action, promotes technological leadership and ensures public safety. I strongly support this Bill, and urge the august House to do the same in the larger national interest. Thank you, Sir.

माननीय सभापति : श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल ।

हनुमान जी, न्युक्लियर एनर्जी बिल है, उसी पर बोलना है ।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल (नागौर) : हां सभापति जी, आप देखिए, मैं बहुत ढंग से बात करता हूं।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव : माननीय सभापति जी, ये विद्वान आदमी हैं। आप क्या सोच रहे हैं कि ये न्युक्विल्यर एनर्जी पर नहीं बोलेंगे?

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे भारत के रूपांतरण के लिए 'नाभिकीय ऊर्जा का संधारणीय दोहन और अभिवर्धन विधेयक, 2025' पर हो रही चर्चा में भाग लेने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

सभापति महोदय, विधेयक का उद्देश्य परमाणु क्षति के लिए एक व्यावहारिक नागरिक दायित्व व्यवस्था और परमाणु ऊर्जा नियामक बोर्ड को वैधानिक दर्जा प्रदान करना है। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि परमाणु ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में क्रम रूप से आप निजी क्षेत्र को प्रवेश दे रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, सरकार ने लोक सभा में जो विधेयक पेश किया है, उस पर देश की जनता को गहरी शंका और सख्त आपत्ति है, क्योंकि सरकार की मंशा के दूसरे पहलुओं को देखेंगे, तो यह सामने आएगा कि विधेयक केवल तकनीकी संशोधन नहीं, बल्कि यह हमारे संवैधानिक सिद्धांतों, जनता की सुरक्षा और सरकारी जवाबदेही के सिद्धांतों में जड़ से बदलाव करने का प्रयास है। इस विधेयक के माध्यम से सरकार परम्परागत रूप से सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के अधीन रहे नाभिकीय ऊर्जा पर निजी कंपनियों को खोलना चाह रही है, यह परिवर्तन सिर्फ बाजार खोलने का प्रश्न नहीं है, इसमें जोखिम की प्रवृत्ति, लायबिलिटी और निगरानी संरचना पूरी तरह से बदल जाएगी।

सभापति महोदय, हम यह मानते हैं कि यदि निजीकरण की प्रक्रिया पारदर्शी, सख्त और जनता के हित की शर्तों पर न हो, तो भारी कीमत चुकानी पड़ सकती है।

सभापति महोदय, यह विधेयक पुराने एक्ट को बदलकर नई व्यवस्था लाता है, जिसका अर्थ है कि दशकों में बने सुरक्षा मानदंड और पीड़ितों के अधिकारों के संरक्षण के नए नियम होंगे, इसलिए मंत्री जी आप जब जवाब दें, तो यह जरूर बताएं कि नागरिकों की सुरक्षा और दुर्घटना की स्थिति में मुआवजे का अधिकार कैसे सुनिश्चित रहेगा? मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह भी पूछना चाहता हूं कि विधेयक में देयता की सीमा और ऑपरेटर उत्तरदायित्व जैसे प्रावधानों का नई तरह से निर्धारण

हो रहा है। कई मीडिया रिपोर्ट्स के अनुसार यह विधेयक इसलिए भी चिंता का विषय है, क्योंकि नाभिकीय ऊर्जा की दुर्घटनाएं स्थानीय नहीं, बल्कि क्षेत्रीय और पीढ़ियों पर भी असर डालती हैं। ऐसे बहुत सीमांत जोखिमों के लिए सीमित लायबिलिटी, पीड़ितों के पुनर्वास और पर्यावरणीय सर्वनाश के समय अपर्याप्त साबित हो सकती है। नागासाकी और हिरोशिमा का उदाहरण इस बात को दर्शाता है कि इतिहास से हमें कुछ सीखने की आवश्यकता है। हमें हमेशा यह ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि इतिहास अपने आपको दोहराता है।

सभापति महोदय, यह विधेयक नाभिकीय ऊर्जा जैसे अतिसंवेदनशील क्षेत्र को निजी कंपनियों के लिए खोलता है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार यह गारंटी दे सकती है कि मुनाफे की दौड़ में सुरक्षा से समझौता नहीं होगा? इतिहास बताता है कि जब भी उच्च जोखिम वाले क्षेत्रों में निजीकरण हुआ है, तो नुकसान आम जनता ने ही उठाया है। मेरा दूसरा सवाल है कि अगर दुर्घटना हुई, तो जिम्मेदार कौन होगा? मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल में लायबिलिटी को सीमित और अस्पष्ट किया जा रहा है और लायबिलिटी सीमित होगी, तो पीड़ितों को मुआवजा कौन देगा? परमाणु दुर्घटना का असर केवल एक जिले या एक साल तक नहीं रहता, बल्कि उसका असर पीढ़ियों तक जमीन, पानी और स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ता है।

सभापति महोदय, मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि इसमें जनता को अंधेरे में क्यों रखा गया है? क्या कोई व्यापक लोक परामर्श हुआ? क्या कोई खुली जनसुनवाई हुई? क्या सरकार का ऐसा रवैया नीतिगत और जबरदस्ती नहीं है? माननीय मंत्री जी, जब जवाब दें, तो यह बताएं कि रेडियोधर्मी कचरे का स्थायी और सुरक्षित निपटान कहां और कैसे होगा? अगर आज इसका उत्तर नहीं है, तो हम भविष्य की पीढ़ियों के लिए यह जहर छोड़कर जा रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि विकास का मतलब यह नहीं है कि सुरक्षा को कुर्बान कर दिया जाए और जनता के अधिकारों को सीमित कर दिया जाए। माननीय मंत्री जी, लायबिलिटी कानून को पीड़ित केंद्रित बनाया जाए। परमाणु ऊर्जा को पूरी तरह से सार्वजनिक जवाबदेही के दायरे के अंदर रखा जाए।

सभापति जी, अटल जी के समय में जब पोखरण परमाणु परीक्षण किया गया, तब निश्चित रूप से बहुत बड़ा दबाव था। इसके पहले कांग्रेस सरकार के समय में वर्ष 1974 में परमाणु परीक्षण हुआ। जितनी भी बड़ी ताकतें थीं, हिंदुस्तान ने उनके दबाव को दरकिनार करते हुए परमाणु परीक्षण करके वर्ल्ड में संदेश दिया कि हिंदुस्तान परमाणु क्षेत्र में बड़ी ताकत बनकर उभर गया है। आज जो हम करने जा रहे हैं, यह कोई खिलौने की दुकान खोलने जैसा नहीं है कि खिलौना बना लिया। हम मेक इन इंडिया की बात करते हैं। जब हम परमाणु क्षेत्र में प्राइवेट को घुसा देंगे, तो हम खुद क्या करेंगे, यह वर्ल्ड जानना चाहता है। यह गलत मैसेज वर्ल्ड के अंदर जा रहा है। हमारी यह मांग है कि इस पर पूरा सोच-विचार करके इसे पारित करायें। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI (PONNANI): Thank you, Sir. While taking part in this very important discussion on the SHANTI Bill, I am reminded of a statement made by the famous American theoretical physicist Julius Robert Oppenheimer. He is often called as the father of atomic bomb. When Oppenheimer witnessed the birth of the atomic age, he recalled the Bhagavad Gita. He quoted these verses of Bhagavad Gita:

"दिवि सूर्यसहस्रस्य भवेद्युगपदुत्थिता । यदि भाः सदृशी सा स्याद्भासस्तस्य महात्मनः॥"

It means, "if the radiance of a thousand suns were to burst forth at once in the sky, that would be like the splendor of the mighty one." It is a verse of awe and also of a warning — warning about a power that overwhelms human control. That warning must guide this august House as we debate the SHANTI Bill.

The very acronym, SHANTI, invokes peace, tranquility and sustainability. But it is very unfortunate to state that the Bill - though it expands nuclear power generation - leaves behind a statutory vacuum, especially in three very important, sensitive, critical areas to which I draw the attention of the hon.

Minister.

First of all, the Bill fails to establish a truly independent nuclear safety regulator. Such a regulator has to be made answerable to the Parliament, insulated from both the executive and the nuclear establishment. But unfortunately, the Bill does not have such a provision. In a sector where a single failure can cause irreversible harm, regulatory subordination is unacceptable.

Secondly, the Bill ushers in private and foreign participation in one of the most strategically sensitive sectors of the Republic. The Bill is intended to have privatisation, handing over such a sensitive area, sensitive domain to the corporate interests. Nuclear power is not an ordinary power source. It is inseparable from national security, public safety, and intergenerational responsibility. Opening this domain to the profit-seeking private sector is equal to opening doors to the risks of regulatory capture, dilution of accountability, and erosion of sovereign control.

Sir, nuclear disasters do not respect balance sheets. Chernobyl speaks a lot. The entire regions were rendered inhabitable, generations scarred, and costs were borne out, not by the corporates, but by the people and the State. The private and foreign investors may exit. Affected citizens cannot.

Thirdly, my criticism, opposition, and accusation to this Bill is that the Bill is conspicuously silent on long-term radioactive waste management and emergency preparedness.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI: Sir, our Party has got seven minutes. I

will conclude in two minutes.

Whenever the Government brings in a new legislation now-a-days, the most important casualty is the federal character of the Constitution. Here also, there is no mention of any sort of meaningful consultation with the States that bear the brunt of nuclear risk. Federalism cannot be reduced to a procedural formality when the consequences are existential. No doubt India needs clean and reliable energy. But, nuclear energy without ironclad law, democratic consent, and sovereign accountability is not *shanti*. It is equal to creating loopholes that may lead to *ashanti*. It is a gamble with the lives of the people.

In the title of the Bill, it is stated that it is meant for transforming India. I would like to ask the hon. Minister: transforming which kind of India, and whose India? Further, during the introduction of the Bill, it was stated that it is for the welfare of the people. Welfare of which section of the people, I cannot understand.

For these reasons, Sir, I strongly oppose this Bill. Thank you so much.

श्री राजेश रंजन (पूर्णिया) : माननीय सभापति जी, मेरा सीधा सरकार से कहना है कि सरकार संसाधनों की मालिक नहीं है, ट्रस्टी है। इस बात का खयाल रखिए कि लोकतंत्र में सरकार ट्रस्टी होती है, दलाल नहीं हो सकती।

महोदय, मैं बराबर कहता हूँ, हमेशा मेरे यही शब्द रहते हैं और मेरा प्रश्न है कि क्या सरकार इन्टरप्रिन्योरशिप को बढ़ावा दे रही है या टेन्डरप्रिन्योरशिप को बढ़ावा दे रही है? अमेरिका और यूरोप में आप कहीं भी चले जाएं, आपको पहले समझना होगा कि सरकार किस चीज को बढ़ावा देती है। यहां की सरकार योग्यता नहीं पहुंच देखती है; अनुभव नहीं सत्ता से नजदीकी देखती है कि कौन सबसे ज्यादा नजदीक है। मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि बार-बार यही सवाल उठता

है। संसाधनों का असली मालिक भारत का हर नागरिक है, कोई कॉरपोरेट नहीं हो सकता। वही कंपनी, वही समूह और वही चेहरे इन संसाधनों पर नियंत्रण पा लेते हैं तो यह केवल आर्थिक नहीं बल्कि नैतिक सवाल भी बन जाता है।

महोदय, मेरा सीधा सरकार से सवाल है कि क्या सभी टेंडरों में समान प्रतिस्पर्द्धा हुई है? क्या एमएसएमई, स्टार्टअप और क्षेत्रीय कंपनियों को मौका मिला है? क्या हर सैक्टर में यही कंपनियाँ सबसे योग्य थीं या सबसे नजदीक थीं? इस टेंडरप्रिन्योनरशिप के सबसे लाभार्थी वही दो कॉरपोरेट समूह क्यों दिखते हैं? प्रतिस्पर्द्धा नहीं बल्कि सरकार द्वारा पूर्व निर्धारित विजेता ही क्यों होता है? अनुभव नहीं, बल्कि सत्ता से नजदीकी वाला ही क्यों आगे आता है? अगर हर नीति का लाभ कुछ गिने-चुने लोगों तक सीमित रहेगा तो देश में पूंजीवाद नहीं बल्कि कॉरपोरेट साम्रज्यवाद पैदा होगा।

मैं हमेशा से एक ही बात का पर्यवेक्षक हूँ और पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमेशा बिना भरोसेमंद बिजली का डेटा सेंटर संभव है? मैं अमेरिका की कुछ बातें आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। मैं एसएमआर बनाम अन्य विकल्प की संक्षिप्त तुलना करना चाहता हूँ, इसमें ये विषय हैं -कोयला, उच्च प्रदूषण, कार्बन दायित्व, लॉजिस्टिक निर्भरता, सौर ऊर्जा, स्वच्छ लेकिन अनियमित भूमि गहन, एसएमआर, 24X7 बेसलोड, कम भूमि, कम कार्बन, औद्योगिक और डिजिटल विकास। भारत के पास विश्व का लगभग 25 प्रतिशत थोरियम भंडार है। भारत के पास तीन चरणीय परमाणु नीति, यूरेनियम आधारित रिएक्टर, प्लूटोनियम आधारित रिएक्टर, थोरियम आधारित रिएक्टर है और एसएमआर में ईंधन रिफ़्यूलिंग का अंतराल 5-10 वर्ष है। वैश्विक संदर्भ में अमेरिका, यूके, कनाडा, फ्रांस ने एसएमआर को राष्ट्रीय ऊर्जा रणनीति में शामिल किया और यूरोपीय संघ ने परमाणु ऊर्जा को टैक्सोनोमी में मान्यता दी। अमेरिका में एसएमआर को डेटा सेंटर और एआई इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर से जोड़ने की नीति बनाई।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि बिहार एवं पूर्णिया के लिए सीमित भूमि, उच्च संभावित माँग 4-6 SMRयूनिट (कुल 1-1.5 GW), औद्योगिक क्लस्टर को स्थिर बिजली, डेटा सेंटर हब की स्थापना, स्थानीय रोजगार और निवेश आदि कार्य हों। एसएमआर को राष्ट्रीय ऊर्जा नीति में बेसलोड पावर के रूप में

मान्यता मिले। बिहार को एसएमआर पायलट राज्य के रूप में प्राथमिकता मिले और पूर्णिया को एसएमआर आधारित औद्योगिक एवं डेटा सेंटर हब के रूप में विकसित करना।

16.00 hrs

(Shri A. Raja in the Chair)

मैं इस बात पर बार-बार बल देता हूँ, लेकिन मैं विरोधी नहीं हूँ। कोई भी विपक्षी आपका विरोधी नहीं है। डेटा, तकनीक और दूर-दृष्टि से बनता है। एसएमआर कोई विकल्प नहीं है, बल्कि औद्योगिक और डिजिटल भारत की अनिवार्यता है। इसीलिए, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अनियमित ऊर्जा स्रोत से उच्च स्तरीय डिजिटल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर संभव नहीं है। जैसे स्मॉल मॉड्यूलर रिएक्टर (एसएमआर) की क्षमता 50-300 मेगावाट प्रति यूनिट होती है। न्यूक्लियर पावर का कैपेसिटी फैक्टर 90 प्रतिशत से अधिक है। इसके लिए एसएमआर हेतु भूमि की आवश्यकता सोलर की तुलना में लगभग 1/10 या उससे कम नहीं है। परिचालन जीवन 60-80 वर्ष है। परमाणु ऊर्जा 12 gCO₂/kWh और कोयला लगभग 820 gCO₂/kWh है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया अपनी बात समाप्त करें।

श्री राजेश रंजन : जी महोदय, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं हमेशा से कहता रहा हूँ कि पूर्णिया को एक औद्योगिक हब और डेटा सेंटर बनाया जाए। परमाणु ईंधन को लेकर भ्रम न फैलाया जाए। मेरा कहना यह है कि ऊर्जा सुरक्षा डर से नहीं दृष्टि से चलती है। आप डर से मत चलाइए।

श्री उमेशभाई बाबूभाई पटेल (दमन और दीव) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं SHANTI विधेयक पर अपने विचार रखने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह विधेयक भारत के परमाणु ऊर्जा क्षेत्र को निजी क्षेत्र के लिए खोलने का प्रस्ताव करता है, जो सरकारी एकाधिकार को समाप्त कर प्राइवेट कंपनियों की भागीदारी की अनुमति देगा। भारत के परमाणु कार्यक्रम के संस्थापक डॉ. होमी जहांगीर भाभा जी ने एक बार कहा था कि अविकसित देशों के पूर्ण औद्योगीकरण, हमारी सभ्यता की निरंतरता और उसके आगे के विकास के लिए परमाणु ऊर्जा केवल सहायक साधन ही नहीं बल्कि एक अनिवार्यता है और परमाणु ऊर्जा के उपयोग का ज्ञान मानव इतिहास के एक नए युग का प्रतीक है। इस विधेयक के

माध्यम से हम इस दूरदृष्टि को साकार करने की दिशा में सावधानीपूर्वक कदम बढ़ा रहे हैं।

महोदय, यह विधेयक भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा को मजबूत करने की क्षमता रखता है। वर्तमान में भारत में 24 परमाणु रिएक्टर कार्यरत हैं, जिनकी कुल स्थापित क्षमता 8,180 मेगावाट है, जो कि देश के कुल बिजली उत्पादन के दो प्रतिशत से भी कम है। निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी से 26 मिलियन डॉलर का निवेश आ सकता है, जिससे वर्ष 2040 तक 11,000 मेगावाट की नई क्षमता जुड़ सकती है। वर्ष 2047 तक सौ गीगावाट का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने में मदद मिलेगी, जिससे पूँजी का प्रवाह बढ़ेगा और विदेशी तकनीक का आदान-प्रदान होगा। जैसे कि अमेरिका और फ्रांस में प्राइवेट कंपनियों की भागीदारी से नवाचार हुआ है। ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में नवाचार को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। यह रिन्युएबल एनर्जी की सीमाओं जैसे मौसम पर निर्भरता आदि को पूरा करेगा। कोयला आयात पर निर्भरता कम करेगा, जो वर्तमान में 80 प्रतिशत ऊर्जा आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करता है। यह आर्थिक विकास को गति देगा। उद्योग जगत और विदेशी भागीदारी की लंबे समय से चली आ रही माँगों को यह विधेयक संबोधित करेगा, जिससे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति में योगदान होगा।

महोदय, हालांकि परमाणु ऊर्जा में सुरक्षा और पर्यावरण से संबंधित जोखिम बहुत अधिक है। यह निजी क्षेत्र के लाभ को प्राथमिकता दे सकता है, जिससे कि सुरक्षा मानकों में कमी आ सकती है। पिछले हादसे जैसे कि चेर्नोबिल और जापान का फुकुशिमा हमें सतर्क करते हैं, जहाँ रेडियोएक्टिव लीक से लाखों लोग प्रभावित हुए थे और पर्यावरण को लंबे समय तक नुकसान पहुँचा था। भारत में भी रेडियोएक्टिव सामग्री की चोरी के कई मामले सामने आए हैं। जो प्रोलिफरेशन के जोखिम को बढ़ाते हैं। इसके साथ ही परमाणु कचरा प्रबंधन और पीड़ितों के मुआवजे में पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित होनी चाहिए। विधेयक में विदेशी नियंत्रण पर रोक अच्छी है। 49 प्रतिशत की सीमा तो है, लेकिन क्या भारतीय कंपनी पर्याप्त रूप से तैयार है?

महोदय, एटोनामिक एनर्जी रेग्युलेटरी बोर्ड की क्षमता भी सीमित है। प्राइवेट भागीदारी से नए जोखिम जैसे सायबर अटैक या आतंकवाद का खतरा बढ़ सकता है। मैं ठोस सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। एटोनामिक एनर्जी रेग्युलेटरी बोर्ड को पूरी तरह स्वतंत्र रखें और उनके लिए पर्याप्त बजट हो।

वर्तमान में जो बजट है, उससे दुगुना हो तथा विशेषज्ञों की नियुक्ति करें, ताकि वे प्राइवेट प्रोजेक्ट की निगरानी प्रभावी ढंग से कर सकें।

सुरक्षा प्रावधानों को और मजबूत कर सके। नियमित ऑडिट, जनसुनवाई और पर्यावरण पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव के निवारण को अनिवार्य करे।

इसके साथ ही, स्मॉल मॉड्युलर रिएक्टर के लिए विशेष गाइडलाइंस बनाए। निजी भागीदारी में 49 परसेंट की विदेशी हिस्सेदारी की सीमा को बनाये रखे, लेकिन पारदर्शी निविदा प्रक्रिया लागू करे, ताकि भ्रष्टाचार न हो। प्राइवेट कम्पनियों को न्यूक्लियर फ्यूल और रिएक्टर ऑपरेशन से दूर रखे, उनको केवल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर और लॉजिस्टिक्स तक ही सीमित रखे।

इन सभी बिन्दुओं के साथ, मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि सभी आवश्यक विवरण सदन के समक्ष रखें एवं उचित एवं तर्कसंगत चर्चाओं के माध्यम से चिंता का समाधान करे। यह सुनिश्चित करे कि यह विधेयक भारत के परमाणु कार्यक्रम की गौरवशाली विरासत को आगे बढ़ाते हुए भविष्य की आवश्यकताओं के लिए जिम्मेवारी को तैयार करे।

अंत में, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह विधेयक सही ढंग से लागू हुआ तो भारत को ऊर्जा-स्वतंत्र बना सकता है। लेकिन सुरक्षा के साथ कभी भी समझौता नहीं किया जाए।

धन्यवाद।

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर (नगीना) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, नाभिकीय ऊर्जा कोई साधारण क्षेत्र नहीं है। यह सीधे-सीधे जन-सुरक्षा, पर्यावरण और आने वाली पीढ़ियों से जुड़ा विषय है। ऐसे संवेदनशील क्षेत्र में निजी कंपनियों को प्रवेश देना गंभीर चिंता का विषय है। सरकार कहती है कि निजीकरण से दक्षता आएगी। लेकिन मेरा प्रश्न है, यदि दुर्घटना होगी, तो जवाबदेह कौन होगा और पीड़ित को न्याय कैसे मिलेगा? यह विधेयक कॉरपोरेट को सुरक्षा और जनता को असुरक्षा देता है। सरकार कहती है कि नियामक बोर्ड को वैधानिक दर्जा दिया गया है। लेकिन खंड 17 से 20 देखें, तो नियुक्तियाँ सरकार करेगी, शक्तियाँ सरकार तय करेगी, हटाने का अधिकार भी सरकार के पास होगा, तो मेरा प्रश्न है कि क्या ऐसा नियामक वास्तव में स्वतंत्र होगा? नियामक संस्था को वैधानिक

दर्जा देना पर्याप्त नहीं है। सवाल यह है क्या वह सरकार और निजी कंपनियों से स्वतंत्र होगी?

माननीय सभापति जी, हम यहाँ पर एससी और एसटी के प्रतिनिधि के तौर पर हैं। पिछले समय में, जितने भी सेक्टर्स प्राइवेट हुए हैं, उनमें से प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लोगों ने एससी और एसटी वर्ग के कर्मचारियों को चुन-चुनकर निकाल दिया गया। जब यह प्राइवेट हो जाएगा, यह निजी क्षेत्र में चला जाएगा, तो क्या एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी कर्मचारियों के अधिकारों की रक्षा होगी? इस बात की गारंटी सरकार को देनी चाहिए।

महोदय, खंड 3, 7 और 9 के माध्यम से नाभिकीय क्षेत्र में निजी कंपनियों को लाइसेंस और सुरक्षा प्राधिकार देकर प्रवेश का रास्ता खोला गया है। लेकिन मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या मुनाफे पर चलने वाली कम्पनियाँ सुरक्षा को सर्वोपरि रखेंगी?

महोदय, परमाणु दुर्घटना की कीमत कंपनी नहीं, देश की जनता चुकानी पड़ती है। खंड 11 से 15 स्पष्ट करते हैं कि नाभिकीय दुर्घटना की स्थिति में जवाबदेही को सीमित और नियंत्रित कर दिया गया है। यह विधेयक 2010 के नागरिक नाभिकीय दायित्व कानून की मूल भावना को कमजोर करता है। खंड 12 और 13 में प्राकृतिक आपदा, आतंकवाद जैसे बहानों के तहत देयता से छूट और सीमा तय की गई है। खंड 14 सरकार की देयता को भी सीमित करता है। नाभिकीय दुर्घटना का प्रभाव सालों तक नहीं बल्कि, पीढ़ियों तक रहता है, लेकिन यह विधेयक पीड़ितों के अधिकारों पर कानूनी कैप लगा देता है।

महोदय, खंड 15 के अंतर्गत निजी संचालकों के लिए बीमा अनिवार्य है, लेकिन सरकारी नाभिकीय प्रतिष्ठानों को इससे छूट दी गई है। यह दोहरा मापदंड क्यों है? क्या सरकारी संयंत्रों में दुर्घटना नहीं हो सकती है? खंड 5 और 25 के तहत यूरेनियम, थोरियम अन्वेषण और संवेदनशील गतिविधियों पर केंद्र सरकार का पूर्ण नियंत्रण स्थापित किया गया है। लेकिन विस्थापन, जल प्रदूषण, रेडियोधर्मी कचरे पर स्थानीय जनता की सहमति और पारदर्शी जन-सुनवाई का कोई मजबूत प्रावधान नहीं है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, हम विकास के खिलाफ नहीं हैं, लेकिन जन-सुरक्षा की कीमत

पर विकास स्वीकार्य नहीं है। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि इसको जेपीसी में भेजा जाए। धन्यवाद।

जय भीम, जय भारत।

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Thank you very much, Mr. Chairperson, Sir. I vehemently oppose this SHANTI Bill with utmost *ashanti*.

Why am I opposing it? In this, two laws are being repealed, namely, the Atomic Energy Act of 1962 and the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010. The Atomic Energy Act of 1968 was enacted with an intent to provide for a legal framework for the development, welfare, and control of the atomic energy for the welfare of the people and for peaceful purposes. The Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010 was enacted to provide for civil liability for nuclear damages and prompt compensation to the victims of the nuclear incidents through no-fault liability regime.

Through strong development and research, a country like India was able to have self-reliance in nuclear fuel technology and has been carrying out its nuclear program in a responsible manner even from the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Still, we are continuing in a responsible manner and we are using it.

Sir, we are now planning to achieve net zero carbon emission by 2070 and we plan to achieve 100 GW nuclear power capacity by 2047. For this purpose, the hon. Minister is piloting this Bill.

My first strong objection is regarding Clause 3 of the Bill. It is about rampant and indiscriminate privatisation of the nuclear power in the country. It is total privatisation of the atomic energy. Kindly go through Clause 3. It is very

interesting to see that a blank cheque is being given to the private corporations and multinational corporations, which says, "That license can be provided to any Government company, any other company, a joint venture company or any other person." So, any other person, any other company, any Government company or a joint company can have the license to produce the nuclear power, which means rampant and indiscriminate privatisation of the nuclear power without having any regulations and without having any guidelines. That is a point which I would like to oppose.

I would like to talk about 49 per cent of the FDI in certain nuclear activities with an intent to bring both technology and capital in India.

There is another point on which I would like to seek clarification from the hon. Minister which pertains of my constituency. It is regarding the beach sand minerals. My parliamentary constituency Kollam is having monazite, ilmenite, sillimanite, rutile and so many other rare earth elements. What would be the fate of the rare earth elements, and mining and mineral separation of the beach sand minerals after passing of this legislation? I want to ask whether mining and mineral separation of these beach sand minerals will also be given to the private companies. There was an assurance given in the House that it will not be privatised. The Mines Minister is here. When the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, was passed by this House, he assured the House that in no way it will be privatised. So, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, while moving this Bill, what would be the fate of these atomic minerals which are on the beach sand which is being seen?

The last point which I would like to highlight is this. I fully support and endorse the views expressed by the eloquent and the exemplary speech made by Shri Manish Tewari in this House today morning. I fully endorse the views. I would like to reiterate Clause 17 of the Bill. ... (*Interruptions*) I will conclude in one minute. What is Clause 17? It is about the supplier's liability. During the tenure of the UPA Government, led by Dr. Manmohan Singh, it explicitly made a provision in Section 17 of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill. It is very clearly stated in Section 17(b) that the nuclear incidents resulted as a consequence of an act of supplier or his employee, which includes supply of equipment or material with patent or latent defects or substandard service is entitled to recourse that has been paid by the operator. If that be the case, I would like to know from the hon. Minister why that provision, that is. "the supplier's liability" is missing in the present Bill. That is to be answered by the Minister.

Once again, I take this opportunity to oppose the Bill. With these words I conclude. Thank you very much.

KUMARI SUDHA R. (MAYILADUTHURAI): Sir, I rise to oppose this SHANTI Bill, 2025.

The hon. Prime Minister Nehru ji passed the Atomic Energy Act in 1962 to provide a strong framework for the development and control of the atomic energy for India's national interest. Thanks to the efforts of Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru, Homi J. Bhaba ji as well as Prime Minister Indira Gandhi ji under whose tenure India's first nuclear plant came in 1969. During the tenure

of Dr. Manmohan Singh, India boasted of 24 atomic power plants. Even most of the 10 atomic power plants under construction right now are a continuation of what Congress started during its tenure.

The Congress Party's policy towards nuclear energy is built on a foundation that nuclear energy is too dangerous for the profit motive, critical for India's nation and energy security. This Government, through SHANTI Bill, inverts that logic, and BJP Government is doing what it does best, sell what the Indian National Congress built.

Sir, through this SHANTI Bill, the BJP government is playing with India's national and energy security. I will explain this. You are allowing 49 per cent of FDI in atomic energy production.

This primarily benefits U.S. companies. Are you doing this as a sweetener ahead of the US-India deal, or are you seeking further validation from President Trump, who imposed a 50 per cent tariff on India and supported Pakistan after Operation Sindoor? In the unfortunate event of a nuclear accident, compensation for potential victims will be calculated based on the year 2010. Moreover, this Government has capped liability at a meagre Rs.3,000 crore in case of a nuclear accident. Compare this with Rs.16 lakh crore cost of real world disasters like Fukushima in Japan.

Sir, under Clause 12, this Government has provided a total waiver of compensation if nuclear material is stolen for terrorism. Why is this Modi

Government showing such a ... * Even after Operation Sindoor, we have not learned any lessons. This Government is not answerable to the country. They virtually bunked Parliament to avoid a discussion on Operation Sindoor. When Shri Rahul Gandhi, Shrimati Priyanka Gandhi and our other Members of Parliament requested for a discussion on Operation Sindoor, the Treasury Benches denied it.

The SHANTI Bill is also an assault on federalism. On security grounds, nuclear plants will be built away from Pakistani and Chinese missiles, mostly in the South. What will happen if there is a nuclear disaster? Under this Bill, the Central Government's liability is limited, and that of private companies is even less. Clause 14 of this SHANTI Bill is a ... * attempt by this Government to turn the Indian taxpayer into a permanent free insurers for private nuclear corporations. The hon. Prime Minister Modi ji is favouring his ... *

Finally, Clause 81 of the SHANTI Bill bars the jurisdiction of civil courts over matters decided under this Bill. Clause 82 further shields the Government from legal proceedings in the event of any disaster. This Government is handing over the fruits of 70 years of publicly funded research and nuclear development, built by successive Congress Governments under conditions of global sanctions, to private entities. The temples of modern India are being sold to the traders of new India.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

****Mahatma Gandhi got freedom for our country. But this Government is trying to remove his name from the 100 days Employment Guarantee Scheme. Pandit Nehru laid the foundation for the economy of our country. This Government wants to hide this fact. Smt. Indira Gandhi showcased India's strength to the world but this government wants to keep her fame in darkness. Shri Rajiv Gandhi took India's strength economy and technology to greater heights. But this government does not want to showcase it. People of this country are witnessing each and everything. If this Bill becomes an act, the people of India will not forget the anti-people stance of this government. Lord Muruga in Thirupparankundram will teach them a lesson by destroying them. As they have the ... * of Godse, the people of this country will strongly oppose their each and every misdeed. People will together oppose their anti-national economic schemes and ideology and thoughts of RSS. Sir give me just one minute.****

****HON. CHAIRPERSON : Please conclude. ****

****KUMARI SUDHA R.:** The ideologies of both RSS and BJP will be defeated...

*(Interruptions)***

श्री मनीष जायसवाल (हजारीबाग) : सभापति महोदय, भारत के न्यूक्लियर प्रोग्राम के पुरोधा होमी भाभा जी और विक्रम साराभाई जी को नमन करते हुए मैं इस चर्चा में अपनी बात की शुरुआत करता हूँ। आज हम इस सदन में जिस विधेयक पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, वह केवल ऊर्जा क्षेत्र से संबंधित एक

******** English translation of this part of the Speech originally delivered in Tamil.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

साधारण विधेयक नहीं है, बल्कि यह भारत के भविष्य, उसकी ऊर्जा सुरक्षा, आर्थिक विकास और पर्यावरणीय उत्तरदायित्व से सीधा जुड़ा हुआ एक दूरदर्शी और परिवर्तनकारी विधेयक है। यह विधेयक, जिसे संक्षेप में 'शान्ति बिल' का नाम दिया गया है, अपने नाम की तरह ही भारत के लिए शान्ति, स्थिरता और सतत विकास का महत्व प्रदर्शित करता है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आज सुबह से इस हाउस में हूँ और इस बिल पर चर्चा करते हुए विपक्ष के अपने सारे साथियों में एक ही चीज़ देख रहा हूँ कि उनमें भय का वातावरण है। लेकिन, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उनको ऐसा क्यों लग रहा है कि इसमें केवल सुरक्षा और दुर्घटना का ही समावेश होगा? क्या भय में जीते रहने से किसी राष्ट्र का भविष्य तय हो सकता है?

सभापति महोदय, देश यह नहीं भूला है कि किस प्रकार से इंदिरा गांधी जी के समय भारत पर बाहरी शक्तियों का दबाव रहता था, जिसके कारण परमाणु परीक्षण के विषय पर हमें बार-बार झुकने पर मजबूर होना पड़ता था। लेकिन, इतिहास ने वह क्षण भी देखा है, जब भारत के महान नेता अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने विश्व की परवाह किए बिना किसी के आगे न झुकते हुए पोखरण में परमाणु परीक्षण करके भारत को आत्म सम्मान और सामरिक शक्ति प्रदान की थी।

सभापति महोदय, कांग्रेस के इस भय के कारण 25 सालों तक इस निर्णय को लंबित रखा गया था। देश यह जानना चाहता है कि इस निर्णय में देर क्यों हुई? आजादी से आज तक अगर आप कांग्रेस के शब्दकोश में 'डर' की परिभाषा देखेंगे, तो हमने चीन को अपनी जमीन दी, क्योंकि कांग्रेस का उस समय का नेतृत्व डरता था। हमने पाकिस्तान को अपनी जमीन दी, क्योंकि कांग्रेस के उस समय के नेतृत्वकर्ता डरते थे।

सभापति महोदय, अगर केवल दुर्घटना के डर से निर्णय लेने बंद कर दिए जाएं, तो क्या कोई व्यक्ति घर से बाहर निकलेगा? क्या सड़क दुर्घटनाओं के डर से सड़कें बंद कर दी जानी चाहिए? क्या विमान दुर्घटनाओं के डर से हवाई यात्राएं रोक दी जानी चाहिए? यह बात कांग्रेस के साथियों को समझनी चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, सच्चाई यह है कि आधुनिक भारत ने हर क्षेत्र में दुर्घटनाओं पर नियंत्रण

की क्षमता विकसित की है और मोदी जी के राज में इसके पीछे मजबूत नीतियां, तकनीक और जवाबदेह शासन है।

सभापति महोदय, देश यह भी जानता है कि यूपीए के शासनकाल में दुर्घटनाएं, अव्यवस्था और लापरवाही आम बात थी। जबकि, आज प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हर क्षेत्र, चाहे वह रेल का क्षेत्र हो, सड़क का क्षेत्र हो, ऊर्जा का क्षेत्र हो, हर क्षेत्र में सुरक्षा के साथ-साथ नीतियों को अच्छी तरह से क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है।

सभापति महोदय, आज विपक्ष का काम नीतियों पर सुझाव देना कम और डर, दुष्प्रचार फैलाना अधिक हो गया है। लेकिन, मोदी सरकार डर के आधार पर नहीं, तथ्य, विज्ञान और उत्तरदायित्व के आधार पर निर्णय लेती है। यही कारण है कि आज हम परमाणु क्षमता में भी बढ़ रहे हैं, देश को सशक्त बना रहे हैं और सुरक्षा से कोई समझौता नहीं कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude now.

... (Interruptions)

श्री मनीष जायसवाल : सभापति महोदय, मैंने अभी ही तो शुरू किया है। आपको मुझे एक मिनट तो देना पड़ेगा। ... (व्यवधान) आप ऐसे नहीं कह सकते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, इस परमाणु ऊर्जा से आज जिस बिजली को हम रिप्लेस करेंगे, वह थर्मल पावर है। आप झारखंड के हजारीबाग, रामगढ़ और चतरा जैसे जिलों को देखेंगे, तो कोयले के परिवहन और झाई के परिवहन से वहां के लोगों का जीना मुश्किल हो गया है।

सभापति महोदय, इस ऊर्जा से हम लोगों के जीवन में सुधार आएगा। अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह विधेयक भविष्य की जरूरत है, वर्तमान की चुनौती का समाधान है और भारत की आकांक्षाओं का प्रतीक है।

अतः मैं इस विधेयक का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूं।

धन्यवाद।

SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ (KAUSHAMBI): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I thank

you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this Bill. First of all, on behalf of my party and my leader Shri Akhilesh Yadav Ji, I would like to oppose this Bill. My first objection is regarding the name of the Bill, SHANTI. This Bill is about the most powerful energy in the world, the most unstable energy in the world, and the name of the Bill is SHANTI.

Sir, firstly, I would like to quote what my senior colleague Sh. N.K. Premachandran ji said yesterday that there is a specific provision in the legislative process. Kaul and Shakhder in a very specific way says that the title of the Bill should convey the message regarding the intent and the content of the Bill which has to be explicitly given to the public or to be given to the public at large.

So, the title should be very clear enough while it is being drafted. But it is quite unfortunate that this Bill, by its very title; by its very virtue, does not intend that. मैं सबसे पहले सदन का ध्यान भारत की एक भयावह त्रासदी की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। वह त्रासदी है - भोपाल गैस त्रासदी। वर्ष 1984 में एक ही रात में 3000 से अधिक निर्दोष लोगों की मृत्यु हो जाती है, 15000 से अधिक लोगों की जान उससे कई वर्षों बाद, उनसे हुई डिज़ीज़ के कारण गंवानी पड़ती है। अभी तक 5 लाख से अधिक लोग बीमारियों और दूषित जल के प्रभाव को झेल रहे हैं। यह क्यों हुआ, क्योंकि जो कंपनियाँ थीं, उनके द्वारा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा मानकों और जवाबदेही को नज़रअंदाज़ किया गया। इस त्रासदी ने हमें एक राष्ट्रीय सबक सिखाया। जब खतरनाक उद्योगों में लायबिलिटी को कमजोर किया जाता है, तो सबसे पहले न्याय मर जाता है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, शांति बिल ठीक उन्हीं सिद्धांतों पर प्रहार कर रहा है, उन सिद्धांतों को समाप्त कर रहा है। यह बिल ऑपरेटर की लायबिलिटी को सीमित करता है और सप्लायर लायबिलिटी को लगभग समाप्त कर देता है, जिससे भविष्य में किसी भी परमाणु दुर्घटना का बोझ

सीधे पीड़ितों और जनता पर आ सकता है।

सर, जो 3000 करोड़ की कैप लगाई गई है, उसे मैं उदाहरण के तौर पर देना चाहता हूँ। During the Bhopal Gas tragedy, the losses were of Rs.4000 crore. If you are comparing nuclear tragedy with nuclear tragedy, that is the Chernobyl nuclear tragedy. The losses extended to more than Rs.16 lakh crore. So, where is the liability? जब वर्ष 2010 में सिविल लायबिलिटी न्यूक्लियर डैमेज एक्ट लाया गया था, तब खुद भाजपा के वरिष्ठ नेता आदरणीय श्री एलके आडवाणी जी ने स्पष्ट चेतावनी दी थी कि परमाणु सहयोग कभी भी राष्ट्र सुरक्षा और सार्वजनिक सुरक्षा की कीमत पर नहीं होना चाहिए। आज उस चेतावनी को इस बिल में पूरी तरह से अनदेखा किया जा रहा है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह बिल एक और खतरनाक प्रावधान लेकर आता है - परमाणु दुर्घटना के मामलों में नागरिक न्यायालयों में अधिकार क्षेत्र को समाप्त करना। आर्टिकल 81 के तहत पीड़ितों का न्यायालय में जाने का अधिकार ही छीन लिया जाता है, जबकि हम जानते हैं कि परमाणु आपदाएँ पीड़ितों और पीढ़ियों तक असर डालने वाली क्षति पैदा करती हैं, फिर भी अदालतों को बाहर रखना, यह न्याय का नहीं बल्कि अन्याय का रास्ता है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं न्यूक्लियर वेस्ट पर बोलना चाहता हूँ। यह बिल न्यूक्लियर वेस्ट और जल सुरक्षा जैसे गंभीर मुद्दों पर भी पूर्णतः मौन है। दुनिया के समृद्ध देश आज तक रेडियोएक्टिव वेस्ट से सुरक्षित रूप से निपटने में विफल रहे हैं। भारत के पास आज तक न्यूक्लियर वेस्ट के लिए कोई भी स्थायी स्थल नहीं है। हमने देखा है कि ग्राउंड वाटर के तहत नदियों के माध्यम से किस तरीके से डिजीज़ फैलती हैं। जब तक कचरे और जल सुरक्षा की समस्या हल नहीं हो जाती, तब तक लायबिलिटी को कमजोर करते हुए परमाणु क्षमता बढ़ाना जनता, पर्यावरण और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा तीनों के लिए खतरा है।

सर, सरकार एयर पॉल्यूशन पर डिस्कशन नहीं करना चाहती। आज इंडिया में 13 से ज्यादा, यानी टॉप 20 सिटीज़ एयर प्रदूषित हैं। जो सरकार खुद गंगा-यमुना में जा रहे वेस्ट पर बात नहीं

करना चाहती, वह न्यूक्लियर वेस्ट पर कैसे बात कर सकती है? यह मुझे नहीं पता है। मैं बस एक मिनट लूँगा। They are talking about private sector. इससे मोनोपोली क्रिएट होगी। We have seen that in the case of Indigo as well, how monopoly has been created. With this Bill, they are introducing another monopoly in the nuclear sector which we oppose. Note my words, this monopoly will get created, and tomorrow, people of India will suffer.

Sir, lastly, I would like to tell this Government that we might have political differences, we might have ideological differences, but in the national interest, we are with you. But do not make this about the companies and do not make this about privatization.

Sir, in villages, when the MPs do not do any work, they change the name of old MPs. पत्थर बदल देते हैं और अपना रख देते हैं। यही ये सरकार कर रही है। मैं अंत में यही कहना चाहूँगा :-

“वह हर एक पहलू का अंजाम बदलने में मस्त हैं,
कहीं चुपके से, कहीं खुलेआम बदलने में मस्त हैं,
जिन्हें चुना था देश ने हालात बदलने के लिए,
आज वह सिर्फ और सिर्फ नाम बदलने में मस्त है।”

सर, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C. (TIRUNELVELI): Thank you, Chairperson, Sir. I am from Tirunelveli Parliamentary Constituency that hosts the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant, and therefore, bears the direct consequences of every nuclear policy decision taken by this House. For my constituency, nuclear policy is not a white paper. It is concerned with the daily life of my people.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C.: Hence, I am strongly oppose this policy. While I am saying this, do not think that the Indian National Congress is anti-science, anti-technology, and anti-nuclear energy. Sir, this Bill concentrates extraordinary powers in the hands of the Union Government. For example, land acquisition, which is vested with the State Government, this Bill takes care of it also.

Sir, the States are reduced to silent spectators. Even as far as land, water, health, disaster response are concerned, the Union Government has taken away all these things from the State Government through this Bill. This Bill claims to strengthen the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board. But let us read it carefully. The Chairperson and Members are appointed by the Government of India on the recommendation of a Committee constituted by the Atomic Energy Commission itself. If you read Sections 54 to 56, they deal with the compensation. This section not only reduces the compensation but also entrusts the compensation with a tribunal or another authorized person. It deletes the trial of the Court to decide the compensation. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C.: I would also like to state that there is no fixed time frame for issuing the compensation.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C.: Clause 26 allows the Central Government to decide whether the nuclear incident is significant enough to be notified. If a radiation

leak occurs at Kundankulam, will the people of Idinthakarai, Koondankulam and Koothankkuzhi, wait for some orders first from Delhi? There is no facility there. What if a serious incident occurs at Kundakulam, if fishing grounds are contaminated, if lives are destroyed for generations?

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C.: This Government should not forget about the incident that happened in Chernobyl, Three Mile Island and Fukushima. Mainly, I would say that this Bill allows the private sector to enter into the nuclear energy. We really suspect the introduction of the Bill for the private sector. We feel and we suspect that this Government wants to give the nuclear energy also to the private party and corporate companies like ... *. I strongly object the Bill. ... *(Interruptions)* I want the Government to refer it to a Joint Parliamentary Committee or a Select Committee.

Thank you.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Minister.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Thank you, Chairperson, Sir. At the outset, I have to thank the hon. Members. इस बिल का टाइटल 'शांति' था। I have to complement you all for living up to this title, in its letter and spirit. बड़ी शांतिपूर्वक यह सारी चर्चा संपन्न हुई है। इसके लिए धन्यवाद भी और बधाई भी। इससे पहले कि मैं आगे कुछ कहूं, जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने इस चर्चा में भाग लिया उनका नाम लेते हुए मैं उनका धन्यवाद करता हूं।

हमारे मित्र श्री मनीश तिवारी जी, श्री शशांक मणि जी, प्रो. सौगत राय जी, श्री अरुण नेहरू

* Not recorded.

जी, श्री कृष्ण प्रसाद टेन्नेटी जी, श्रीमती सुप्रिया सुले जी, श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत जी, डॉ. शशि थरूर जी, श्री शंकर लालवानी जी, श्री धैर्यशील संभाजीराव माणे जी, श्रीमती प्रतिमा मण्डल जी, श्री ससिकांत सेंथिल जी, श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह जी, श्री सचिदानन्दम आर. जी, डॉ. रबीन्द्र नारायण बेहेरा जी, श्री वाई. एस. अविनाशरेड्डी जी, श्री सुधाकर सिंह जी, श्री चंदन चौहान जी, श्री सुदामा प्रसाद जी, डॉ. शर्मिला सरकार जी, श्री वामसि कृष्णा गदाम जी, श्री अनूप संजय धोत्रे जी, श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल जी, डॉ. एम. पी. अब्दुस्समद समदानी जी, श्री राजेश रंजन जी, श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल जी, एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर जी, कुमारी सुधा आर. जी, श्री मनीष जायसवाल जी और श्री पुष्पेंद्र सरोज जी ने अपने-अपने ढंग से अपनी बात रखने का प्रयास किया है।... (व्यवधान) सॉरी। श्री रॉबर्ट ब्रूस सी. जी। ... (व्यवधान)

मैंने ये सब बिन्दु लिखित में अपने पास रखे हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय का यह कहना था कि तमाम बिंदुओं पर विस्तार में, तफसील में बात उत्तर में आए। इसलिए उस बात का आगाज लेते हुए और साथ ही साथ कुछेक बातों का चंद मिनटों में उत्तर देने का प्रयास करूंगा। शायद बिंदु न रखने की वजह से यह भी हुआ कि बहुत सारे मित्रों की ओर से कुछ ऐसी ऑब्जर्वेशन्स आईं, which were contrary to the facts in the Bill itself. Some of the observations were also self-contradictory. Some observations were possibly appearing to have been misinterpreted; I do not know whether it is by design, or default, or out of ignorance.

अगर मुझे आरंभिक समय में ज्यादा वक्त मिलता तो मैं इसके बारे में बात करता। न्युक्लियर एनर्जी को लेकर मुख्य तौर पर दो प्रावधान थे। जैसे मनीष जी ने भी कहा कि एटॉमिक एनर्जी एक्ट, 1962 और सीएलएनडी एक्ट, 2010 में बना। बीच में एक एग्जीक्यूटिव ऑर्डर के तहत एटॉमिक एनर्जी रेगुलेटरी बोर्ड का गठन किया गया, जिसको अब स्टैचुटरी बॉडी का दर्जा दिया जा रहा है। अब इस नए प्रावधान को लाते हुए, नई व्यवस्थाओं को स्थापित करने के बजाय या उनमें परिवर्तन करने के बजाय यह मुनासिब समझा गया कि एक कॉम्प्रिहेंसिव नया बिल लाया जाए, जिसमें इन

सभी प्रावधानों के लिए भी जगह रहे और समय के अनुसार जो जरूरतें हैं, उसके मुताबिक उनको एड्रेस भी किया जाए। इसलिए इस बिल में बहुत कुछ ऐसा है, जो पहले से ही मौजूद था। But in haste, sometimes, to oppose the Treasury Benches, हम कभी-कभी भूल जाते हैं कि कुछेक ऐसे प्रावधान हैं, जिनका हमने विरोध किया और जो हमारे ही लिए हुए हैं।

अब बार-बार यह कहा गया कि आप सरकारी रिएक्टर्स को इंश्योरेंस के कवर में क्यों नहीं लाते? यह सच है कि सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने नेहरू जी को श्रेय दिया, हम भी देते हैं। लेकिन यह भी सच है कि इस देश में जो पहला रिएक्टर स्थापित हुआ था, उसका नाम अप्सरा रिएक्टर था। वह भाभा एटॉमिक रिसर्च सेंटर में कायम हुआ था और साल 1956 था। उस समय देश के प्रधान मंत्री कौन थे? आप सब जानते हैं और उसको इंश्योरेंस कवर में न रखने का निर्णय लिया गया था। ... (व्यवधान) सन् 1956 में प्रधान मंत्री कौन थे? उसके पीछे शायद यह भाव था कि यह रिसर्च रिएक्टर है। It is not for commercial purpose or for public use.

उसके बाद यह कहा गया कि एटॉमिक एनर्जी रेगुलेटरी बोर्ड में उस तरह की ऑथोराइजेशन नहीं है, जैसे होनी चाहिए। मनीष जी ने भी कहा और दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा। हकीकत यह है कि एटॉमिक एनर्जी रेगुलेटरी बोर्ड सन् 1983-84 में स्थापित किया गया। उस समय प्रधान मंत्री कौन थे? श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी प्रधान मंत्री थीं। हमने तो इसको अब स्टैचुटरी बनाया है। इसको और मजबूत रूतबा देने का प्रयास किया है यानी इंश्योरेंस की बात पंडित जी के समय आई। आप ही ने उनकी तारीफ की।

एटॉमिक एनर्जी रेगुलेटरी बोर्ड मिसेज़ गांधी के समय में बना। जो आप कह रहे हैं, उसी बात पर अमल करते हुए, we have tried to give it more of authorization and independence. फिर यह कहा गया कि सीएलएनडी में जो परिवर्तन आ रहे हैं, तो इसमें कैपिंग क्यों है? हम फिर भूल गए कि सन् 2010 में जो बिल आया था, कैपिंग उसमें थी। उस समय प्रधान मंत्री कौन थे, डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी। हमने तो उसको रेशेलाइज किया है। We have done different grading. It has also been asked what the size of the reactor has got to do with it. यदि

नुकसान ज्यादा है, तो भला तीन हजार रुपये की कैपिंग कैसी है? हो सकता है कि माननीय सदस्यों को वक्त न मिला हो, हालांकि दो दिन इनको मिले थे। Capping is for the operator. अगर हजार करोड़ रुपये का भी नुकसान हुआ है, तो उसकी पूरी की पूरी भरपाई मिल जाएगी। Because the next day, you will have Nuclear Liability Fund, जो सरकार की तरफ से होगा। वह इस बिल में मौजूद है, जो कि पहले नहीं था। Since we are also Secretaries to the CSC, which is Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage, further compensation would be available through that source. इसके बाद मैं ठोस बिल पर भी आता हूँ। अब यह कहा गया कि जब सेक्शन 17, सीएलएनडी में आपने इसकी लायबिलिटीज़ में संशोधन किया है, तो आपने ए, बी और सी में यह माना कि बी हमने हटा दिया है। 'बी' था कि सप्लायर को भी लायबिलिटी बियर करनी पड़ेगी। उसको हटा दिया, लेकिन माननीय सदस्यों ने बार-बार यह कहा कि यह 'सी' वाली बात रखने का क्या औचित्य है? The 'C', means the negligence of individual will also be liable for penalty. हम फिर भूल गए कि यह तो सन् 2010 में हम ही लाए थे। सीएलएनडी, जो सन् 2010 में पारित किया गया, उसमें सेक्शन 17 ए, बी और सी थे। हम सिर्फ 'बी' को रिपील कर रहे हैं, जिसमें सप्लायर्स को इससे बाहर रखा गया। वह हम आगे बात करेंगे, लेकिन पहले मैं यह बता रहा हूँ कि where you have missed reading your own document. शुरू में मैं कोशिश कर रहा हूँ कि वे बातें सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत करूँ, जो सन् 1962 में और सन् 2010 में हमारे ही बिलों के द्वारा लाई हुई हैं। बाकी जहां तक हमारे कॉमर्शियल रिएक्टर्स हैं, एनपीसीआईएल पूरी तरह से इन्श्योर्ड है। जीआईसी के थ्रू इन्श्योरेंस पूल है। यह मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ फाइनेंस के सौजन्य से काम करता है। इसलिए यह भी कहना दुरुस्त न होगा कि इन्श्योरेंस का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। अब बात आती है कि सरकार को प्राइवेट की क्यों जरूरत पड़ गई? सरकार खुद क्यों नहीं कर पा रही है। सन् 2014 में डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ एटॉमिक एनर्जी का बजट 13,879 करोड़ रुपये था। The figures are available on the website. The figure is Rs. 37,483 crore, representing almost a 170 per cent increase over the last 10 years.

जब यह दुहाई दी जाती है कि the Government is not doing enough, तो शायद हम अपना आंकड़ा नहीं पढ़ते or we are driven by the political expediency and haste. अब जो बात सुबह रह गई थी, वहीं से शुरू करते हैं कि ऐसा निर्णय लेने की जरूरत क्यों पड़ी? जैसा कि मैंने सुबह भी कहा था कि अगर हमने अपने लिए यह लक्ष्य रखा है कि 100 gigawatts be achieved by 2047, so that we move as close as possible to the goal of using clean energy sources, जिससे हमारी आत्मनिर्भरता बढ़ेगी, पेट्रोलियम फॉसिल प्रॉडक्ट्स पर हमारी निर्भरता घटेगी। इससे आत्मनिर्भर भारत का लक्ष्य भी पूरी तरह प्राप्त होगा।

As I said in the morning, if we have to envisage a global role for ourselves, we have to follow the global strategies. The age of silos is over. अगर हम समझें कि अलग नीतियां अपना करके भौगोलिक स्तर पर स्पर्द्धा करेंगे तो वह थोड़ी गलतफहमी होगी। वह शायद होती रही। कतई कुछ वर्षों में प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में उसे दुरुस्त करने का प्रयास किया गया है। The Space sector was opened up. And media fancifully said the Space has been unlocked by Modi. And the results are miraculous. Five years back, we were a dismal economy in Space. I am just saying one sentence of the Space example. Today, we are eight billion US dollars. In the next 7-8 years, we hope to go up five times to 40-45 billion US dollars. The concept of our start up in Space sector was unheard of. Today, we are close to 300-400 Space start-ups. Some of them are of global potential. Some of them are millionaire entrepreneurs. And we hope to again go in faster than ever before. इसलिए जैसा कि सुबह भी कहा गया है कि आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस का युग आएगा और हेल्थ की भी बात कही गई है। इस बिल में यह भी कहा गया है कि our nuclear energy upscaling is being done also to address the health sector, the agriculture sector and the nuclear sector.

फिर शायद सुप्रिया जी का कहना था कि रिसर्च को क्यों छोड़ा गया है लेकिन सुप्रिया जी

ऐसा नहीं है। इस बिल में प्रावधान है, I will give you the Section also where we have opened up the research to the private sector which is, of course, in acknowledgement of the fact that we have several private sector institutes which are doing excellent research in several science domains. So, why not get their benefit even in the Atomic Energy Sector?

अब हमें उस लक्ष्य की तरफ बढ़ना है, क्योंकि इस समय हमारे पास 8.9 गीगावाट कैपेसिटी है। यह वर्ष 2014 के मुकाबले में दोगुने से अधिक है। उस समय हम 4.7 गीगावाट पर थे। हमारे पास 25 रिएक्टर्स हैं, जिनमें से एक पूरी तरह से फंक्शनल नहीं है। ऑन द अदर हैंड एक माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक फरमाया है कि US has 97GW with 94 reactors, China has 55 GW with 57 reactors. हमारी contribution to the overall requirement is just three per cent.

Of course, our renewable energy will also go up but it may not be able to serve all the purposes particularly in an era where we are going to go in a big way for the artificial intelligence, data processes and other things. Therefore, पहले यह समझना जरूरी था कि what were the constraints. In spite of all these things, it is this Government actually which in 2015 took the decision of opening the Atomic Energy Sector to joint ventures, albeit, joint ventures with public sectors. उससे पहले तो यह भी नहीं था। एक गोपनीयता के पर्दे में इस तरह से बंद रखा गया था कि हमने अपने साधनों को सीमित कर दिया।

16.48 hrs

(Hon. Speaker *in the Chair*)

We became prisoners of our limited resource. लेकिन अब जब लगा कि as I said, we have to follow the global strategies, हमारी कंस्ट्रेंट्स थी कि हमारी इंस्टॉलड कैपेसिटी बढ़ाई जाए, हमारे रिसोर्सेज में बढ़ावा हो, हमारे gestational period rationalize हों, हमारे कुछ embargoes which could be done away with because this is the

Government which has been very forthcoming in also doing away with some of the rules which have lost their relevance with the passage of time. Therefore, as a part of this entire thinking, the entire idea was to bring about an enabling law for an enabling ecosystem without, and underline without, of course, compromising the security concerns of the nation.

इसलिए दोनों बिलों के रेग्युलेटरी बोर्ड को प्रावधान में रखते हुए एक साल तक बड़ा गंभीर मंथन भी हुआ और चिंतन भी हुआ। There were a series of meetings at different levels, at inter-Ministerial level, at inter-Secretary level, with the scientific experts, with the industry leaders and with stakeholders. We tried to understand their concerns, their requirements.

The idea was simply to move on, and not to score political points. ... (Interruptions) चूंकि बार-बार कहा गया कि नेहरू जी ने किया, आपने क्या किया? मैंने कहा कि नेहरू जी के किए हुए की आपने नुक्ताचीनी की, without denying what he has done. फाउन्डेशन भी इन्होंने रखी, पहला रिएक्टर भी उन्होंने लगाया, उसको इन्श्योरेंस में नहीं रखने का काम भी उन्होंने ही किया। ... (व्यवधान) Because I want to come back to the non-political line पहले पोलिटिकल स्कोरिंग वाला लाइन समाप्त हो जाए। ... (व्यवधान) इस बिल में 10 चैप्टर्स हैं। मैं सभी के टाइटल में नहीं जाऊंगा, लेकिन चैप्टर 1 में न्युक्लियर डैमेज के बारे में किसी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि एनवायरमेंट का क्या होगा? For the first time, the Bill actually finds a mention of the environmental damage and the economic losses as a part of the overall damage definition. The regulatory scope has also been defined, covering medicine, agriculture, industry, and ionising radiations because we have come a long way as far as the nuclear medicine is concerned. Supriyaji will bear me out, the Tata Memorial Centre in Mumbai is

one of the best in the world. I am proud to share with this House that very recently, in the last few years, four or five years, we are among the first to have come out with a nuclear medicine remedy for acute lymphoblastic leukemia for children, which is a kind of blood cancer and also a nuclear medicine-driven medicine or possible remedy for prostate cancer, which is increasing in the ageing population of India that we are seeing these days. ... (व्यवधान) मैं न्युक्लियर मेडिसीन की बात कर रहा हूं, आप पोलिटिकल बात पर आ गए। I am coming to that. ... (Interruptions) टाटा मेमोरियल की एक्सपेन्शन इसी सरकार ने की है। If you want me to be political. ... (Interruptions) Today, we have 11 Tata Memorial Hospitals in the country. Out of which, nine are functional.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री महोदय, माननीय सदस्य बैठे-बैठे बोलेंगे तो क्या आप जवाब देंगे? ये फिर बोलेंगे, फिर वे बोलेंगे, आप किसी का जवाब न दें।

डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, कैंसर ग्रिड स्थापित किया है जिसमें 300 से अधिक अस्पतालों में किसी न किसी तरह से टाटा मेमोरियल सेंटर की कोई न कोई कैंसर की सुविधा प्रोवाइड की गई है, वह भी इसी सरकार ने की है। जैसा प्रोफेसर सौगत दादा कह रहे हैं, उसको भी अप स्केल करना जरूरी है। इसे कहां से करेंगे? प्राइवेट पार्टी पार्टिसिपेशन के प्रावधान का अध्ययन करने का प्रयास होगा। अब सेक्शन 31 को दोहराने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। कोई भी कंपनी उसका हिस्सा बन सकती है, ज्वाइंट वेंचर भी हो सकता है, joint venture between public sector unit as well as non-Government entity भी हो सकता है। सेक्शन 32 में कहा गया, एक और बात कही गई कि आपने स्पेंट फ्यूल का सही तरीके से रख रखाव नहीं किया। शायद हमारे दिमाग से निकल गया, स्पेंट फ्यूल का एक प्रावधान कायम है, There is a SOP. For some time, it is kept within the reactor, Then, afterwards, say close to the reactor, it is put about ten metre deep for 30 years to 40 years. During the construction of plant

also जब नया प्लांट बनता है, सेफ्टी की बात की गई, हर तीन महीने के बाद उसकी इंस्पेक्शन होती है। जब कन्स्ट्रक्शन हो जाती है तो हर छह महीने बाद उसकी इंस्पेक्शन होती है, even when it becomes functional. फिर हर 22 साल के बाद लाइसेंस रिन्यू होता है, उसके अलावा इंटरनेशनल एटॉमिक एनर्जी एजेंसी है, उसकी भी सुपरविजन होती है। यह एसओपी कौन बना गया? आपको जानकर अच्छा लगेगा, पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू वर्ष 1962 के एक्ट में बना गए। आप इसमें गलती निकाल रहे हैं, यह वही एसओपी है जो 1962 की चल रही है, इस बिल में नयी नहीं लायी गई है। In haste, possibly to oppose the Bill, आपने इसको किया। The safety measures are in place which were there in the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 under the then Prime Minister.

अध्यक्ष जी, कुछ सेफ गार्ड्स रखे गए हैं। यह भी कहा गया कि सिक्योरिटी कंसर्न्स नहीं हैं। आपरेशन के लिए इजाजत होगी, प्राइवेट पार्टिसिपेशन की भी। फेब्रिकेशन आफ न्युक्लियर फ्यूल की भी होगी। ट्रांसपोर्टेशन के लिए, इम्पोर्ट-एक्सपोर्ट के लिए लेकिन जिन बातों पर पाबंदी रहेगी, the source material and fissile material in any form, produced within India or imported, shall remain under the surveillance. ऐसा पहले भी था। यह एटोमिक एनर्जी एक्ट वर्ष 1962 में नेहरू जी के समय बना था। हमने उसे कायम रखा है और you are saying that security measures are not sufficient. यह सरकार के कंट्रोल में ही है। The source material and fissile material in any form, produced within India or imported, shall remain under the surveillance and control of the Central Government. यह भी है। स्पेंट फ्यूल के बारे में चिंता की गई है। चाहे प्राइवेट पार्टी का ही रिएक्टर होगा, स्पेंट फ्यूल के बारे में मैंने पहले जैसा बताया कि कैसे उसे रखते हैं, यह सारी जिम्मेदारी सरकार के पास ही रहेगी। The private players will not be allowed to lift out spent fuel. इसी तरह से हैवी वाटर, it is simply D₂O. पानी को हाइड्रोजन आक्साइड कहते हैं। इससे न्यूट्रान का एलिमेंट थोड़ा-सा बदलता है और ज्यादा देर तक इस्तेमाल हो सकता है और कूलेंट का काम कर सकता है। It is preferred.

हमने प्राइवेट पार्टी को इसकी जिम्मेदारी से भी बाहर रखा है। Heavy water will also be handled only and only by the Government इसलिए कि कोई इसका मिस यूज करने का प्रयास न करे। Section 9 of the Bill allows for a person to carry out research, development, design and innovation. It is there in the Bill. Under Section 7 of Chapter 2, the Central Government may grant or reject licence for security and safety reasons, the same security reasons which were there in the Bill of 1962 brought by the then Government. We are not changing it. I do not know why it is being objected to. It may be because they lost sight that it is their Bill. We have just added or made some suitable provisions which are relevant to the contemporary times.

Financial and technical management and other organisational committees will also be there. Section 4 of Chapter 2 also refers to the medicine industry and agricultural use. We have rather put it on record. I think India has created a model of the use of atomic energy for the purpose of creating ease of living in different sectors like infrastructure, food industry and health sector. That is why we said in the morning that the moment has arrived to vindicate that Homi Bhabha declared to the world that our nuclear programme is dedicated to peaceful purposes.

In Section 10 of Chapter 3, the duties of the licensee have been very clearly defined, जिसे आप कह रहे हैं कि वह भी शंका के दायरे में है। Number one is that he will strictly operate as per the guidelines laid down in the Bill of 1962 brought by the then Government. अगर वह रह गया था, तो आपको यह मंजूर होना चाहिए। He must comply with the regulatory documents, maintain accounts, inspection reports,

etc. ये पहले भी लागू होते थे, लेकिन सरकारी दायरे में रिएक्टर स्थापित किया जाता था और अब प्राइवेट दायरे में स्थापित किया जा रहा है, सिर्फ इतना ही फर्क है। रेगुलेशन्स वही हैं, सिक्योरिटी कंसर्न्स वही हैं जो नेहरू जी के समय 1962 में थे। Number three is that he must maintain financial security for decommissioning, waste disposal, and compensation of non-nuclear. The next one is regarding the liability of nuclear damage in installation or transport. ...(व्यवधान) यह तो अब नेहरू जी ही बता सकते हैं।

17.00 hrs

Regarding liability of nuclear damage in installation or transport, ऐसा नहीं है कि सप्लायर या सरकार को बाधा यह आ रही थी कि all the hon. Members across the Party lines will appreciate that the collaborators had reservations in coming forward. अब यह कहा गया कि वर्ष 2010 में अरुण जेटली जी ने इसका विरोध किया था लेकिन अभी आपने ही कहा कि वक्त बदल गया। जब मैं आपकी बात करता हूँ, तो कहते हैं कि वक्त बदल गया। जब मैं कहता हूँ, तो कहते हैं कि वक्त नहीं बदला। वक्त तो सबके साथ बदल रहा है। Between 2010 and 2025, the technology has changed.... (*Interruptions*) I am speaking strictly on the scientific aspect. The technology has changed. We now have small modular reactor which was unheard of in 2010. This year's Budget in its Nuclear Energy Mission has laid down two or three important points. One is allowing private sector; two is 100 GW of production; and three is small modular reactors, which will be beneficial for our dense areas, for upscaling our energy resource with the objective of clean energy, which are usually considered to be below the strength of 200 MW to 300 MW. We have already laid down for ourselves the target of producing at least five small modular reactors by 2033. The safeguards have changed. The risk of any catastrophe happening, which is

of course unlikely, has also undergone a change. This Bill is coming simply because the scenario has changed. ऐसा नहीं है कि उस वक्त क्या कहा। फिर तो मैं कहूंगा कि नेहरू जी उस वक्त क्यों लिख गए कि ये पाबंदियां होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि आज तो मैंने फलां-फलां प्राइवेट कंपनीज को लाना था, उसके लिए मजबूरी हो जाएगी। We have retained what is relevant today. We are trying to introduce what is relevant in the changed context and also trying to slightly modify ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Sir, the hon. Minister is talking about liability. I have one clarification.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: I am not yielding. Let me finish.... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट के वकील हैं। अभी आप अभी हाई कोर्ट में हैं।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्यों?

...(व्यवधान)

डॉ. जितेन्द्र सिंह : अच्छा आप बोलिए। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मंत्री महोदय, मैं आपको और सभी मंत्रियों को आज फिर बोल रहा हूँ कि आप कभी भी स्पीकर के डायरेक्शन्स देने की आदत मत बनाएं।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मंत्री जी, आप कैसे बोल रहे हैं कि बोलो? आप लोग बैठ जाओ। मंत्री जी, आप बोलें।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, मैंने व्यवस्था दे दी है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय के बाद आपका क्लैरिफिकेशन मैं अलाऊ करूंगा। अभी नहीं करूंगा। माननीय मंत्री जी...

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं आपको अलाऊ करूंगा । नो, मैंने कह दिया है कि मैं आपको अलाऊ करूंगा ।

....(व्यवधान)

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI (JORHAT): Sir, this is the crux of the Bill....
(Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : उप नेता पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर लेकर नहीं आए हैं । डिबेट के बीच में कभी भी न बोलें ।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : पहले माननीय मंत्री जी का जवाब होगा, उसके बाद क्लैरिफिकेशन अलाऊ करूंगा । अध्यक्ष ने व्यवस्था दे दी है, तो दे दी है । माननीय मंत्री महोदय ।

...(व्यवधान)

डॉ. जितेन्द्र सिंह : जहां तक सप्लायर का ताल्लुक है, अगर एक्सपोर्टर सप्लायर के साथ कोई एग्रीमेंट करता है, अगर ऑपरेटर अपने स्तर पर कोई एग्रीमेंट सप्लायर के साथ लिखित में करता है, तो वह उससे निपटता रहेगा, लेकिन जहां तक सरकार का ताल्लुक है, हमारी डीलिंग केवल और केवल एक्सपोर्टर के साथ रहेगी । उससे बहुत सारी शंकाएं, जो सप्लायर्स के मन में हैं, वे भी दूर हो जाएंगी । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं इनके जवाब के बाद आपको अलाऊ करूंगा ।

....(व्यवधान)

डॉ. जितेन्द्र सिंह : उसमें भी कुछ प्रावधान लाए गए हैं कि मान लीजिए कि ट्रांसपोर्टेशन के दौरान कहीं ऐसा कोई हादसा होता है, तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी एक्सपोर्टर पर होगी । अगर कंसाइनमेंट दी जाती है, तो जिसने दी है, उसकी जिम्मेदारी होगी जब तक कि उसने किसी दूसरी पार्टी से लिखित में न लिया हो । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप बार-बार खड़े क्यों हो जाते हैं?

...(व्यवधान)

श्री जितेन्द्र सिंह : महोदय, कुछ ऐसी परिस्थितियां हैं, जहां लॉयबिलिटी नहीं होगी।

Now what I am going to say is this. You will appreciate with what grade of sensitivity and depth this has been studied and worked out. We have also exempted the operator from liability under certain conditions where he would not be obviously responsible. Suppose a natural calamity happens. भूचाल आया, दीवारें टूट गईं, तो we will not expect him. We have been fair to each stakeholder. So, this is actually a stakeholder-friendly Bill, with all the security concerns very much in place, as they were earlier, and sometimes, even more stringent. For the very fact that Atomic Energy Regulatory Board, which was formed during Mrs. Indira Gandhi's time, was formed simply by an Executive order. We are today giving it a statutory stature by including it in this Act.

दूसरा, अगर कहीं इंस्टालेशन या उसकी प्रॉपर्टी की साइट पर कोई नुकसान होता है, तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी भी उस पर नहीं होगी। अब यह सीएलएंडडी का इन्होंने कहा कि साहब आपने तीन हजार करोड़ की कैपिंग कर दी। आपने बिल्कुल ठीक कहा कि तीन हजार करोड़ थोड़े ही हो सकती है, है भी नहीं। This Bill has been only half-read by some of the friends. तीन हजार करोड़ नहीं है। We have rationalized it.

सर, पहले क्या था, पहले फ्लैट रेट 1500 था, अब हमने रेशनलाइज किया कि स्मॉल मॉड्यूलर रिएक्टर्स आए हैं। We do not want to discourage them. उदाहरण के लिए अगर कोई 150 मेगावाट का लगाता है, उसकी लाइबिलिटी 300 करोड़ रुपये की रहेगी। अगर कोई 750 मेगावाट का लगाता है, तो उसकी उतनी रहेगी। So, we are giving different levels so that we also do not discourage the small investor. अब कोई छोटा रिएक्टर लगाना चाहता

है, तो उसके ऊपर तीन हजार करोड़ कैसे, लेकिन अगर डैमेज हुआ, आप यह बात ध्यान से सुनिए, अगर डैमेज तीन हजार करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा होता है, तो जिसका डैमेज हुआ है, उसकी भरपाई पूरी होगी। Yes, only the operator will be liable to pay that much because that may be beyond his capacity. Then, the Government is putting in place what is going to be called as a 'Nuclear Liability Fund', which would be pooled through tariffs, etc. Of course, when the rules are framed, we will also work out that in detail. The Government will compensate for that. Once that also crosses certain margin, which is drawn by Special Drawing Rights, as was mentioned by Manish ji, then we become a part of the benefit of the CSC, that is, Convention on Supplementary Compensation. ... (*Interruptions*) वह तो आप कल कहेंगे कि इंश्योरेंस वाला भी पब्लिक की ही भरपाई दे रहा है। आप इंश्योरेंस का पैसा दूसरे के टैक्स में से ले लेते हैं, वह आपके लिए ठीक है। We are following the norms of the Constitution which are already there in place. We are not violating any of the existing norms of the Constitution. हम सिर्फ संविधान हाथ में उठाकर नहीं चलते हैं, हम उस पर अमल करते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, बस मैं थोड़ा ही समय और लूँगा। अब आप कह रहे हैं कि सप्लायर को क्यों हटाया गया? A very serious thought has been given. उसमें इसलिए कि अभी advanced safety measures have been put in place for the new reactors. अब जब नए-नए स्मॉल मॉड्यूलर रिएक्टर बनेंगे, वे डेंस पॉपुलेशन में लगेंगे, घनी बस्ती में लगेंगे, फैक्ट्री एरिया में लगेंगे। They were already having all those safeguards in place.

Then there is a provision in the Act for quality assurance; provision in the Act for the inspection of the site; and provision in the Act for the safety requirements to be followed by the regulator. अब इसके अलावा जो एक्ट में नहीं था, जो

आपको जानकर खुशी भी होगी कि we have improved upon certain provisions of the 1962 Act of the Nehru Government.

हमने एटॉमिक एनर्जी रेड्रेसल काउंसिल भी गठित की है। एटॉमिक एनर्जी रेड्रेसल काउंसिल, जो 1962 के एक्ट में नहीं था, उसमें भी क्या इम्प्रूवमेंट किया गया? The Atomic Energy Redressal Council will be for redressal of some of the disputes without having to go to court and to go through other hardships. अभी किसी ने आपत्ति की कि यह क्लेम कमीशन कहाँ से आ गया, यह कौन होता है?

Some of the Members were raising questions. यह पीछे से आया है। कांग्रेस की सरकार से आया है और उसके बाद सीएलएनडी में, वहाँ भी क्लेम कमीशन था और यह था कि क्लेम कमीशन के मेंबर्स चेयरपर्सन रहेंगे, लेकिन यह तब है, जब कोई हादसा हुआ हो, आमतौर पर इसकी संभावना बहुत कम है और शायद हो भी नहीं। सन् 1962 में नेहरू सरकार ने जो एटॉमिक एनर्जी एक्ट लाया, उसमें सेक्शन 70 और 71 ऐड किए गए हैं। Earlier, all the offences were treated as criminal offences. यानी किसी से कोई टाइपिंग एरर भी हो जाए, तो उसे जेलखाने में डाल दो। अब वक्त बदल चुका है। ट्रांसपेरेंसी है, ऑनलाइन है। We have also created a provision for monetary penalties and tried to decriminalise it. बाकी वैसा ही है, जैसा पहले था। In that, you had written, 'up to five years of imprisonment for unclean operation'. यह नेहरू जी लिखकर गए, वही कायम है। Then, it was also written, '10 years of imprisonment for unauthorised use of a nuclear reactor'. वह भी वहीं है। यानी आप उसी चीज का विरोध कर रहे हैं, जो आप ही ने लिखा है। हमने तो उसमें बेहतरी लायी है।

We have given it a global format, and the entire world is watching it. That is why, I have a request that by 2047, when we envisage that at least 70 to 80 per cent of our energy will come from non-fossil sources, including renewable and nuclear energy, the latter, as I mentioned, will be a more reliable source to

meet the increasing energy requirements. We have already undertaken the project of setting up small modular reactors. This Government has already earmarked Rs.20,000 crore exclusively for the small modular reactors. This is a part of a whole ecosystem that is being built up in science and technology, including the innovation fund of Rs.1 lakh crore for research and development, which has been made available to catalyse the private sector.

This is the first time that our Government has realised that the private sector will have to gear itself up for these new openings and new avenues. इसलिए मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि हम भारत की तीव्र गति से यात्रा में जो रफ्तार आयी है और इसकी प्रतिष्ठा में भी इजाफा हुआ है। India is no longer a follower today. She beckons others to follow her. I think it should give as much delight and pride to this side as to that side. From that point of view and from that noble thought, this Bill is being brought in this House. Thank you.

श्री मनीश तिवारी : मैं सबसे पहले आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि इन्होंने पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू को श्रेय दिया। शायद पिछले 11 वर्ष में पहली बार यह हुआ है, इसलिए ये बधाई के पात्र हैं। मेरे सिर्फ दो छोटे-छोटे स्पष्टीकरण हैं।

Is it the position of the Government that in the changed technological context of the past 15 years, the supplier should no longer be held to be liable? So, is it the position of the Government that if a faulty equipment is supplied, because obviously you will have to source equipment from abroad?(Interruptions)One second, let me just complete. You will have to source equipment from abroad. Nuclear reactor fabrication is not happening in India. Is it the position of the Government that in today's context, the supplier is not going

to be liable at all?

My second point is with regard to liability. Is it the philosophical position of this Government? Is privatising profit and socializing liability the philosophy of this Government?

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे (गोड्डा) : अध्यक्ष जी, वर्ष 2008 में '123 एग्रीमेंट' होने के बाद भी, जिसके आधार पर हमने इतना बड़ा एग्रीमेंट साइन किया था, तो भारत सरकार को ऐसी क्या समस्या हुई कि जो न्यूक्लियर सप्लायर कंट्रीज़ हैं, जिन्हें भारत को यूरेनियम, थोरियम या प्लूटोनियम की सप्लाई करना था, वे आज तक हमारे साथ इसके लिए एग्रीमेंट करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, जिसके लिए मनमोहन सिंह जी ने इतना बड़ा काम किया था?... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह : मनीश तिवारी जी ने कहा कि चूंकि मैंने ईल्ड किया था, इसलिए आप भी ईल्ड करें, तो अध्यक्ष महोदय ने उसकी व्यवस्था दी, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

I did not give credit to Nehru ji. I gave discredit to you for having contradicted Nehru ji. I was saying that you were contradicting a rule which I have incorporated in the Bill from the 1962 Bill of the Nehru Government. So, I was not giving credit to Nehru. I was giving discredit to you for having forgotten Nehru. So, having clarified myself politically for the benefit of both of us, ...
(Interruptions)

Now, as far as the supplier is concerned, the supplier's responsibility will lie with the operator. It is not that he is going to get scorned. The operator is free to have a written agreement with the supplier. Otherwise, as Nishikant ji said, supplier is a very wide definition. उसका नतीजा यह हो रहा था कि everybody was hesitant to come forward. For example, अगर आपका कोट खराब हो गया तो जो कोट स्टिच करने वाला है, वह कहता है कि साहब, यह तो बटन का कसूर था, तो बटन सप्लाई करने

वाले को लाओ। फिर वह कहता है कि नहीं साहब, यह बटन तो ठीक था, यह जिस धागे से लगाया गया था, उस धागे का कसूर है, तो फिर धागे वाले को बुलाओ। So, this became an unending chain resulting in a kind of a silent phobia among all the suppliers and as rightly mentioned by Nishikant ji, in last ten decades, we lost out on collaborations. वह अपनी जगह रहेगा। But as far as the Government is concerned, the Government will be dealing only and only with the operator. Now, let it rest with the operator to settle the rest of the things. ... (*Interruptions*)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, यह बात मिसलिडिंग है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैंने आपको एलाउ नहीं किया है।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Sir, we are walking out.

17.18 hrs

At this stage, Shri Gaurav Gogoi, Shrimati Kanimozhi Karunanidhi and some other hon. Members left the House.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है :

“भारत के लोगों के कल्याण के लिए नाभिकीय विद्युत उत्पादन, स्वास्थ्य देखरेख, खाद्य, जल, कृषि, उद्योग, अनुसंधान, पर्यावरण, नाभिकीय विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी में नवपरिवर्तन हेतु नाभिकीय ऊर्जा और आयनकारी विकिरण के संवर्धन, और विकास तथा इसके क्षेपपूर्ण और सुरक्षित उपयोग के लिए सुदृढ़ विनियामक ढांचे और उससे संसक्त या उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब सभा विधेयक पर खंडवार विचार करेगी।

Clause 2**Definitions**

माननीय अध्यक्ष : संशोधन संख्या 1, श्री के. राधाकृष्णन ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री सौगत राय जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 7 से 14 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 3, *for* lines 5 to 6,-

substitute “substance and any other practice or circumstances in which an individual may be subject to radiation exposure under nuclear regulations, encompassing everything from mining of uranium for the use of X-ray machines, handling radioactive waste, and moving nuclear materials, all regulated to ensure safety in producing and using nuclear energy and radiation for societal benefits;”. (7)

Page 3, *for* lines 16 and 17,-

substitute ‘(7) “Claims Commission” means a body namely the Nuclear Damage Claims Commission established under Section 56 to handle compensation for victims of nuclear incidents, with the government appointing a Claims Commissioner initially, but if claims are large escalating to the Commission in the public interest;’. (8)

Page 3, *for* lines 20 to 22,-

substitute '(a) "company" meaning an entity incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 or prior Indian laws, excluding foreign-incorporated entities;'. (9)

Page 3, for lines 27 and 28,-

substitute "removal or containment of any prescribed substance of radioactive material, including activities such as planning, physical and radiological characterization, facility and site decontamination, dismantling and material management". (10)

Page 3, for lines 32 and 33,-

substitute '(14) "financial security" means a contract of indemnity or guarantee of stocks or bonds, shares, representing ownership or debt, and also agreements like indemnity or guarantee contracts;'. (11)

Page 4, for lines 3 to 7,-

substitute '(19) "minerals" include all substances obtained or obtainable from the earth surface or sub-surface of the earth crust, either soil or rock, naturally occurring solid with a defined composition and crystal structure, through mining, carrying away, transporting, sorting, extracting from the earth, including materials like sand, gravel, and even potential things like peat or mineral oils or otherwise treating of minerals;'. (12)

Page 4, for lines 31 to 35,-

substitute '(3a) "atomic energy" means energy realised from nuclei as a result of any process including the fission or fusion processes; and any related act in reference to preparatory or ancillary processes, ensuring comprehensive control over nuclear activities, covering everything from mining uranium to such production and use;". (13)

Page 5, for lines 1 to 4,-

substitute '(24) "nuclear incident" is occurrence of an unplanned event involving radioactive materials that results in or has the potential for significant consequences due to release of radioactive material resulting from the, damage to a nuclear facility causing large-scale environmental and health impacts caused by equipment failures, human error, or other failures;'. (14)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : दादा, आपके फेवर में कोई बचा ही नहीं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री सौगत राय जी द्वारा खंड 2 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 7 से 14 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन - उपस्थित नहीं।

श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा - उपस्थित नहीं।

प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 2 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 2 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

CLAUSE 3

Licence and safety
authorization for
production or use
of nuclear energy

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री के. राधाकृष्णन।

प्रो. सौगत राय, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 15 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 7, *omit* line 11. (15)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं प्रो. सौगत राय द्वारा खण्ड 3 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 15 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रो. सौगत राय, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 61 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 7, *omit* lines 12 to 14. (61)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं प्रो. सौगत राय द्वारा खण्ड 3 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 61 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 3 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 3 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

Clause 4

Regulation of radioactive substance and radiation generating equipment

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 4 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 4 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

Clause 5

Mining and processing certain source material

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब माननीय मंत्री जी खण्ड 5 में संशोधन संख्या 67 प्रस्तुत करें।

Amedment made:

Page 9, line 20,-

for “threshold”

substitute “threshold value”. (67)

(Dr. Jitendra Singh)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 5, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 5, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

Clause 6

Application for licence and safety authorisation

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रो. सौगत राय, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 63 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 10, *omit* lines 22 to 25. (63)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं प्रो. सौगत राय द्वारा खण्ड 6 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 63 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 6 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 6 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

Clause 7 Conditions for grant of licence
or safety authorisation

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 7 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 7 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

Clause 8 Suspension or cancellation,
etc., of licence or safety
authorisation

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 8 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 8 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

Clause 9 Exemption of research,
development and
innovation activities
from licence

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 9 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 9 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

Clause 10 Duties of persons granted
licence or safety
authorisation and other
persons

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रो. सौगत राय, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 65 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 10, *omit* lines 7 to 13. (65)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं प्रो. सौगत राय द्वारा खण्ड 10 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 65 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 10 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 10 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 11 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

Clause 12 Operator not liable in certain
circumstances

माननीय अध्यक्ष : डॉ. कडियम काव्य - उपस्थित नहीं।

माननीय मंत्री जी, आप संशोधन संख्या 68 से 70 प्रस्तुत करिए।

Amendments made:

Page 14, line 6,-

for

“(a)”

substitute “(i)”. (68)

Page 14, line 9,-

for “(b)”

substitute “(ii)”. (69)

Page 14, line 11,-

for “(c)”

substitute “(iii)”. (70)

(Dr. Jitendra Singh)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : 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 13

Limits for liability for
nuclear incident

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रो. सौगत राय जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 16 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 14, line 17,-

for “three hundred million”

substitute “five hundred million”. (16)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं प्रो. सौगत राय जी द्वारा खंड 13 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 16 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 13 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 13 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 14 और 15 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

Clause 16 Operators right of recourse

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 16 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 16 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

Clause 17 Constitution of Atomic Energy Regulatory Board

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रो. सौगत राय जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 17 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 15, line 21,-

for “not exceeding seven”

substitute “not exceeding five”. (17)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं प्रो. सौगत राय जी द्वारा खंड 17 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 17 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 17 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 17 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 18 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

Clause 19 Resignation and removal of
Chairperson or Member
of Board

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 19 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 19 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 20 से 23 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

Clause 24 Powers and functions
of Board

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 24 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 24 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

Clause 25 Regulation of activities of
strategic nature

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 25 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 25 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

Clause 26 Notification of nuclear
incident

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 26 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 26 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 27 और 28 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

Clause 29 Conduct of investigation

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी, आप संशोधन संख्या 71 प्रस्तुत करिए।

Amendment made:

Page 20, line 22,-

for “rules, regulations”

substitute “rules or regulations made”. (71)

(Dr. Jitendra Singh)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 29, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 29, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 30 और 31 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

Clause 32 General powers and functions
of Central Government

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 32 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 32 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 33 से 35 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

Clause 36 Determination of compensation
for acquisition, requisition,
prohibition, etc.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब माननीय मंत्री जी खंड 36 में संशोधन संख्या 72 प्रस्तुत करें।

Amendment made:

Page 24, line 11,-

for “clause (d) of sub-section (5) of section 3”

substitute “sub-section (1) of section 5”. (72)

(Dr. Jitendra Singh)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 36, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 36, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 37 से 39 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

Clause 40

Prohibited areas

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 40 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 40 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

Clause 41 Power to obtain information
regarding materials,
facilities or processes

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 41 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 41 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 42 से 46 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

Clause 47 Establishment of Atomic
Energy Redressal Advisory
Council.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब माननीय मंत्री जी खंड 47 में संशोधन संख्या 73 से 75 प्रस्तुत करें।

Amendments made:

Page 27, line 32,-

for “Director”

substitute “Director of the”. (73)

Page 27, line 33,-

for “Chairperson”

substitute “Chairperson of the”. (74)

Page 27, line 34,-

for “Chairperson”

substitute “Chairperson of the”. (75)

(Dr. Jitendra Singh)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 47, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 47, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 48 से 54 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

Clause 55 Inviting Application
for claims.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब माननीय मंत्री जी खंड 55 में संशोधन संख्या 76 प्रस्तुत करें।

संशोधन किया गया

पृष्ठ 34, पंक्ति 10,-

“की उपधारा (1)”

का लोप करें।

(76)

(डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 55, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 55, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 56 से 58 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

Clause 59

Terms and conditions of service of Chairperson and members of Claims Commission

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 59 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 59 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 60 से 65 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

Clause 66

Award of compensation

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 66 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 66 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

Clause 67

Extinction of right to claim

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब माननीय मंत्री जी खंड 67 में संशोधन संख्या 77 प्रस्तुत करें।

संशोधन किया गया

पृष्ठ 38, पंक्ति 20,-

“की उपधारा (1)”

का लोप करें।

(77)

(डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

“खंड 67, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 67, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

Clause 68

Enformcement of awards

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 68 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 68 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 69 से 70 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

Clause 71

Punishment for offences.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी, आप संशोधन संख्या 78 और 79 प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Amendments made:

Page 36, line 9,-

omit

“shall”.

(78)

Page 36, line 10,-

for

“Board”

substitute

“Board shall”.

(79)

(Dr. Jitendra Singh)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 71, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 71, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

Clause 72

Offences by companies.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 72 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 72 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

Clause 73

Offences by Government
Departments.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 73 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 73 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 74 से खंड 82 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

Clause 83

Power to amend First
and Second Schedules.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 83 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 83 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 84 से खंड 90 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

Clause 91

Repeal and saving

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी, आप संशोधन संख्या 80 और 81 प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

संशोधन किए गए:

पृष्ठ, 47, पंक्ति 34, -

“प्रारंभ पर ”

के स्थान पर

“प्रारंभ पर या उससे पहले ”

प्रतिस्थापित करें। (80)

पृष्ठ, 48, पंक्ति 5, -

“प्रारंभ पर ”

के स्थान पर

“प्रारंभ पर या उससे पहले ”

प्रतिस्थापित करें। (81)

(डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 91, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 91, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि पहली अनुसूची विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

पहली अनुसूची विधेयक में जोड़ दी गयी।

दूसरी और तीसरी अनुसूची विधेयक में जोड़ दी गयी।

खंड 1, अधिनियम सूत्र, उद्देशिका और विधेयक का पूरा नाम विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी, यह प्रस्ताव पेश करें कि विधेयक को यथा संशोधित पारित

किया जाए।

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill, as amended, may be passed.”

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“विधेयक को, यथा संशोधित, पारित किया जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

विधेयक, यथा संशोधित, पारित हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्या आप सभी पीछे वाले सदस्य आज दादा के नेतृत्व में हैं? दादा से सीखिए, इस उम्र में, तबीयत खराब होने के बाद भी सदन में आते हैं और पूरे समय बैठते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नम्बर - 28, विकसित भारत-रोजगार और आजीविका के लिए गारंटी मिशन (ग्रामीण) : वीबी-जी राम जी (विकसित भारत-जी राम जी) विधेयक, 2025 ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री के. सी. वेणुगोपाल (अलप्पुझा) : सर, गवर्नमेंट का प्लान क्या है?

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप कितने घंटे बोलना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अगर सदन में तीन सौ सदस्य रहेंगे तो दस घंटे चर्चा करा दूंगा।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सभी दल अपने-अपने सदस्यों की उपस्थिति सदन में तय कीजिए और मुझे इस बारे में बताइए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आज आप इस बिल पर चर्चा कीजिए और कल माननीय मंत्री जी की रिप्लायी

करवा देंगे।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री लालजी वर्मा (अम्बेडकर नगर) : महोदय, आज भी और कल भी चर्चा करवाइए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप लोग सदन में बैठिए तो सही और बोलिए तो सही।

अगर पूरा सदन बैठेगा तो सभी को मौका मिलेगा। अब आप सब बैठ जाइए। सभी को बोलने का मौका मिलेगा।

माननीय मंत्री जी।

17.41 hrs

**VIKSIT BHARAT – GUARANTEE FOR ROZGAR AND AJEEVIKA
MISSION (GRAMIN): VB – G RAM G (VIKSIT BHARAT- G RAM G)
BILL, 2025**

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री; तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान) : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव * करता हूँ :

“कि प्रत्येक ग्रामीण गृहस्थों को, जिसके वयस्क सदस्य अकुशल शारीरिक कार्य करने के लिए स्वेच्छा से आगे आते हैं, प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष में एक सौ पच्चीस दिन की कानूनी गारन्टी मजदूरी नियोजन उपलब्ध कराकर, विकसित भारत @2047 के राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण के साथ संरेखित ग्रामीण विकास कार्य ढांचे को स्थापित करने के लिए; समृद्ध और समनुत्थानशील ग्रामीण भारत के लिए सशक्तिकरण, विकास अभिसरण तथा संतुष्टिकरण का संवर्धन करने के लिए; तथा उससे ससंक्त या उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।”

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सदन केवल ईंट-गारों का भवन नहीं है, अपितु लोकतंत्र का पवित्र मंदिर है। यहां चर्चा होनी चाहिए और विस्तार से चर्चा होनी चाहिए, लेकिन मैं प्रतिपक्ष के मित्रों से यह

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

निवेदन जरूर करूंगा कि मैं जब उत्तर दू तो मेरा जवाब भी वे ध्यानपूर्वक सुनें। महोदय, मैं हर प्रश्न का उत्तर दूंगा।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी, आप बिल के बारे में थोड़ा बता दें।

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो विस्तार से चर्चा करूंगा। यह बिल विकसित भारत के लिए विकसित गांव का बिल है, जिसमें सौ दिन की रोजगार की गारंटी को बढ़ाकर 125 दिन कर दिया जाएगा। हम रोजगार भी देंगे और उसको सौ से बढ़ाकर 125 दिन करेंगे। लेकिन केवल रोजगार देना ही नहीं, अपितु महात्मा गांधी जी का सपना स्वावलंबी गांव बनाना था। स्वावलंबी, स्वयं में पूर्ण, विकसित, गरीबी से मुक्त और रोजगार युक्त गांव बनाने के लिए यह बिल है। मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस पर आप विस्तार से चर्चा करवाइए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ:

“कि प्रत्येक ग्रामीण गृहस्थों को, जिसके वयस्क सदस्य अकुशल शारीरिक कार्य करने के लिए स्वेच्छा से आगे आते हैं, प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष में एक सौ पच्चीस दिन की कानूनी गारन्टी मजदूरी नियोजन उपलब्ध कराकर, विकसित भारत @2047 के राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण के साथ संरेखित ग्रामीण विकास कार्य ढांचे को स्थापित करने के लिए; समृद्ध और समनुत्थानशील ग्रामीण भारत के लिए सशक्तिकरण, विकास अभिसरण तथा संतुष्टिकरण का संवर्धन करने के लिए; तथा उससे ससंक्त या उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।”

श्री जय प्रकाश। आप एक वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं, इसलिए आप गरिमा के अनुसार ही बोलिए।

17.42 hrs

(Shri Jagdambika Pal in the Chair)

श्री जय प्रकाश (हिसार) : महोदय, मैं एक महत्वपूर्ण योजना पर बोलना चाहता हूँ जो वर्ष 2005 में इस देश में लागू की गयी थी और अब विकसित भारत - रोजगार और आजीविका के लिए गारन्टी मिशन (ग्रामीण) : वीबी-जी राम जी (विकसित भारत-जी राम जी) विधेयक, 2025 में से जिस प्रकार से महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम का नाम परिवर्तन के प्रस्ताव का मैं स्पष्ट,

सशक्त और तथ्यात्मक विरोध दर्ज करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी कह रहे थे कि मेरे उत्तर को सुनकर जाना। मैं मंत्री जी को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय सभापति : जय प्रकाश जी, आपको चेयर सुन रहा है।

श्री जय प्रकाश : मैंने अपनी बात मंत्री जी के लिए कही थी और मेरी बात आपके थ्रू ही जाएगी, आप इस बात को बस मान लीजिए।

जब महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी बिल वर्ष 2005 में लोक सभा में आया था तो उस वक्त कांग्रेस पार्टी, यूपीए की चेयरपर्सन आदरणीय श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी, भारत के प्रधानमंत्री डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह और यूपीए के नेताओं ने बड़े फिराक दिली से कहा, जब विपक्ष के लोगों ने कहा कि यह संसदीय समिति को भेज दिया जाए तो हमारे नेताओं ने उसे संसदीय समिति को भेजा। सभी दलों के नेताओं के विचार-विमर्श के बाद, सभी दलों के हां भरने के बाद सदन में लाया गया। जब सदन में इस पर चर्चा हो रही थी, मुझे बड़े खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज के प्रधान मंत्री और उस वक्त के मुख्यमंत्री माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी विरोध में बोल रहे थे।

सर, ये लोग किसान विरोधी और मजदूर विरोधी हैं। ये कभी गरीब का भला नहीं चाहते हैं। वर्ष 2005 में यूपीए गवर्नमेंट ने इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी को भेज दिया था। कल हमारे नेता चाह रहे थे कि इसको स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में भेज दिया जाए तो उसमें इनको किस बात का अंदेशा था। आप इसको भेज देते। महात्मा गांधी जी का नाम बदलना देश में सबसे बड़ा अपराध है।

सर, मैं बहुत सारे देशों में गया हूँ। हम जहां जाते हैं, वहां महात्मा गांधी जी के स्टैच्यू के ऊपर माला अर्पण करते हैं। दुनिया का जो भी राष्ट्राध्यक्ष है, वह जब हिन्दुस्तान में आता है तो महात्मा गांधी जी की समाधि पर जाता है। कांग्रेस पार्टी ने महात्मा गांधी जी के नाम से इसलिए योजना चलाई, ताकि गरीब को, दलित को, शोषित को, पिछड़े को, बैकवर्ड को गांव में अधिकार देने का काम किया जा सके। वर्ष 2005 में जब इसको लागू किया गया, तो पूरे हिन्दुस्तान से बहुत सी अवाजें आईं। गरीब और मजदूर की आवाज आई कि देश में एक ऐसा कानून लाया जाए, जिसको रोजगार

की गारंटी का कानून माना जाए। मनरेगा से पहले पूरी दुनिया में, मंत्री जी भी मानेंगे कि कानून नहीं था, आज भी जिन देशों में कानून है, वहां यह पूर्ण रूप से लागू नहीं है। यूपीए गवर्नमेंट ने भारतवर्ष में इसको पूर्ण रूप से लागू किया था। सरकार की मंशा खराब है। मैं आपका ध्यान दो-तीन चीजों की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। वर्ष 2005 में जब यह लागू किया गया था तो गांव में बहुत परेशानी थी। गांव से गरीब लोगों का पलायन हो रहा था, शहरीकरण बढ़ रहा था। गांव में आजीविका के संसाधन नहीं थे। जब खेती में मशीनरी का उपयोग बढ़ता गया तो गांव में जो गरीब आदमी, दलित, शोषित, पीड़ित, पिछड़े लोग हैं, उनके पास रोजगार नहीं था। उस समय रोजगार की गारंटी का कानून बनाया गया। यह बात अलग है कि हमने रोजगार की गारंटी दी, लेकिन मंत्री जी से हमें बड़ा खेद है, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने तो एमएसपी को भी कानून की गारंटी नहीं दी, जिसकी आपने हामी भरी थी। मनरेगा आदिवासी महिलाएं, दलित, भूमिहीन मजदूरों को केंद्र में रखकर, सामाजिक समानता को बढ़ावा देकर ग्रामीण इलाकों में ढांचागत कमजोरियों को दूर करता है। आज आपने जो लागू किया है, पिछले कुछ सालों से बजट की कमी, भुगतान में देरी, डिजिटल बाध्यताएं तथा जवाबदेही को सिस्टमैटिक तरीके से कमजोर करते हुए अधिकारिक आधारभूत ढांचा धीरे-धीरे खोखला हो गया। इस मनरेगा को कमजोर कर दिया गया। मैं मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहूंगा, हमारे सांसद वरुण मुलाना जी ने मनरेगा को लेकर प्रश्न किया था, अभी मनोहर लाल जी चले गए हैं, उन्होंने कहा था कि हरियाणा में 8 लाख मजदूर पंजीकृत हैं, लेकिन केवल 2,10,000 लोगों को काम मिला। यह मंत्री जी का जवाब है। जो मनरेगा थी, उसमें 8 लाख लोगों में से केवल 2,10,000 लोगों को काम मिला। मेरे हिसाब से 25 परसेंट लोगों को ही काम मिल पाया। इससे दुःखदायी बात क्या हो सकती है। कानून का कोई कसूर नहीं था। केंद्र की इच्छाशक्ति किसान विरोधी, मजदूर विरोधी, दलित विरोधी, और पिछड़े लोगों के विरुद्ध थी, इसलिए लोगों को काम नहीं मिला। मनरेगा का जो कानून है, उसमें यह लिखा हुआ है कि अगर किसी को 100 दिन का काम न मिले तो 15 दिन के अंदर उसको बेरोजगारी भत्ता दिया जाए। जिन छः लाख लोगों को काम नहीं मिला, हरियाणा सरकार और केंद्र सरकार ने उसको कितना बेरोजगारी भत्ता दिया?

माननीय मंत्री जी इसके बारे में बताएं। हम इसके बारे में आपसे सुनना चाहते हैं।

सर, धीरे-धीरे करके मनरेगा को इतना कमजोर कर दिया गया।

मंत्री जी भाषण देते हैं, मैं कई बार सुनता हूँ। वे बार-बार यह कहते हैं कि मैंने यह कर दिया, वह कर दिया। मैं एक प्रश्न आपसे पूछना चाहूंगा कि जब पूरे देश में वर्ष 2006 में यह योजना 200 जिलों में थी और दो वर्षों के अंदर-अंदर कांग्रेस पार्टी की गरीबों के प्रति इतनी इच्छाशक्ति थी कि इस योजना को पूरे हिंदुस्तान में लागू कर दिया और यह योजना पूरे हिंदुस्तान में लागू हुई। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी देश के प्रधान मंत्री हैं। आज इस कानून को लेकर कि केवल महात्मा गांधी नाम है इसलिए परेशानी है या गांधी नाम से परेशानी है, तो वे क्या जानें, वह तो ये बताएंगे। इस योजना में महात्मा गांधी जी का नाम बदलने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। माननीय मंत्री जी, अगर आपको 100 दिन बढ़ाकर 125 दिन ही करने थे, तो वह प्रावधान इस योजना में भी ला सकते थे, लेकिन मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान धारा - 5 के तहत रोजगार के दिनों की संख्या में वृद्धि, मनरेगा योजना में 100 दिनों के रोजगार की गारंटी को बढ़ाकर 125 दिन करने का प्रस्ताव की ओर दिलाना है। हालांकि, स्थायी समिति ने वर्ष 2024 की रिपोर्ट में इसे बढ़ाकर 150 दिन करने की सिफारिश की थी। आपने अपनी स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को भी स्वीकार नहीं किया। मैं इसे अच्छा मानता, यदि आप 150 दिन करते। इससे अच्छी बात और क्या हो सकती थी। हालांकि, एक्ट के तहत अनमंड कानूनों की संख्या बढ़ाकर 266 होने का हवाला दिया गया था। इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस यह चाहती है कि 266 दिन कर दें, तब नाम बदलने का लाभ है, नहीं तो इसका क्या लाभ? केवल नाम बदलने से काम नहीं चलेगा। किसानों के साथ धारा - 6 के तहत इसमें बहुत अन्याय होता है। आप भी किसान हैं और माननीय मंत्री जी भी किसान हैं। यानी धारा - 6(2) में कहा गया है कि राज्य सरकारें वित्तीय वर्ष के कुल 60 दिनों की अवधि से पहले नोटिफिकेशन करेंगी, जिसमें बुआई, कटाई के मुख्य कृषि मौसम शामिल होंगे। इस दौरान इस एक्ट के तहत कोई काम नहीं किया जाएगा, जब खेत में काम होगा, तो मनरेगा के लोगों का लाभ किसानों को नहीं मिलेगा, इससे बुरी बात क्या हो सकती है? इसमें बदलाव किया जाए। इस बारे में मैंने पहले भी बात उठाई थी कि इस मनरेगा को खेती के

साथ जोड़ा जाए और मनरेगा खेती के साथ जुड़ेगा, तो किसानों को भी लाभ होगा और मजदूरों को भी लाभ होगा। इसमें धारा - 12 में 29 समुदायों को अल्पसंख्यक प्रावधान के सेंट्रल इम्प्लाइमेंट गारंटी काउंसिल में एक तिहाई एसटी, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए आरक्षित है। धारा - 11 में भी स्टेट इम्प्लाइमेंट गारंटी काउंसिल के डायरेक्शन अनिवार्य हैं। हालांकि 'वीबी-जी राम जी' बिल में धारा - 13 के तहत स्टेट इम्प्लाइमेंट गारंटी काउंसिल के लिए आरक्षण को रखा गया है, लेकिन धारा - 12 के तहत सेंट्रल ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी काउंसिल के लिए आरक्षण प्रावधानों का कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया है। इससे बुरी बात और क्या हो सकती है? धारा - 22 के तहत राज्यों में वित्तीय बोझ बढ़ेगा।

सर, मैं हरियाणा के बारे में आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। हरियाणा प्रदेश में जब कांग्रेस की सरकार थी, तब 65 हजार करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज था, लेकिन उसके बाद 11 साल में आज 4 लाख करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज हरियाणा राज्य पर है। हरियाणा सरकार दिवालिया हो चुकी है और यदि उसके ऊपर 40 प्रतिशत बोझ डाल दिया गया, तो गरीबों का बहुत बड़ा शोषण होगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहूंगा कि यह प्रावधान भी वापस लिया जाए और जो कांग्रेस के समय में था कि राज्यों पर 10 प्रतिशत का बोझ डाला जाएगा।

माननीय सभापति : आज इसकी बात करेंगे।

श्री जय प्रकाश : सर, अभी शुरू किया है, मैं किसान की बात कर रहा हूँ, मुझे थोड़ा और समय दीजिए। धारा - 20, सोशल ऑडिट समुदाय की निगरानी को कमजोर करना, जो इसकी धारा - 20 है, उसके तहत बिल में कहा गया है कि सभी मजदूरों का सोशल ऑडिट ग्राम सभा द्वारा किया जाएगा। हालांकि, सोशल ऑडिट करने के तरीके और प्रक्रिया बिल में तय नहीं किए गए हैं कि उसका ऑडिट कैसे करना है? सारे बिल का एक थोथा रखा गया है, डरावना रखा गया है, बहकाया गया है। मैं इस बिल की इसलिए निंदा करता हूँ, क्योंकि आज देश के हालत क्या हैं? देश में मनरेगा के समय में मजदूरी मिलती थी, अगर मजदूरी नहीं मिलती थी, तो 15 दिन के अंदर उस परिवार को बेरोजगारी भत्ता मिलता था। माननीय मंत्री जी, यह भी बताएं कि जिन परिवारों को रोजगार नहीं

मिला, तो भत्ता कितना मिला? हमारे जो मनरेगा मेट हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri K.C. Venugopal ji, there are 18 speakers from your party.

... (Interruptions)

श्री जय प्रकाश : यह सरकार गरीब विरोधी है, दलित विरोधी है। मंत्री जी सदन को यह बताएं कि दो साल से मनरेगा मित्रों को तनख्वाहें क्यों नहीं दी जा रही हैं? गरीब के साथ इससे बड़ा अन्याय क्या हो सकता है? हम इस सरकार को हमेशा कहते हैं, गरीब देश की इस पार्टी को, जिसमें ये सामने वाले शामिल हैं, गरीब देश का मतलब यह ...* धन्ना सेठों की पार्टी है, बड़े लोगों की पार्टी है। ... (व्यवधान) गरीब का, मजदूर का, पिछड़े का, किसान का इस सरकार से कोई लेना-देना नहीं है और न ही गरीबों के हित इनके यहां सुरक्षित रह सकते हैं, इसलिए मैं इस बिल की निंदा करता हूं।

महात्मा गांधी जी का नाम बदलने का ...* रचा गया है। एक योजना ही नहीं, अगर आप देखेंगे तो सभी योजनाएं के नाम बदल दिए। इंदिरा आवास योजना का नाम बदलकर प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना कर दिया।... (व्यवधान) क्या नाम बदलने से कोई लाभ हो सकता है? क्या नाम बदलने से अर्थव्यवस्था ठीक हो सकती है? अर्थव्यवस्था को आपने बिल्कुल बर्बाद कर दिया है। बेराजगारी चरम सीमा पर है, महंगाई चरम सीमा पर है, इसलिए मैं इस बिल का पुरजोर विरोध करता हूं।

माननीय सभापति : गांधी जी भी राम का नाम लिया करते थे।

श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल।

श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल (रायपुर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, इस देश के इतिहास में एक ऐसा बिल लाया गया है, जो ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को ताकत देगा और मजबूत बनाएगा, भारत के गांवों को स्वावलम्बी बनाएगा, भारत के गांवों को बेराजगारी से मुक्त करेगा, भारत के गांवों को साधन से युक्त करेगा, भारत के गांवों को सिंचाई से युक्त करेगा, भारत के गांवों को संसाधन से युक्त करेगा, भारत

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

के गांवों में सड़क पानी बिजली मिलेगी, भारत के गांवों में जल संसाधन मजबूत होंगे।

17.57 hrs

(Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti *in the Chair*)

बाढ़, सुखाड़, भूकम्प या ऐसी कोई महामारी आएगी, तो भारत के गांवों को उसका सामना करने की शक्ति प्राप्त होगी। इस सदन में 2005 के मनरेगा विधेयक को विलुप्त करके एक नया विधेयक लाया जा रहा है। मैं इसके लिए देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी और ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी को बहुत-बहुत बधाई और शुभकामनाएं देता हूं।

महोदय, अभी माननीय जयप्रकाश जी बोल रहे थे। 500 साल तक प्रभु राम जी का मंदिर नहीं बना था, प्रभु राम जी ने जब चाहा, तो राम जी का मंदिर बन गया, अब प्रभु राम जी चाहते हैं कि गांव का विकास हो। प्रभु राम जी चाहते हैं कि विकसित भारत के साथ-साथ विकसित गांव बने। इसके लिए प्रभु राम जी ने इसे कर दिया।... (व्यवधान) शायद शासन ने भी इसके बारे में नहीं सोचा होगा। वी का मतलब है विकसित, बी का मतलब है भारत, जी का मतलब है गारंटी, आर का मतलब है रोजगार, आजीविका का मतलब है आर, मिशन का मतलब है एम, जी राम जी वी बी। इसमें जी राम जी नाम अपने आप आ गया। इसको किसी को लाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ी। इसके लिए मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूं। इस देश में राम राज लाने के लिए ... (व्यवधान) हमारे गांव-गांव में लोग राम राज की कल्पना करते हैं, उसी राम राज को लाने के लिए ... (व्यवधान) गांधी जी के सपनों को पूरा करने के लिए यह विधेयक लाया गया है। ... (व्यवधान) आपने तो केवल गांधी जी का नाम लिया है। ... (व्यवधान) उनका ब्रांड के रूप में उपयोग किया है। अगर गांधी जी के सपनों को साकार करने का काम कोई कर रहा है, तो नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार कर रही है। इसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूं।

18.00 hrs

महोदय, देश के गांवों के बारे में वर्ष 1960 में सोचा गया, वर्ष 1971 में सोचा गया, वर्ष 1980 में सोचा गया, वर्ष 1994 में सोचा गया और वर्ष 1999 में भी सोचा गया। वर्ष 1977-78 में तो एक अजूबा हो गया कि 'काम के बदले अनाज' देंगे। इस देश के प्रमुख अर्थशास्त्री अमृत्य सेन ने कहा था

कि अगर गांव के लोगों को दवाई खरीदनी होगी तो कहां से खरीदेंगे?

HON. CHAIRPERSON: My request to the hon. Members of the House is that we may extend the time until 10 p.m., if everybody agrees.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Okay.

Please carry on.

श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि इन्होंने वर्ष 1977-78 में एक बड़ा काम किया कि 'काम के बदले अनाज' देंगे और इसकी पूरे देश के लोगों ने आलोचना की। इस देश के बड़े अर्थशास्त्री अमृत्य सेन ने कहा कि क्या गांव के लोगों को दवाई के बदले अनाज देंगे? क्या उनको दवाइयां मिलेंगी? क्या वे इलाज करवा पाएंगे? देश के आयोग ने कहा कि आप एक रुपये के अनाज के पीछे तीन रुपये खर्च कर रहे हैं जबकि दो रुपये ट्रांसपोर्टेशन में खर्च हो रहे हैं। आज यहां इतनी अनीति करने वाले, लोगों के साथ अन्याय करने वाले खड़े होकर बात कर रहे हैं।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं कोटा से आता हूं। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगले महीने की तनख्वाह ज़रा कोटा की कचौरी के रूप में इनको दे दीजिए। क्या यह अच्छा होगा? राहुल गांधी जी को तो हरियाणा की जलेबी पसंद है, उनकी तनख्वाह जलेबी के रूप में दी जाएगी तो क्या आप इसे स्वीकार करेंगे? जब आप इसे स्वीकार ही नहीं कर सकते तो आपने इतना घोर अन्याय क्यों किया? लोगों को 'काम के बदले अनाज' देकर रोजगार छीनने का काम क्यों किया? आपने उनकी अर्थव्यवस्था को ठप किया था। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति जी, मैं मनरेगा के विषय पर ही बात कर रहा हूं। मनरेगा 100 दिन की जगह 125 दिन रोजगार देगा। क्या आप इसका स्वागत नहीं करते? आजीविका की सुरक्षा की गारंटी देगा, क्या आप इसका स्वागत नहीं करते? 15 दिन के अंदर उनको रोजगार देना पड़ेगा, अगर उनको रोजगार नहीं मिलेगा तो उनको बेरोजगार भत्ता देना पड़ेगा। क्या आप इसका स्वागत नहीं करते? क्या आप

विकसित ग्राम पंचायतों को बनाने का स्वागत नहीं करते? डिजिटल तकनीकी के माध्यम से शासन की जवाबदेही तय होगी, क्या आप इसका स्वागत नहीं करते? टिकाऊ परिसंपत्तियां बनेंगी, क्या आप इसका स्वागत नहीं करते?

महोदय, पहले क्या होता था, गड्डे खोदते थे और गड्डे भर देते थे। क्या तब निर्माण का काम होता था? इसके बारे में क्या कोई जानकारी नहीं थी कि कितना भ्रष्टाचार हुआ, कितनी जांचें हुईं, कितने लोगों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई हुई? मनरेगा को कांग्रेस ने अपनी जेब भरने का साधन बना लिया था, फर्जी मस्टर रोल का साधन बना लिया था। आज इसमें सुधार करने का काम माननीय शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी कर रहे हैं। वह ग्रामीण परिवेश से आते हैं, खेती-किसानी से आते हैं। वह चार बार मुख्यमंत्री रह चुके हैं, सांसद हैं और अब मंत्री हैं। मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि वह बहुत अच्छा विधेयक लेकर आए हैं।

महोदय, पहले फर्जी हाजिरी के रजिस्टर होते थे। फर्जी हाजिरी के रजिस्टर को समाप्त करके अब डिजिटाइज्ड मस्टर रोल बनाने की प्रक्रिया प्रारंभ हो गई है, क्या आप इसका स्वागत नहीं करते? टिकाऊ परिसंपत्तियों का निर्माण होगा, क्या आप इसका स्वागत नहीं करते? यही माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी की सरकार है जिसने राज्यों की सहायता को 32 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 42 प्रतिशत किया। क्या आप इसका स्वागत नहीं करते? यही माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी सरकार है जिसने ग्रामीण परिवेश को मजबूत करने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना के तहत घर दिए। यही माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार है जिसने उज्ज्वला योजना के माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गैस के कनेक्शन्स दिए।

यही मोदी जी की सरकार है, जिसने ग्रामीणों को पाँच लाख रुपये का इलाज मुहैया करवाया। यही मोदी जी की सरकार है, जिसने रूफटॉप बिजली लगाने के लिए, सौर बिजली लगाने की लोगों के लिए व्यवस्था की। यही मोदी जी की सरकार है, जिसने जल जीवन मिशन के तहत ग्रामीण व्यवस्था को मजबूत करने के लिए घर-घर में नल योजना का प्रारंभ किया। क्या आप इसका स्वागत नहीं करते हैं? यह रोजगार गारंटी जी राम जी योजना आ जाएगी, तो ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था

मजबूत होगी। गाँव में सड़कें बनेंगी, गाँव में बिजली मिलेगी, गाँव में पानी मिलेगा, गाँव में पंचायत भवन बनेगा, गाँव में स्कूल भवन बनेगा। पहले इसके लिए पैसे की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। अभी जयप्रकाश जी बोल रहे थे कि आपने 60:40 कर दिया है। हमने तो इसे 32 से भी 42 किया है। इस योजना के माध्यम से राज्यों की बाध्यता होगी कि ग्रामीण विकास के लिए राज्य भी अपना शेयर दें और केंद्र सरकार भी 60 प्रतिशत पैसा देगी, तो गाँव की अर्थव्यवस्था मजबूत होगी।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, गति शक्ति योजना और विकसित भारत योजना के तहत सभी कामों को एडजॉइन किया जाएगा। सबमर्जेंस के तहत वहाँ पर विकास के काम किए जाएँगे। आजकल हम देखते हैं कि शहरों की अर्थव्यवस्था खराब हो रही है। शहरों की ट्रैफिक व्यवस्था खराब हो रही है। लोग अपने काम के लिए और अपने रोजगार के लिए शहरों में पलायन कर रहे हैं। जब गाँव विकसित होंगे, तो वहाँ का नौजवान शहरों में नहीं आएगा। वह अपने गाँव में ही काम करेगा। जब खेती के लिए सुविधाएँ होंगी, तो वह अपने गाँव में ही काम करेगा। यह आर्थिक बदलाव होगा। अभी केंद्र सरकार ने तय किया है। कांग्रेस के जमाने में रोजगार गारंटी योजना के लिए 30 हजार करोड़ से 40 हजार करोड़ रुपये मिलते थे। मोदी जी की सरकार आने के बाद 60 हजार करोड़ रुपये से लेकर 90 हजार करोड़ रुपये तक मिल रहे हैं। अब आने वाले समय में डेढ़ लाख करोड़ रुपये ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था में खर्च होंगे। इन डेढ़ लाख करोड़ रुपये के माध्यम से गाँव का विकास होगा।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, भारत के खाद्यान्न को बढ़ाने के लिए हमारे किसान परेशान होते थे और खेती के समय उनको मजदूर नहीं मिलते थे। यह सबसे बड़ा काम है, इसकी कभी चिंता नहीं की गई। अब यह कर दिया गया है कि राज्य सरकार 60 दिनों का समय खेती के लिए तय कर सकती है और उन खेती के दिनों में ये रोजगार गारंटी के काम नहीं खोले जाएँगे। खेती के लिए मजदूर मिलेंगे। हमारी खेती को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। क्या आप इसका स्वागत नहीं करते हैं? इतना बड़ा निर्णय हमारे ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री जी ने लिया है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से हमारे विपक्षी साथियों से पूछना चाहता हूँ। अगर आप इसके उद्देश्य पढ़ेंगे, ग्राम पंचायतों की विभिन्न आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए

प्रधान मंत्री गति शक्ति योजना के साथ एकीकृत विकसित ग्राम पंचायत योजना के माध्यम से अभिसरण, संतुष्टिचलन योजना और पूर्ण सरकारी परिदान को संस्थागत करने हेतु भू-स्थानिक प्रणाली, डिजिटल लोक अवसंरचना तथा ब्लॉक, जिला और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर संचालित ऐसी योजनाओं के साथ जिला और राज्य योजना का तंत्र बनाएँगे। एक केंद्रीय तंत्र बनेगा, एक राज्य का तंत्र बनेगा, एक जिले का तंत्र बनेगा और उसके लिए पूरे नियम, यदि कोई बनाएगा, तो केंद्र की सरकार बनाएगी। उस तंत्र के माध्यम से पूरे देश के गाँवों में विकास की योजनाएँ बनाई जाएँगी।

माननीय सभापति : कृपया अपनी बात समाप्त करें।

श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं केवल तीन-चार मिनट लूँगा। मैं पहला वक्ता हूँ। कृपया मुझे समय देंगे, तो अच्छा होगा।

माननीय सभापति : आप समय क्रॉस कर चुके हैं।

श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति महोदय, नहर, बाँध, पत्तन जलमार्ग, मोहरबंध तथा भूमिगत बाँध का निर्माण, तालाब, टैंक पुनर्भरण, गड्ढे पुनर्भरण, शाफ्ट, अंतः सिंचन कुँए, सहबद्ध जल संचयन संरचना का निर्माण और पुनरुद्धार, खुले कुँए द्वारा सिंचाई, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई, जलमार्ग तथा क्षेत्रीय जल वितरण प्रणाली आदि काम होंगे। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया आप कन्क्लूड कर अपनी बात पूर्ण कीजिए।

श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं जी राम जी बिल के लिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को, श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी को ऐतिहासिक बिल लाने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इसमें पूरे सनातन की भावना और हिंदुत्व की भावना है। राम जी का नाम ऑटोमैटिक उभरकर सामने आ गया। इसके माध्यम से, जब भी जी राम जी का नाम लेंगे, भ्रष्टाचार रुकेगा, गलत काम रुकेगा और गाँव की अर्थव्यवस्था मजबूत होगी।

मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को और शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। इससे छत्तीसगढ़ का भी विकास तेजी से होगा, क्योंकि प्रभु राम छत्तीसगढ़ के भाँजे हैं।

जय हिंद ।

श्री नरेश चंद्र उत्तम पटेल (फतेहपुर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे विकसित भारत – रोजगार और आजीविका के लिए गारंटी मिशन (ग्रामीण) विधेयक, 2025 पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका और सामाजवादी पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष माननीय अखिलेश यादव जी का तथा हमारी पार्टी के सचेतक श्री धर्मेन्द्र जी का एवं अपने क्षेत्र की जनता को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ तथा उन सभी का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

मान्यवर, मैं सबसे पहले यह स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि मनरेगा केवल एक योजना ही नहीं है, बल्कि ग्रामीण भारत के लिए एक कानूनी अधिकार है। रोजगार का अधिकार, सम्मान का अधिकार और सामाजिक सुरक्षा का अधिकार है। इसे हटाना या प्रतिस्थापित करना केवल प्राशासनिक बदलाव नहीं, बल्कि सामाजिक अनुबंध को तोड़ने जैसा है।

महोदय, सरकार कहती है कि इस विधेयक के तहत रोजगार की गारंटी एक सौ दिनों से बढ़ाकर 125 दिन कर दी गई है। लेकिन सवाल यह नहीं है कि कानून में क्या लिखा है। सवाल यह है कि क्या गरीब को वास्तव में 125 दिन काम मिल पाएगा? चूंकि इस विधेयक की असली तस्वीर इसके अन्य प्रावधानों में छिपी है।

मान्यवर, मनरेगा के तहत अकुशल श्रमिकों की पूरी मजदूरी केन्द्र सरकार देती थी। अब राज्यों को भी मजदूरी सामग्री और प्राशासनिक खर्च उठाने पड़ेंगे। कई राज्य पहले से ही वित्तीय संकट में हैं। अगर राज्य सरकार पैसे नहीं दे पाएंगी, तो सबसे पहले गरीब का रोजगार खत्म होगा। इसलिए रोजगार का अधिकार राज्य की तिजोरी पर निर्भर नहीं होना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, जहाँ तक बात एलोकेशन की है, तो अब केन्द्र यह तय करेगा कि राज्य कितना खर्च कर सकता है। अगर मांग ज्यादा हुई, तो राज्यों को खुद खर्च उठाने पड़ेंगे। यह मनरेगा की मांग-आधारित आत्मा पर सीधा प्रहार है। यह गारंटी नहीं, बल्कि कोटा सिस्टम है। इसके साथ ही, यह सहकारी संघवाद पर भी हमला है।

मान्यवर, कृषि के मौसम में 60 दिनों तक काम रोकने का प्रावधान है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ

कि ग्रामीण जीवन कैलेंडर से नहीं चलता है। वह बारिश, सूखे और मौसम की मार से चलता है। जलवायु संकट के दौर में काम रोकना गरीब को और असुरक्षित बनाना है। नये बिल को और पीएम गति शक्ति को जोड़ना है। ग्राम पंचायतों की भूमिका कागज पर है, लेकिन असली नियंत्रण ऊपर से होगा। लोकतंत्र में विकास बॉटम-टू-अप होना चाहिए, न कि डैशबोर्ड से गांव तक। तकनीक का आत्मनिर्भर प्रयोग, बायोमेट्रिक ऐप ने पहले ही कई मजदूरों की मजदूरी रोक दी है। मेरे जिले फतेहपुर में कई जिले, जैसे- गागरा, लोहरी सराय, ब्लॉक अमौली में मोबाइल नेटवर्क नहीं है। तकनीक सहायक होनी चाहिए, न कि सख्त होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले इस विधेयक के प्रतिकात्मक और नैतिक पहलू पर आना चाहता हूँ, जो नाम परिवर्तन का है। जब भी कोई विदेशी राष्ट्राध्यक्ष भारत आता है या जब हमारे प्रधानमंत्री विदेश जाते हैं, तो भारत की पहचान महात्मा गांधी के नाम से होती है। अहिंसा, सत्य, करुणा आदि भारत की आत्मा के प्रतीक हैं। लेकिन जैसे ही बात भारत के गरीबों के रोजगार की आती है, तो आप उसी गांधी के नाम को योजना से हटा देते हैं। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अहिंसा के पुजारी से इतनी नफरत क्यों? गरीबों के अधिकार से जुड़ा गांधी का नाम इतना असहज क्यों लगता है? महात्मा गांधी के नाम को रिप्लेस करने के लिए आप राम का नाम तो ले सकते हैं, लेकिन आप उसे सावरकर से रिप्लेस नहीं कर सकते हैं।

मान्यवर, गांधी कोई पार्टी नहीं थे, गांधी विचारधारा नहीं थे, गांधी भारत की नैतिक चेतना थे। यह विधेयक सिर्फ नाम नहीं बदलता है, बल्कि यह दृष्टिकोण बदलता है। अधिकार से योजना की ओर और न्याय से बजट की ओर और गांधी से सुविधा की ओर ग्रामीण भारत को नारे नहीं चाहिए। उसे काम चाहिए, मजदूरी चाहिए और सम्मान चाहिए। जब तक यह विधेयक इन तीनों की बिना शर्त गारंटी नहीं देता और जब तक गांधी के विचार को योजनाओं से हटाया जाता रहेगा, मैं इस विधेयक का पूरे दृढ़संकल्प के साथ विरोध करता हूँ।

इस बिल को प्रस्तुत करते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि यह ईंट और गारे का भवन नहीं है। यह लोकतंत्र का मन्दिर है।

मान्यवर, पूज्य महात्मा गांधी जी के त्याग और बलिदान से यह देश आज़ाद हुआ था और हमको लोकतंत्र मिला, जिसकी वजह से हम सब इस सदन के सदस्य व मंत्री बने हैं। आप भवनों का नाम और रंग बदलते हैं, लेकिन आपका यह ढंग ठीक नहीं है। इसको पूरा देश देख रहा है। जनता आपकी नीतियों और ढंग से बेहद दुखी है। उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रत्येक गांव में शराब के ठेके खुले हुए हैं। वे युवा पीढ़ी को बर्बादी की तरफ लेकर जा रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के फतेहपुर लोक सभा संसदीय क्षेत्र से चुनाव जीतकर आया हूँ। वहां मजदूरों का करोड़ों रुपये बकाया है। उनका भुगतान कैसे किया जाएगा? माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं स्पष्ट रूप से यह बात जानना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे इस विधेयक पर बोलने का समय दिया है, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए अपनी बात को विराम देता हूँ।

SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA (KRISHNANAGAR): Thank you, hon. Chairperson Sir. I stand on behalf of my party, the All India Trinamool Congress, to stridently oppose both, the renaming of the Bill and the replacement of the MGNREGA Act by the VB—G RAM G Bill, 2025.

In 2005, the Union Government enacted the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, which revolutionized rural India's idea of livelihood security. There was a historic consensus among all parties in this very House when they passed the Bill, and everyone shouted '*rozgar guarantee zindabad*'. This was the history of the original Bill.

For the first time in law, the Central Government aimed to provide 100 days of assured employment to one single member of every rural household, as long as there was an adult member willing to sign up for unskilled manual work. As long as you wanted it, it was available. It was demand-driven. Women were

guaranteed, at least, one half of the jobs made available. The NREGA Scheme was aimed at creating durable infrastructure like wells, ponds, roads, etc. Employment was to be provided within five kilometers of an applicant's residence so as to prevent large-scale rural-to-urban migration. Minimum wage was to apply. Every State was notified with a minimum wage.

On October 2, 2009, Gandhi Jayanti, in keeping with the vision of the 'Father of the Nation', vision of rural self-reliance in India, the name was changed to the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act. That is the history of this.

Now, suddenly, 16 years later, with no consultation with anybody - the Government did not consult the opposition; the Government did not consult civil society; the Government did not consult any stakeholders – the Government has introduced a Bill to repeal the MGNREGA. This is not an amendment. The Government is replacing it with something called VB—G RAM G Bill.

It was Bengal's great son, Rabindranath Tagore, who popularized the name 'Mahatma', meaning 'the great soul', for Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. Some historians said that other people before Gurudev had called him the Mahatma. But, it is ironic that from the Prime Minister's home State, the Gujarat High Court's Justice Pardiwala, when he was there, declared in February 2016, once and for all, that it was Rabindranath Tagore who gave the title of Mahatma to Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, and that all school textbooks should give the credit of naming him the Mahatma to Tagore. What have this Government done today? They have changed the name. They are dishonouring both the Mahatma

and Gurudev. Is it any wonder that Bengal and Bengalis call them *Bangla birodhi*? Does this Government think it has been very smart by putting the name Ram, by putting the acronym R.A.M. in the name of the Bill? What did Gandhiji say? I am quoting Gandhiji. He said: "BY RAMARAJYA I do not mean Hindu Raj. I mean by Ramarajya Divine Raj, the Kingdom of God." Ram Rajya ensures equal rights to a prince and a pauper. It is sovereignty of the people based on moral authority. By changing the name and repealing the Act, you have destroyed Gandhiji's idea of Ram Rajya, both in letter and in spirit.

Now, before the suspension of the fund releases in March 2022, West Bengal was among the top performers of MGNREGA nationwide. Approximately 2.6 crore job cardholders across 1.4 crore rural households were in Bengal. Since March 2022, the Union Government has not released one single paisa to West Bengal. As of today, the Centre has outstanding MGNREGA dues of Rs. 52,000 crore – Rs. 7,000 crore in unpaid wages and Rs. 45,000 crore in unpaid material and pending liabilities. We, as Members of the Trinamool Congress, representing the people of Bengal, have taken to the streets for our rightful dues. We have sat on *dharna*. Our hon. Chief Minister has written innumerable times.

We have complied with over 150 action taken reports. When we went to meet with the hon. Minister, we, despite being MPs, were dragged like animals by the Delhi Police. We were thrown into prison vans and we were taken to a godforsaken *Thana* on the outskirts of Delhi. This is what we got.

I have got the Bill in front of me. I am looking at page 1. Now, if you look at the Objects and Reasons of the Bill, it says 'to provide an enhanced statutory

wage-employment guarantee of 125 days in every financial year to every rural household'. But, actually, there is not one single element of the legal right to work retained in the Bill, which was there in the original Bill. That was a legal right.

The original MGNREGA provided some fundamental guarantees. The first was that it was funded by the Central Government. The wage bill was met 100 per cent by the Central Government. The second was that it was a demand-driven employment program as my hon. colleague Shri Naresh ji from SP said. He said 'when people wanted to work, it was demand-driven. It was bottom-up'. The third guarantee was of 100 days of work across rural India, no matter where you were. There was no notified area, no this and no that. You wanted to work, you lived in rural India, you filled up a form and you were entitled to it. That was the right.

I am looking at the Bill. This Government used the word 'guarantee' 92 times in this Bill. But I am going to go through just four provisions of the Bill which demonstrate that the new G RAM G Bill provides no guarantees at all. Forget about 92, it provides not even one guarantee.

First, I am looking at page 4, Chapter 2, Section 4(5) of the proposed Bill. What does it say? The Central Government shall determine the State-wise normative allocation for each financial year based on objective parameters as may be prescribed by the Central Government. The MGNREGA, which was a demand-driven employment program, has been now replaced by an allocation-based scheme which the Central Government can alter at whim. If the Central

Government thinks they want to alter the quantum of allocation, it can. This takes us back; this is retrograde. It takes us back to the pre-MGNREGA days when we had the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and employment assurance schemes, which basically used to give the people of India only about 10 days of employment. That is what you are taking us back to.

The second provision, which I am looking at on page 4, Chapter 2, Section 5(1) of the Bill, is deadly. It completely destroys the idea of a universal legal entitlement across rural India. What does it say? It says 'save as otherwise provided, the State Government shall in such rural areas, as may be notified by the Central Government'. The Centre is saying that the scheme will run only in those areas which have been notified by the Central Government. The State Government has to provide for 125 days of work, but the Centre is going to prescribe the norms. This is brilliant, this is great. Now, these '125 days', that they are saying, is all eyewash.

In the last five years, what has been the reality? Due to squeezed allocations, MGNREGA has not been able to meet demand for work. Average in India has been between 50 and 55 days of work. In Bengal in the last five years, no matter what the demand was, you could not give even one day of work because you stopped the program.

The third provision is Section 4(6) at page 4, Chapter 2. What does this provision state? It states 'any expenditure incurred by a State in excess of its normative allocation shall be borne by the State Government'. Suppose, any State Government has more demand, its people want more work, and it gives

them more work, the State Government is on the hook for the bill. The Central Government is not going to go beyond the allocation. That is exactly what my colleague pointed out.

The fourth provision is the deadliest. This is the death knell for the MGNREGA scheme. This provision is the reason for which the MGNREGA is not going to go forward. Let us look at page 11, Chapter 5, Section 22(2). This provision says that for the purposes of this Act, the fund sharing pattern between the Central Government and the State Government shall be 60:40. In the North-Eastern States and Union Territories, it shall be 90:10. Now, under Section 22 of the old MGNREGA, 100 per cent of the wages were provided by the Central Government and in terms of materials and administration, the ratio was 75:25 between the Central Government and the State Government.

Now, let me give a very small example so that you understand what this means. Let me illustrate the funding comparison. Let us take the example of any State. The total MGNREGA expenditure *per annum* is Rs. 10,000 crores. Out of that, say 'wages' is Rs. 7,000 crores and 'materials' is Rs. 3,000 crores.

Under the old MGNREG Act, the Central Government bears 100 per cent of the Rs. 7000 crore as wage costs, and out of Rs. 3,000 crore against the material costs, the Central Government bears 75 per cent, which is Rs. 2,250 crore, and the State Government bears Rs. 750 crore. So, what was the situation? The Central Government's total bill is Rs. 9,250 crore, and the State Government pays Rs. 750 crore. This was under the old MGNREGA.

What is it like under the new VB-GRAM G Bill? Let us take the example

of the same expenditure of Rs. 10,000 crore. Sir, I have got 12 minutes. I am the first speaker. Please do not ring the bell. Under the new situation, what is happening? For the same expenditure of Rs. 10,000 crore, it is 60-40 share of the total bill. The Centre has to bear Rs. 6,000 crore and the State Government has to bear Rs. 4,000 crore. In the old MGNREGA, the State Government for the same expenditure was only liable for Rs. 750 crore, but now the State Government is liable for Rs. 4,000 crore. So, the State's share has gone up by Rs. 3,250 crore, which is 430 per cent higher. Now, the State Government has to give additional Rs. 3,250 crore. What does it mean for the States? This means the loss of wage protection because you are on the hook for the wage bill. There is a budget cap risk. If there is expenditure beyond the allocation, the States have to bear it.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA: Sir, please let me finish. The unemployment allowance will continue. There is a structural shift, where you are moving to a 'fiscally devolved model'.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please listen to me for one second. You have already exceeded 11 minutes. I am giving you another 40 seconds. Please conclude.

SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA: Sir, let me finish. Sir, you have increased the time to 10 hours. MGNREGA was a people's law, the popular slogan was "हर हाथ को काम दो, काम का पूरा दाम दो". What is happening today? The Calcutta High Court has directed the Union Government to resume MGNREGA in West Bengal as of 1st August. Not only did you not do it, you went to the Supreme Court, and the

Supreme Court dismissed your petition saying the Calcutta High Court's order stands. Even till today, the legal position is clear but you have not increased it. I will request the hon. Minister, who is present here, to give a very clear indication to the State of West Bengal and to all of us sitting here on how you propose to clear the rightful dues of Rs. 7,000 crore of unpaid wages and Rs. 45,000 crore of our projected liabilities. This is our legal entitlement. We are not begging for it. You are in contempt of both the court of law and the court of the people. “ना किसी का साथ, ना किसी का विकास, ना रहीम का ना राम का” is the truth of this Bill.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI (THOOTHUKKUDI): The Supreme Court of India in 1985 said, “The right to life includes the right to live with human dignity and all that goes along with it”. Amartya Sen, during a discussion on NREGA, said that the social security arrangements like employment guarantees are crucial in protecting people from extreme deprivation. The Viksit Bharat G RAM G Bill, which is being brought today, takes away human dignity and fails to protect the legal right of our people to work. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act now has been changed to the Viksit Bharat Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin). Sir, just reading this vexes me. This is not a Viksit Bharat, it is a vexed Bharat because in every Bill, you try to impose Hindi and Sanskrit on the people of South India. Why do you not name one Bill in any South Indian language? You keep saying that you care about the Indian languages. Can you tell us about one Bill which you have named in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Marathi, or Odia? There is nothing. It is either in Hindi or in Sanskrit. ... (*Interruptions*)

* Hon. Chairperson Sir, Vanakkam. This is not a Developed Bharat. This is a Bharat with adversity. This is a Bharat which is betrayed. On behalf of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I totally disagree and oppose this Bill which is brought by the ant-labour Government against the farm labourers of this country. Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. This name itself ensures guarantee for work for sure. But the Bill you have brought in this august House, is not a demand driven one, but it is allocation based. Earlier this Scheme was providing work to those who were in need of work. But now this Bill tries to put all the powers relating to this in the hands of the Union Government. You should understand Federalism is sharing power and not hoarding power. You should understand that it is centralisation of powers. In rural areas this Scheme is called a 100 days employment Scheme. Old aged persons, those who have no other options of work, women, and disabled persons are all given employment through this Scheme. But the Bill which you have brought today is against the interests of all these sections of the people. This Bill is against the self-rule in States. I wish to register that this Bill is brought here is anti-poor and anti-people.

Section 4 (5) says that “The Central Government will determine the State-wise normative allocation for each financial year based on objective parameters as may be prescribed by the Central Government.” You the Union Government will decide how much employment opportunities may be provided to each of the

..... English translation of this part of the Speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

States. You do not know who *Chekkizhuththa Semmal V.O.C.* is. He was the Hero who pulled the Oil Press during the freedom struggle of our country. When will you get remember Tamil Nadu? If elections are round the corner, you will come to Tamil Nadu. During election campaigning, you will say that you are worrying that you are not born as a Tamil. At the same time, if there is election in Bihar, you will go on to say that Tamils are against the Bihar people. If there is election in Odisha, you will spread the message that Tamils go to Odisha and try to snatch away powers from Odia people. In such a way, you talk bad about Tamil people in other States of the country. You have no care and concern about our people of Tamil Nadu. You do not know villages near places like Nagappattinam, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Nanguneri, Tuticorin, etc. Just tell me how will you understand the needs of the people living in these areas and accordingly allocation be done? The State Government as per the requirements and local needs, provided employment in all these years. Today, you have snatched away that right even through this Bill.

I wish to register here that in all the Bills you bring, the rights of the States and self-rule in States are affected. Not only that, as mentioned by Shrimati Mahua Moitra, for several years, the wages are fixed and borne completely by the Union Government. This was implemented through the Scheme brought out by the then UPA Government. But now you have changed this fund sharing ratio as 60:40 through this Bill. So far you have not released the dues under MGNREGA to the non-BJP ruled States well in time. How can we trust that now through this Bill the wages would be given in full to the State Government? This

75 percent cost sharing was for the material cost against 25 percent being spent by the States concerned. Now this has been completely changed as 60:40 ratio between the Union and the States. Not only that, if the States are providing more employment than the prescribed limit, this Bill says that the extra expenditure should also be borne by the State concerned. How is it fair? If that's so how can we accept this Bill? You have been reducing the funds that are given to the States. What has to be devolved to the States has been reduced. This has been reduced from 89 percent to 71 percent. Every year, you take all the amount collected by way of Cess. At a time when the revenue meant for the State is reduced, we look at the Government increasing the expenditure without any thought to it. You say it is 60:40 per cent. I ask something, there is a Scheme called Prime Minister Housing Scheme, but 61 percent of the funds for construction of Houses is provided by the State Government. The Union Government gave only 39 percent. Under the Prime Minister Matsya Sampada Yojana, the Union Government gives only 27 percent; whereas the Tamil Nadu Government provides 63 percent. Old aged persons are given pension every month. You as the Union Government give only Rs. 200 and the remaining part is borne by the State Government. Jal Jeevan Mission. You said the fund sharing would be 50:50 percent. This rule is betraying the State Government in every Scheme of the Union. Through this Bill also, you have started to betray the State of Tamil Nadu and its people. You have tried to utilise this opportunity as well for your growth. I am ashamed of this.

60 days of work — when there is agriculture activity, you claim to say that

there would not be any work given. We should understand the basis of agriculture. The sowing season. Trans-planter season, are some of the situations when leaving aside two or three days in that 60 day period, no work is available for the farm labourers. Have you even thought that what is the fate of farmer who will be with our work for 60 days. Have you ever thought of what will happen to the labourers who can have work for only 2 days during the time of 60 day period? Not only that we are not for wages alone. Beyond that, the negotiating power of a worker has completely been destroyed. I want to ask that whether have you ever thought about this? Beyond all these obstacles, when UPA was in power the then Union Government brought this Atchaya Paaththiram, (inexhaustible vessel) and gave it to the farm labourers. This was given in the hands of agricultural farmers. You have snatched away the Inexhaustible vessel and gave them a bowl for begging. I should say that the new Director will make us ashamed and feel sorrow. You have assured to give 125 man-days of work. After you came to power, have you ever given during any year, 200 days of work? If that's so, our total man days of work do not exceed 40 days or 46 days in any State. We have an adage being used in Telugu. If you cannot go to the top of the House to catch hold of a hen; you think that you cannot climb up the skies to go to Vaikuntham. This is the situation prevailing here. But beyond everything you have removed Mahatma Gandhi's name in a shameful manner through this Scheme. *Thanthai Periyar* referred India as the Gandhi country. He wanted to keep the name of this nation as Gandhi country. But you the Union Government has removed the word Gandhi from the project

name. I strongly condemn this. I condemn. Thank you. Vanakkam.*

माननीय सभापति : श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत जी ।

श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत (सुपौल) : सभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद । विकसित भारत-रोजगार और आजीविका के लिए गारंटी मिशन वीबी-जी राम जी विधेयक, 2025 जो सरकार के द्वारा प्रत्येक ग्रामीण गृहस्थों को, जिसके वयस्क सदस्य अकुशल शारीरिक कार्य करने के लिए स्वेच्छा से आगे आते हैं, प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष में एक सौ पच्चीस दिन की कानूनी गारंटी मजदूरी नियोजन उपलब्ध कराकर, विकसित भारत @2047 के राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण के साथ संरेखित ग्रामीण विकास कार्य ढांचे को स्थापित करने के लिए; समृद्ध और समनुत्थानशील ग्रामीण भारत के लिए सशक्तिकरण, विकास अभिसरण तथा संतृप्तिकरण का संवर्धन करने के लिए; तथा उससे ससंक्त या उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक को लाया गया है । मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ ।

महोदय, यह विधेयक किसान हित तथा राष्ट्र हित में भारतीय सभ्यता एवं संस्कृति के धरोहर को संजोने वाला विधेयक है । भारतीय संविधान के कई ऐसे अधिनियमों में अभी भी बहुत ऐसे संशोधन होने हैं, जो बहुत पहले ही होने चाहिए थे । हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं ने कहा था कि समयानुसार अधिनियमों में लोकहित एवं राष्ट्रहित के लिए सरकार को आवश्यक संशोधन करते रहना चाहिए ।

महोदय, वर्तमान में यह एक भारतीय सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजना है, जो ग्रामीण परिवारों को कम से कम 125 दिन के अकुशल शारीरिक श्रम की कानूनी गारंटी देती है, जिससे ग्रामीण गरीबों की आजीविका सुरक्षित होती है । महिलाओं को सशक्त बनाया जाता है और ग्रामीण संसाधनों का विकास होता है, जिसमें रोजगार न मिलने पर बेरोजगारी भत्ते का प्रावधान भी है और इसका उद्देश्य पारदर्शिता एवं विकेंद्रीकरण के साथ ग्रामीण विकास करना है ।

इस योजना की मुख्य विशेषताएं हैं – हर वित्तीय वर्ष में हर ग्रामीण परिवार के वयस्क सदस्यों को पहले 100 दिनों का रोजगार मिलता था, अब 125 दिनों के वेतन-रोजगार की गारंटी है । यह एक अधिकार आधारित कानून है । यदि 15 दिनों के भीतर काम नहीं मिलता है तो बेरोजगारी भत्ता देय

है। कार्यबल में कम से कम एक-तिहाई महिलाएं होनी चाहिए और इसे 50 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाने का लक्ष्य है। सामाजिक ऑडिट और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक फंड मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम के माध्यम से वित्तीय पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित की जाएगी। स्थायी संपत्ति बनाने वाले कार्यों पर जोर दिया जाता है जैसे जल संरक्षण और ग्रामीण बुनियादी ढांचा। आधार कार्ड और बैंक खाते के विवरण के साथ ब्लॉक कार्यालय में पंजीकरण कराया जा सकता है तथा भारत का गांव स्वावलंबी होगा, विकसित होगा। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस योजना में किसानों को भी जोड़ा जाए।

महोदय, यह योजना ग्रामीण भारत में गरीबी कम करने, ग्रामीण लोगों की क्रय शक्ति बढ़ाने और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के प्राकृतिक संसाधन आधार को मजबूत करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है, जिससे जमीनी स्तर पर लोकतंत्र को भी बढ़ावा मिलता है।

महोदय, आजादी के बाद भारत में ग्रामीण विकास नीतियों ने गरीबी को दूर करने, कृषि उत्पादकता में सुधार करने, विभिन्न वेतन-रोजगार योजनाओं के माध्यम से अतिरिक्त और कम रोजगार वाले ग्रामीण श्रमिकों को काम देने, ग्रामीण बुनियादी ढांचे को मजबूत करने आदि पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया। दशकों से ग्रामीण समुदायों को ऊपर उठाने के लिए सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रमों से लेकर रोजगार सृजन योजनाओं तक के दृष्टिकोण विकसित हुए हैं। विकसित हो रहे सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिदृश्य के आधार पर ग्रामीण रोजगार सृजन योजनाओं की प्रकृति में लगातार बदलाव आया है।

भारत की ग्रामीण रोजगार स्कीम कई अवस्थाओं से गुजरी है, जिसकी शुरुआत ग्रामीण जनशक्ति कार्यक्रम और ग्रामीण रोजगार संबंधी स्कीम जैसे शुरुआती कार्यक्रमों से हुई। वर्ष 1980 में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम और ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया, जिसको वर्ष 1993 में जवाहर रोजगार योजना में मिला दिया गया, ताकि ग्रामीण रोजगार की कोशिशों को आसान बनाया जा सके। किसानहित में अन्नदाताओं के लिए खेती के कमजोर मौसम में काम देने हेतु वर्ष 1993 में रोजगार आश्वासन योजना शुरू की गई।

महोदय, सबसे पिछड़े जिलों को खाद्य सुरक्षा और रोजगार दोनों में सुधार करने के लिए वर्ष

1977-78 में काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम शुरू हुआ, जिसे वर्ष 2004 में राष्ट्रीय काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम के तौर पर बढ़ाया गया, जिसमें सार्वजनिक कामों पर हाथ से काम करने के लिए मजदूरी के तौर पर अनाज दिया।

महोदय, जिस प्रकार ऊंचे मकान बनाने के लिए मजबूत नींव डाली जाती है, उसी प्रकार विकसित भारत @ 2047 के लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिए नींव के रूप में माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी एवं बिहार के लोकप्रिय मुख्यमंत्री श्री नीतीश कुमार जी की नीतिगत सोच के द्वारा विकसित ग्राम पंचायत योजना की मजबूत शुरुआत कर योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए विशेष ढांचा तैयार किया गया है, जिससे विकसित भारत बनाने में अहम योगदान मिलेगा।

महोदय, योजना के लिए राज्य सरकार के द्वारा कार्यान्वयन कार्य अधिनियम के प्रारंभ की तारीख से छः महीने के भीतर, अधिसूचना द्वारा इस अधिनियम के उपबंधों तथा उसमें दी गई विशेषताओं से संगत स्कीम बनाई जाएगी। योजनाओं को मजबूत, सफल एवं भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त करने के लिए चार अहम क्षेत्राधिकार बनाए गए हैं। पहला अधिकार, जल संबंधी संकर्मों के माध्यम से जल सुरक्षा। दूसरा, कोर ग्रामीण अवसंरचना। तीसरा, आजीविका संबंधी अवसंरचना और चौथा, कोर मौसम घटनाओं के न्यूनीकरण के संकर्म को क्षेत्राधिकार दिया गया है। साथ ही बायोमेट्रिक प्रमाणीकरण, स्थानिक प्रौद्योगिकी सक्षम योजना, मोबाइल और डैशबोर्ड आधारित निगरानी और साप्ताहिक सार्वजनिक प्रकटीकरण प्रणालियों के माध्यम से पारदर्शिता और जबाबदेही सुनिश्चित की जाएगी तथा समाजिक लेखा परीक्षा तंत्र को मजबूत किया जाएगा। मूल रूप से यह विधेयक विकसित भारत @ 2047 के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के दृष्टिकोण से लाया गया है।

महोदय, महात्मा गांधी जी के राम राज्य का सपना इस बिल से साकार होगा। राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी जी के जीवन के आखिरी शब्द 'हे राम' से प्रेरित होकर महात्मा गांधी जी के सपने को साकार बनाने तथा उनको श्रद्धांजलि देने के रूप में इस विधेयक की चर्चा में भाग लेने के लिए आपने मुझे अवसर प्रदान किया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद एवं आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

मैं पुनः विकसित भारत-रोजगार और आजीविका के लिए गारन्टी मिशन (ग्रामीण): वीबी-जी

राम जी (विकसित भारत-जी राम जी), विधेयक 2025 का समर्थन करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU (NARASARAOPET): Thank you, Sir, for allowing me to speak on the Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin) Bill, 2025.

I have been listening to various Members speaking for the last one hour. One word that everyone keeps talking about is 'change'. One thing that is constant is 'change'. What we have seen here is a change introduced because of a change in the scenario, a change in the aspirations of the people, and a change in the economy that the country has experienced over the last 15 years. In the 1960s, the call was 'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan'; in the 1970s, it was 'Garibi Hatao'; in 1980s, it was 'Roti, Kapda, Makaan'; in the 1990s, it was Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization; in the 2000s, it was 'Right to Work'; in the 2010s, it was 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas'; and in the 2020s, it is 'Atmanirbhar Bharat'. With the change in the aspirations of the people, the change in economic status, and the development that is taking place, this will obviously keep changing. The need for a change in the scheme also arises mainly because poverty has come down from 25 per cent in 2011-12 to 4.8 per cent in 2023-24. This necessitates a change in the scheme.

So, not only in this, if you look at the Rural Employment Programme, it is not something that is being introduced in 2005. It is there from 1969 in various forms, in various focus areas and various targets that have been established in various decades. In 1969, it was Rural Employment Programme; in 70s and 80s, it was Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and in 90s, it was Jawahar Gram Samridhi

Yojana. So, there were a lot of iterations that have gone through before it became NREGA in 2005. So, again, another new iteration has been coming to place in 2025 under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. Why has this iteration to come? This is because a lot of people have spoken about this in this House also. A lot of hon. Members have spoken about it. I have been hearing it for the last six years or so in this House. A lot of hon. Members have complained about the proliferations in the scheme. The intended benefit that is supposed to happen with this scheme is not happening in the constituencies. A lot of hon. Members have spoken about it. Even Shrimati Kanimozhi Karunanidhi, who has spoken just now, has headed a Committee in 2024, rural employment through MGNREGA. She was chairing that Committee. In that Committee, there was a recommendation under number 12. It states that the Committee recommends the Department of Rural Development to look into the issue with a practical approach and undertake a study for reviewing the need and justification for increasing the number of guaranteed days of work under MGNREGA from the present 100 days to 150 days because people have been experiencing this. They have also explained the need for the change, increasing the dates, the days of the work and scope of work and various other things. So, based on these recommendations, a lot of other people also commented on it. There is an hon. Member who is in Rajya Sabha. I should not be naming because it is in the other House. But this is his comment -- How many ditches will you dig? How many ponds will you build? How many forestations will you do? There has to be a limit. We will have to see for one to two years, whether

100 days of work will continue. These are the comments that have also come into existence because hon. Members are very experienced. They go into the constituency, involve with the villagers and talk to the officers where the scheme is working and where the scheme is not working. So, they made a lot of suggestions to the Government. Based on the suggestions, they made these new amendments to this. There are a lot of investigations also done by the Union Government. In 19 districts of West Bengal, they found non-existent works. The hon. Member who has spoken earlier should be looking into this. Also, they monitored 23 States in the financial year 2025-2026. It was found that there was no work that has been done, but still there are a lot of large-scale wages that have been taken out under this scheme. So, there are a lot of issues that have been raised under this scheme. But based on these recommendations and based on the suggestions by various hon. Members, the Government has taken into account. So, they have recommended to increase the number of days from 100 to 125. This is a move in the right direction.

The budget has also been increased. If you see the budget of the Scheme, in 2005 and 2006, when it started, it only started with Rs. 5,400 crore. But last year, it was increased to almost Rs. 86,000 crore. I have seen during the time of COVID, it was increased to almost Rs. 1,10,000 crore to help the people in need and to provide them with work and everything. So, this has worked well for a certain time and needs some change. So, these iterations have been coming into place. We welcome these new changes that have been made. But we also want to make a statement here with regard to Andhra Pradesh. Regarding

Andhra Pradesh, we have made a lot of requests in this House also. We have made the position clear of our economic status of Andhra Pradesh in this House. Our revenue deficit stayed from 2014 itself after the unscientific bifurcation that has happened. We have come to this House and explained the situation of Andhra's financial position on many occasions. In the last one and a half year, after the Telugu Desam Party came into power, one major thing that has been achieved is this. There were 92 schemes of the Central Government, which from 2019 to 2024 were all defunct. The Centrally Sponsored Schemes were not being utilised by the State Government from 2019 to 2024 in the previous regime. But what have we done in the last one and a half year, with the support of the Union Government, with the support of the various Ministries and with the support of the Prime Minister to restrict these 92 schemes?

The Centrally-sponsored schemes are now working well in Andhra Pradesh. But our request is, as the State is a revenue-deficient State and when we have to cough up 40 per cent from the State's side to fund the scheme, then we request the same amount of support that has been extended by the Central Government for the last one-and-a-half years to be extended so that this scheme also can be implemented well in the State. This is the request from Andhra Pradesh side.

I am now coming to the suggestions regarding this scheme. I want to make five suggestions. The first one is that we need to strengthen the laws to prevent fraud. In the last 10 years, in Andhra Pradesh itself, there have been 1,11,932 cases of fraud under NREGA involving Rs. 82 crore which have been

found. Of this, only Rs. 48 crore has been recovered. But the problem with this is that recovery is one thing, but making sure that whoever has been involved in this has to be taken to task. I have searched for a long time across the country based on a lot of data that has been provided, but nowhere do you see these people, who have been doing these frauds, being taken to task. As we are amending this law, I think that we need to amend this in such a way that such fraudulence does not happen. I am saying this because that is the main reason why we are going ahead with this, that is to make sure that whoever does such fraud would be taken to task.

The second suggestion is to increase the number of Technical Assistants. At present, one Technical Assistant is assigned to four Gram Panchayats and he has to measure 16 working sites in these four Gram Panchayats in three days. Imagine him travelling to 16 sites. It is nearly impossible for them to do it. Ultimately, what will happen is that they will try to fraudulently map the working sites and not enter the right work. So, I would request the Ministry to increase the number of Technical Assistants. I would suggest that instead of four, there can be one Technical Assistant per two Gram Panchayats.

The third suggestion is with regard to wage indexation. Right now, wage indexation is linked to the CPI of agriculture. The request is to link it to the CPI of rural, so that actual wages can be realized in due course.

The fourth suggestion is, as the Ministry has made it clear in their new Bill that, going forward, they will be investing more on creating durable assets rather than just normal works that is not to be seen. It is a welcome sign, but we have

seen in the survey, that has been done that in the Financial Year 2014, 9.6 per cent of the works have been utilized by them, but by 2024, it has increased from 9.6 per cent to 73.3 per cent. Our request is to make sure that whatever fund is being used, going forward, is used for creating assets for the community rather than individual so that the asset can be used properly by the community.

The fifth suggestion is about social auditing. Although, social audits are mandated under the NREGA, yet the establishment of independent social audit units is not statutorily mandated. So, we would request you to make sure that every State is mandatorily doing social audits and making sure that these bodies are also constituted. I am saying this because most of the States have not even constituted these bodies. Hence, these audits are not completely happening.

We request the Ministry to take these five suggestions into consideration. We support the Bill, and I thank you very much.

19.00 hrs

***SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE (NASHIK):** Honourable Chairperson, I rise today to draw your attention to the ambitious the Bharat Vikas and Aajeevika Mission (Rural) Board, 2025 (VB–G RAM G Bill). The basic structure of this Bill, especially in the financing, control over the right to work and the method of implementation, has serious flaws, which compromise the rights of rural workers and weaken the foundation of cooperative federalism.

I would like to bring to the attention of the House three fundamental

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

concerns about this bill. 'Normative Allocation' system that weakens demand-driven guarantees. Honourable Speaker, this new framework will be implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme, with expenditure being shared 60:40 between the Centre and the States. This has the serious potential to end the entitlement nature of employment and transform it into a budget-controlled obligation.

According to Section 22(4) of the Bill, the Central Government will fix a 'fixed allocation' for each financial year for each State based on certain objective criteria. But the most crucial and worrisome part of the Bill is in Sections 22(5) and 22(6), where it is clearly stated that "any expenditure incurred by the State in excess of the fixed allocation shall be look after by the State Government only."

This means that if the demand for work in a State increases beyond the limit set by the Centre due to drought, heavy rains, natural calamities, economic slowdown or migration, the entire responsibility for the additional expenditure will be borne after by the state government. This provision defeats the very concept of employment guarantee. By shifting the financial risk to the states, many states will be forced to artificially limit the amount of work rather than meet the increased demand – and this will directly affect rural families.

In addition, if an eligible applicant does not get work within 15 days, the responsibility of paying unemployment allowance as well as compensation for delayed wages has been shifted entirely to the State Government. This is particularly unfair, as many times the delay can be due to technical glitches in

the digital system developed by the Centre.

Mandatory ban on work during peak agricultural season - Honourable Chairperson, this bill directly impacts the livelihood security of rural families. As per Section 6 and Schedule-1, every State Government is required to notify a period of maximum 60 days every year, which shall include the agricultural season of sowing and harvesting, during which no work under this Act shall be commenced. This provision takes away the right of the labourers to choose work as per their own needs. During these 60 days - if no work is available in agriculture, or if the wages are very low, then the families are prevented from earning the income guaranteed by the Act.

Honourable Chairperson, the purpose of the Employment Guarantee Act is to provide employment to people, not to forcibly provide cheap manpower for the agricultural sector. Such a forced ban on work is a direct violation of the right to guarantee.

Honourable Chairperson, despite concepts like the 125-day employment guarantee claim and the Developed India National Rural Infrastructure Stack, the financial constraints and restrictions imposed on the right to work undermine the very purpose of this bill.

Therefore, I strongly request the Central Government to make the following amendments. First, the 'Normative Allocation' system should be abolished immediately and the Central Government should bear all the additional costs incurred under the demand-driven statutory guarantee. Second, the mandatory 60-day work ban during the agricultural season should be lifted,

so that rural families can benefit from employment guarantees according to their needs.

If we want to build a truly developed India, it must be one that empowers, not imposes restrictions on, the fundamental rights of vulnerable workers.

Thank you.

***SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE (AHMEDNAGAR):** Honourable Chairperson, I thank you and our party leader, the respected Supriya Tai Sule, for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Developed India G Ram G Bill 2025.

Hon. Chairperson, today I rise in this House to present my views on the Developed India G RAM G Bill 2025 on behalf of my Nationalist Congress Party, led by respected Shri Sharadchandra Pawar. After reading the name of this bill, one thing becomes clear: this government is more interested in playing politics with names than in doing actual work.

Hon'ble Chairperson, when this scheme was launched during the UPA Government's tenure, it was named the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. The reason for naming this employment guarantee scheme after Mahatma Gandhi was the underlying principle of "Go to the villages and develop the rural areas." But today, this government, driven solely by political motives, is trying to erase the name of the Father of the Nation from this scheme and is renaming it G Ram G. Changing names does not

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

change the fate of the labourers. For that, honest implementation is necessary.

Hon'ble Chairperson, this Bill makes a deceptive promise of 125 days of employment. This government is talking about 125 days of employment, but what is the reality? Hon'ble Chairperson, Today, in many states, labourers don't even get 50 days of work in a year. This government, which couldn't provide 100 days of work under the old scheme for 11 years, is now giving assurances of 125 days to whom? This is merely preparation for creating an election event.

Hon. Chairperson, is this bill meant to provide employment or to mislead the people? It is said that the country is in its Amrit Kaal (golden age), but the reality is that the youth of the country are unemployed. There is no work in rural areas, inflation is rising in cities, and unorganized workers are struggling to survive. The youth are unemployed. There is no legal guarantee of employment anywhere in this bill. Then why is the government giving false promises? Until there is a legal guarantee, this bill is merely a declaration.

Hon'ble Chairperson, running a mission without funding is a mockery. This mission requires transparency and funding. How will the training centers function without funds? How will rural employment be generated, and how will women's self-employment increase? This bill is a development vehicle without an engine. Even after receiving skills training, young people are unemployed; they are being deceived. The government talks about skill development, but there are no job opportunities for them. Today, millions of young people are unemployed despite receiving training.

Hon'ble Chairperson, there is no coordination of skills with local industries,

agriculture, and MSMEs. This bill places the responsibility of job creation on private companies. The government is not providing government jobs. Private companies only look at profit, but social responsibility rests with the government.

Hon'ble Chairperson, due to unorganized labour, 90% of the workforce is in the unorganized sector. But this bill lacks social security, health insurance, pension, and a guarantee of minimum wage. Ordinary Indians feel that this is an unjust India that is unfair to them. The India of women, rural areas, and tribal communities exists only on paper. There are no jobs for women, no opportunities for rural youth, and no development in tribal areas. State governments are receiving secondary treatment. The employment problem is local, but the states do not have the authority. All these decisions are made at the center. This is an attack on the federal system. If the government is serious, it should guarantee employment for every family and provide sufficient funds. Link skill training with employment, organize unorganized workers, and provide security to the people. Give more power to the state governments. Until these demands are met, we do not accept this bill. The people want a developed India.

Thank you! Jai Shivray!

***SHRI BHUMARE SANDIPANRAO ASARAM (AURANGABAD):** Honourable Chairperson, Today, in this august house I rise to express my views on the Developed India - Employment and Livelihood Mission for Rural VB - G RAM G Bill 2025, introduced by the Union Minister for Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

and Rural Development, Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan. As a member of my Shiv Sena party, I fully support this historic bill.

Honourable Chairperson, the development of rural India is the backbone of the dream of Developed India 2047. Through this bill, we are not only guaranteeing employment but, are also creating a strong legal framework to change the face of the rural economy. On this occasion, I would like to remind you of the Employment Guarantee Scheme. At that time, there was a scheme, but it had a limit. During the Congress period, the limit was only 100 days, but our government has increased this limit to 125 days.

In the past, local needs were often ignored in a work plan, but today, under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, the NDA government has focused on development by preparing a developed Gram Panchayat plan. During the Congress period, there was a delay in getting wages for the workers and the money was not received regularly. Today, under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, we have deposited the money of the workers in their accounts through digital India and biometrics.

Honourable Chairperson, the legal guarantee of giving 125 days of work to the workers instead of 100 days has been given. This additional 25 days will give financial strength to the families of the workers. Also, the wages of the workers are being deposited directly into their bank accounts without any intermediary, so corruption has been completely curbed.

The benefit of other schemes of this government is not only employment for every worker in the country, but also the workers are getting their rightful

house under the Pradhan Mantri AwasYojana, toilets under the Swachh Bharat Yojana, life insurance under the Ayushman Bharat Yojana, gas under the UjjwalaYojana. The laborers of the country are at the center of the NDA Government.

Honourable Chairperson, when I was the Minister of Employment Guarantee and Horticulture in the Maharashtra Government, I combined the MGNREGA scheme with horticulture and planted orchards in the fields of farmers on a large scale. Today, this new bill is also focusing on the development of various departments. This will benefit the farmers and the labourers.

I would like to tell you about the revolutionary changes in this bill and its future benefits: that the increased 25 days will increase the efficiency of the rural family and help with poverty eradication, as well as provide labourers for the farms and maintain the pace of agricultural development. The plan of each village will be linked to PM Gati Shakti, so that modern infrastructure will be created and also in this bill, special provisions have been made for water security and special provisions to deal with the effects of climate change.

Honourable Chairperson, I would like to make some suggestions to the Central Government through you that, in view of the drought situation in my Lok Sabha constituency, Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar, more than 70% of the funds should be allocated for water conservation work, skill training should be provided for rural youth and employment should be provided to them, and women, disabled and elderly people should be given work according to their capabilities and appropriate labour rates so that their participation increases.

Honourable Chairperson, barbed wire fences and wire fences have been prohibited even when it is necessary to prevent damage to farmers' farms from wild animals. If the farmers' wells are damaged or clogged for some reason, no permission has been given to repair them. Many such works cannot be done, so I request the Central Government to help in completing such works in a legal manner.

Thank you.

***SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA):** Sir, VB G RAM G Bill, 2025 that is introduced to replace the MGNREGA, is a dangerous step that the economic reality and financial limitations. Therefore, I strongly oppose this change. This house should remember the history of MGNREGA. MGNREGA is one of the populist measures of Congress led UPA Government. This programme came out of the vision of UPA President Smt. Sonia Gandhi. It was first UPA government led by former PM Dr. Manmohan Singh who gave legal framework to the idea that “work is a right”.

Chairperson Sir, not only the MGNREGA, but then were several revolutionary reforms during the period of UPA-I, and UPA-II and that should be remembered. MGNREGA, RTI Act, Forest Right Act, Rural Health Mission, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid-Day Meal, Right to Education Act, Food Security Act etc. are the popular Acts that came into existence during the period of UPI-I and UPI-II. These are the symbols of human centric development. MGNREGA

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Malayalam.

is a symbol of governance approach that reduces the poverty and made citizen's right as a focal point.

Chairperson Sir, in the State that I represent Kerala, MGNREGA is not an ordinary government programme. MGNREGA is a financial life line of rural economy. In Kerala state, more than 40 lakh families are registered for this programme. Official statistics shows that 10 to 12 lakhs families are actively involved in this. In the financial year 2024-25 alone, more than 5.5 crore mandays were created by MGNREGA. The expenditure of these wages is 1600 to 1800 crores.

This amount is going directly to rural market, small shops, agricultural input market, service sector etc. The multiplayer effect of MGNREGA plays a crucial role in maintaining the rural economy of Kerala. Chairperson Sir, the soul of MGNREGA is clear.

The Central Government used to bear the 100% wages of the unskilled workers. The NDA led government, through this bill has reduced the 100% to 60:40 and 90:10. This financial transaction model is imposing upon states. For states like Kerala, which experience financial crisis, this will create financial burden.

As of now, due of wages in crores of rupees to state governments like Kerala are pending from the Central Government. Because of the new system, annually 600-700 crores of extra burden is given to Kerala. What is the result of this? The mandays will decrease, wages will be delayed, poor laborers' jobs will be taken away. This is the consequence of this law. Sir the claim of 125 days

guarantee of labour is financially impossible false promise only. Because this is not demand driven budget oriented then the demand driven states like Kerala is being punished by this is a fact. Mr. Chairperson Sir, the system of stopping the work during the farming season will affect the Kerala's social structure very badly. 90% of Kerala's workers are women. Most of them are the single earning source of the family. The loss of 60 days' work will cause 15000-18000 for a family. This will increase the debt and poverty.

The Government says that wages will be given on weekly basis. But this cannot be implemented unless the government allocates the fund in a time bound manner. Even in Kerala there are dues of crores of rupees. There exists a situation where even the unemployment allowances that are to be given as per the law is not getting.

This is a naked violation of the constitutional rights of those people. MGNREGA is the Magna Carta of SC/ST people. The poverty and backwardness of the SC/ST was reduced at least to an extent only after the implementation of the scheme. I would like to say that if the SC/ST people are food, not having poverty is only because of MGNREGA. I would like to thank once again Sonia Gandhi and Dr. Manmohan Singh led government, because they made a life for them by providing food through this scheme of the Congress government.

Sir, the removal of the name of Mahatma Gandhi from this Act is not a constitutional change but a ideological attack. The NDA government is trying to finish the Gandhian principle that "the work is a right, not a charity", Sir, this is a

first step to completely scrap the MGNREGA. Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of you and this house the problems being faced by the MGNREGA workers.

Sir, it has been years after the implementation of MGNREGA. But till now government has not taken any steps to protect the MGNREGA labourers. ESI was not implemented. To bring MGNREGA labourers under the purview of ESI is a long pending demand raised by them. It is a genuine demand raised by them to include them in Employees State Insurance Corporation for getting treatment which is not considered by the central government.

Moreover, the demand to include the MGNREGA labourers in Provident Pension Scheme is also not yet approved by the central government. Along with that, even after working for years, central government has not introduced a system for giving pension to these labourers. There no uniform, no basic safety gadgets.

If any injury or death happens due to accident, these labourers are not given any compensation. Sometimes the wages is even below the minimum wages. So, now, the working hours is 10am to 5pm. Labourers are demanding to reschedule the working hours as 9am to 4pm which is not approved by the central government.

This august House should not accept this bill in this form. MGNREGA scheme should not be weakened, rather it should be strengthened financially and socially. So, our demands are clear. Central government should bear the wages cost of the unskilled labourers. Mandays should be provided as per

demand. Moreover, timely payment and compensation as per law should be given. Labourers should be included in social security schemes like ESI and EPF.

These are the demands that I want to raise while participating in the discussion on this Bill.

श्री गणेश सिंह (सतना) : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो विधेयक विकसित भारत-रोजगार और आजीविका के लिए गारंटी मिशन (ग्रामीण) (विकसित भारत- जी राम जी), 2025 प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसके समर्थन में यहां पर अपनी बात रख रहा हूँ। यह बहुत ही सराहनीय कदम है। ये विधेयक मनरेगा, जो वर्ष 2005 में बना था, उसमें संशोधन करने का विधेयक है। इस योजना का संक्षिप्त नाम पहले मनरेगा था, अब इसका संक्षिप्त नाम विकसित भारत- जी राम जी हो गया है। कांग्रेस के मित्र इसमें कड़ी आपत्ति कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जब वर्ष 2005 में यूपीए-1 ने मनरेगा का कानून बनाया था, मैं उस समय भी था। उसमें जो प्रावधान किए गए थे, उस समय के लिए हो सकता है कि वे उपयोगी रहे हों, लेकिन जैसे-जैसे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आवश्यकताएं बढ़ती चली गईं, मुझे लगता है कि पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को मनरेगा के पुराने कानून में काम करने में जो कठिनाई जा रही थी, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए ये लगातार मांग हो रही थी और उनकी डिमांड भी घटती जा रही थी। इस वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 की रिपोर्ट है, उस रिपोर्ट ने बहुत स्पष्ट रूप से कहा है कि लगभग सौ जिलों को जो काम मिला है, वह मात्र 7.61 प्रतिशत परिवारों को मिला है। इस वजह से इसमें सुधार की जरूरत है। आज हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी ने इस योजना को एक विकसित भारत के साथ और पीएम गति शक्ति योजना के साथ जोड़ने का जो एक अनोखा प्रयास किया है, वह वाकई में बहुत ही प्रशंसनीय है। अभी तक मनरेगा में जो शिकायतें आई हैं, वह बहुत ही स्पष्ट हैं, मजदूरी नहीं दी जा रही है।

सभापति महोदय, आज मजदूरी कम मिल रही है। काम के मूल्यांकन के आधार पर मजदूरी तय हो रही है। पहले जॉब कार्ड पंचायत में जमा रहते थे। भ्रष्टाचार की गंभीर शिकायतें आती थीं।

ऐसी कई पंचायतें थीं, जहां हमारे सरपंच ईमानदारी से काम करते थे, वे भी कहीं न कहीं कानूनी अड़चन में फंसकर, उनके खिलाफ तमाम जांचें शुरू हो गईं और धीरे-धीरे मजदूरों की रुचि मनरेगा के कामों से घटती चली गई। किसानों का जब खेती का समय आता था तो मजदूर नहीं मिलते थे। उससे खेती प्रभावित हो रही थी। कहीं न कहीं किसानों की अर्थव्यवस्था पर भी उसका सीधा असर हो रहा था। गांवों में जलाशयों की जो पुरानी संरचना थीं, वे अनुपयोगी होती चली गईं। पूरे देश में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वच्छता अभियान शुरू किया और वह जन आंदोलन भी बना, लेकिन ग्राम पंचायतों में अक्सर देखा गया है कि वहां कचरे के ढेर लगे हुए हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में मनरेगा के बनाए हुए पुराने कानून में बदलाव की जरूरत थी। इस संशोधन में विकसित भारत पीएम गति शक्ति के अनुरूप कार्यों का चयन किया जाएगा। ऐसा इसमें प्रावधान किया गया है।

सभापति महोदय, अभी हमारे साथी लोग बोल रहे थे कि मनरेगा का वास्तविक रूप से बदलाव का कारण क्या है तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें जो धारा 4 है, उसमें चार बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कंपोनेंट्स हैं, जिनमें अब पंचायतों के अंदर काम होगा और जिससे ग्रामीण जीवन भी बेहतर होगा और हम रोजगार की गारंटी भी बेहतर तरीके से दे पाएंगे तथा नए रोजगार भी सृजित कर पाएंगे।

इस बिल में पहला कंपोनेंट जल सुरक्षा है। जल संरक्षण संरचनाएं अब पंचायतों में बनना शुरू हो जाएंगी। इससे सिंचाई की क्षमता बढ़ेगी और भूजल का पुनर्भरण होगा। अभी बारिश का जो पानी है, उसे हम अभी रोक नहीं पाते हैं। अभी पानी बरसता है और नदी-नालों के माध्यम से बहकर चला जाता है। दूसरी, जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात इसमें जोड़ी जा रही है, वह है – मूल ग्रामीण अवसंरचना। हमारी जो ग्रामीण सड़कें हैं, चूँकि बहुत सारी सड़कें हैं। प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के तहत भी बहुत सड़कें बनी हैं। उसके अलावा भी गांवों में सड़कों की जरूरत है। उनको अब इसके माध्यम से बनाने का काम होगा। सामुदायिक भवन, जो अन्य गतिविधियों के लिए पंचायतों में आवश्यक होते हैं, वे भी बनेंगे।

स्वच्छता बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। अब उसे भी इस विधेयक में शामिल किया गया है। ऊर्जा और डिजिटल सुविधाएं की बात की जाए तो जिस तरह से डिजिटल सुविधाएं अब गांव-गांव

में पहुंच रही हैं, उनका किस तरीके से लोग उपयोग कर सकें, कैसे हम उनको योजनाओं के साथ जोड़ने का काम कर सकें, उसका इस विधेयक में प्रावधान किया गया है।

तीसरा, आजीविका अवसंरचना एक महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दू है। अब एक तरफ हम रोजगार की गारंटी की बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हम उनकी आजीविका को कैसे आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं इसलिए कृषि प्रसंस्करण के काम इस विधेयक के माध्यम से अब पंचायतों में शुरू हो जाएंगे। पशुपालन का काम शुरू हो जाएगा। आज किसान परेशान हैं। किसानों की फसल पशुओं से खराब हो रही है और वे कहते हैं कि जो सक्षम किसान हैं, वे बाड़ लगा लेते हैं, लेकिन जो गरीब और छोटे किसान हैं, वे बहुत परेशान हैं। अगर हमारा पशुपालन की तरफ ध्यान जाएगा, जैसा कि इस विधेयक में प्रावधान किया गया है तो स्वाभाविक रूप से इससे लोगों को फायदा मिलेगा।

एसएचजी के आधार पर हमारे जो गुप्स हैं, वे आज गांव-गांव में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं। उनकी प्रोडक्टिविटी को भी बढ़ाना पड़ेगा, जिससे नए रोजगार सृजित हो सकें और उनकी आमदनी बढ़ सके। यह प्रावधान भी इस विधेयक में जोड़ा गया है। भंडारण एवं विपणन की बात की जाए तो आज बड़ी संख्या में हमारी सरकार एमएसपी के माध्यम से किसानों की उपज को खरीद रही है और अभी उसका भंडारण और विपणन कॉपरेटिव के हाथों में है। अगर मनरेगा में भी इसका प्रावधान हो जाएगा तो मुझे लगता है कि इसका सीधा लाभ गांव के लोगों को मिलेगा।

चौथा बिन्दु जलवायु आपदा का है। जब कभी कोई आपदा आती है तो पुराने कानून में ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं था कि हम लोगों की मदद कर सकें, लेकिन अब बाढ़ एवं सूखा में हम उनकी मदद कर पाएंगे। हीट वेव आ जाए, गर्मी का समय आए और उससे जिस तरह से जनहानि होती थी, उसको भी बचाने का काम हम इसमें कर पाएंगे।

प्राकृतिक संसाधन संरक्षण की बात की जाए तो ऐसी बहुत सारी चीजें हमारे पास गांवों में हैं, जिनका हम पूरी तरह से संरक्षण करने का काम कर सकते हैं। ये सभी काम पीएम गति शक्ति और जीआईएस से जुड़े हैं। ये सबसे महत्वपूर्ण हैं। धारा 5 में प्रावधान किया गया है कि पहले के कानून में 100 दिनों का रोजगार देने का प्रावधान था और अब उसको बढ़ाकर 125 दिन कर दिया गया

है। अब विपक्ष के हमारे साथी कह रहे थे कि यह खत्म किया जा रहा है। 100 से बढ़ाकर 125 दिन कर दिया गया है। यह बहुत बड़ी बात है।

इसमें एक काम जरूर किया गया है कि जो किसानों की बुआई का 60 दिन का समय है, उस 60 दिन में इस योजना के जो काम चलेंगे, उस समय पर उसको रोका जाएगा, ताकि किसानों को जो श्रमिकों की जरूरत पड़ती है, उनको आसानी से उपलब्ध हो जाए। धारा 11 में बेरोजगारी भत्ते का प्रावधान किया गया है। अगर मांग के आधार पर 15 दिनों में काम नहीं मिला तो उसे बेरोजगारी भत्ता देना पड़ेगा। लगातार पूरे महीने की मजदूरी का एक चौथाई हिस्सा देना पड़ेगा। अगर इसके बाद और ज्यादा दिन तक काम न मिले तो पूरे महीने की मजदूरी का आधा हिस्सा बेरोजगारी भत्ते के रूप में देने का प्रावधान किया गया है। धारा 22 में शेयर किए गए हिस्सों का प्रतिशत पूर्वोत्तर हिमालयी राज्य में 90:10 का, जो अन्य राज्य हैं, उनमें 60:40 का और केन्द्र शासित राज्यों में 100 प्रतिशत वहन केन्द्र सरकार खुद अपने फंड से करेगी। धारा 12 में केन्द्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी परिषद का गठन किया गया है। उसमें जो प्रावधान होंगे, उसमें पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधि भी होंगे, श्रमिक संगठन भी होंगे तथा एससी-एसटी-ओबीसी और अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग एवं महिलाओं का भी प्रतिनिधित्व अनिवार्य किया गया है।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय श्री सनातन पांडेय जी।

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे (गोड्डा) : सर कंकलूड करने दीजिए।

श्री गणेश सिंह : सर, मैं महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर बोल रहा हूँ। मैं बिल पर बोल रहा हूँ। जो प्रावधान हैं, उन पर बोल रहा हूँ।

माननीय सभापति : आप कंकलूड कीजिए।

श्री गणेश सिंह : वर्ष 2014 में राष्ट्रीय स्तरीय कमेटी बनायी गयी थी, उसी तरह से राज्य में भी बनेगी और इसको पूरी तरह से संभालने की जिम्मेदारी जिलों को दी गयी है। ब्लॉक स्तर तक कमेटी बनेगी, ताकि इसकी देख-रेख भी ठीक ढंग से हो सके। ग्राम पंचायत की भूमिका इसमें तय होगी, उनको जो काम करने होंगे, वे प्रस्ताव भेजेंगे और इसमें पूरी तरह से 50 प्रतिशत तक के कार्य ग्राम

पंचायतें करेंगी। यह बहुत बड़ी बात है, जिससे ग्राम पंचायतों को आगे काम करने का मौका मिलेगा। इससे टिकाऊ परिसंपत्ति का निर्माण होगा, योजनाओं का आपसी समन्वय होगा और परियोजना आधारित चर्चा होगी।

श्री सनातन पांडेय (बलिया) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपको और अपने नेता समाजवादी पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष श्री अखिलेश यादव जी को धन्यवाद ज्ञापित करता हूँ कि आपने विकसित भारत गारंटी फॉर रोजगार एंड आजीविका मिशन (ग्रामीण) बिल पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है।

महोदय, सरकार जो बिल लेकर आयी है, मैं खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश की चर्चा करूंगा। उत्तर प्रदेश में इस काम में 40 हजार मनरेगा कर्मी लगे हुए हैं। उन्हें मनरेगा कर्मी कहा जाता है। वे उनका अटेंडेंस लेते हैं, उनकी रोज की हाजिरी लेते हैं। उनका आज तक मानदेय तय नहीं हुआ है। इनकी पूरे देश में चार लाख पचास हजार की संख्या है। इस बिल में कोई चर्चा नहीं की गयी है कि इनको मानदेय कब मिलेगा? कितने दिन बाद मिलेगा? क्या मिलेगा? इस पर कोई चर्चा नहीं की गयी है।

दूसरी तरफ आपने इसका नाम बदला है। नाम बदलने से भारत के गरीब-मजदूरों का कल्याण नहीं होने वाला है। आप भारत के मजदूरों के प्रति, गरीबों के प्रति चिंतित होते, तो मनरेगा नाम पर ही अपनी योजनाओं को सुधार करके देश के गरीबों का भला कर सकते थे। आपने महात्मा गांधी रोजगार गारंटी योजना का नाम बदल कर यह साबित किया है कि आजादी के बाद जो गांधी के हत्यारे थे, जिनको हमने समझा था, जिनको हमने बचपन में सुना था, आज मैं देख रहा हूँ कि सत्ता पक्ष में बैठे हुए लोग महात्मा गांधी से कितनी नफरत करते हैं।

मुझे कहने में कोई गुरेज नहीं है कि महात्मा गांधी से नफरत करने वाले लोग चाहे वे पक्ष में बैठे हों या विपक्ष में बैठे हों, इस बिल पर अगर सहमति प्रकट करते हैं, तो वे महात्मा गांधी के विरोधी हैं और ... * हैं। यह कहने में मुझे कोई गुरेज नहीं है।

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

आप महात्मा गांधी को भूल जाइए । ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन यह देश महात्मा गांधी को भूलने वाला नहीं है ।... (व्यवधान) महात्मा गांधी हमारी रगों में है ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप चेयर को एंड्रेस कीजिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly address the Chair.

... (*Interruptions*)

श्री सनातन पांडेय : आप यह सुन लीजिए -

‘गांधी न पोस्टर है न योजना का शीर्षक है,

गांधी वह सवाल है जो हर भूखे पेट से उठता है ।

जब तक सवाल जिंदा है, तुम्हारी हर कोशिश के बावजूद गांधी जिंदा है ।’

माननीय सभापति : आप कनक्लूड कीजिए ।

श्री सनातन पांडेय : महोदय, मेरा चार मिनट का समय है । आप कितने संवेदनशील हैं, यह पूरा देश देख रहा है । उत्तर प्रदेश के किस कोने में 252 रुपये में मजदूर मिलता है । वर्ष 2006 में जब मनरेगा लागू हुआ था, उस समय ग्रामीण मजदूरों को 50-60 रुपये मिलते थे और जब मनरेगा चालू हुआ तो सौ रुपये प्रतिदिन देने का काम किया गया । मजदूरी में दोगुना वृद्धि हुई । लोगों को आजीविका मिली, लोग उससे आगे बढ़े और रोजगार से जुड़ने का काम किया । आज गांव में मजदूर 500 रुपये में मिलता है और उत्तर प्रदेश में मजदूरी 252 रुपये है । 252 रुपये से 125 दिन की मजदूरी से 31500 रुपये होती है ।

माननीय सभापति : श्रीमती वीणा देवी ।

श्री सनातन पांडेय : प्रति महीने 2625 रुपये होती है... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती वीणा देवी (वैशाली) : आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका हृदय से आभार व्यक्त करती हूं कि आपने मुझे आज ग्रामीण भारत की तकदीर बदलने वाले एक ऐतिहासिक और क्रांतिकारी विधेयक पर बोलने का अवसर दिया ।

मैं अपनी पार्टी, लोक जनशक्ति पार्टी (रामविलास) की ओर से 'विकसित भारत गारंटी फॉर रोजगार और आजीविका मिशन (ग्रामीण)' विधेयक, 2025 का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ।

सबसे पहले, मैं देश के यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी और माननीय ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी को बहुत-बहुत बधाई देना चाहती हूँ। आज उन्होंने महात्मा गांधी जी के 'ग्राम स्वराज' और 'राम राज्य' के सपने को सचमुच साकार करने की दिशा में एक बहुत बड़ा और साहसिक कदम उठाया है।

सभापति महोदय, हमें यह समझना होगा कि यह वर्ष 2005 का भारत नहीं है। आज वर्ष 2025 का भारत है। जब 20 साल पहले नरेगा (मनरेगा) लाया गया था, तब देश के हालात अलग थे। उस समय गांवों में न पक्की सड़कें थी, न बिजली थी, न पानी था और न ही इंटरनेट की कोई सुविधा थी। उस समय गरीबी का स्तर बहुत ऊंचा था। लेकिन आज, वर्ष 2025 में, प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में ग्रामीण भारत की तस्वीर पूरी तरह बदल चुकी है। गरीबी 25.7% से घटकर अब 4.86% रह गई है। यह कोई मामूली उपलब्धि नहीं है। आज गांवों में औसतन 22.6 घंटे बिजली रहती है। अंधेरे में डूबे रहने वाले गांव अब जगमगा रहे हैं। प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के तहत वर्ष 2014 से अब तक लगभग 4 लाख किलोमीटर सड़कें बनी हैं, जिससे गांव और शहर की दूरी कम हुई है। जल जीवन मिशन के तहत 15 करोड़ से ज्यादा ग्रामीण घरों में नल से जल पहुंच रहा है।

माननीय सभापति : मैडम, आप कनक्लूड कीजिए।

श्रीमती वीणा देवी : महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक की उन खूबियों पर विस्तार से बात करना चाहती हूँ जो हमारे गांव, गरीब, मजदूर और किसान भाई-बहनों की जिंदगी में खुशहाली लाएंगे। यह बिल सिर्फ रोजगार नहीं, बल्कि सम्मान और आजीविका की गारंटी है।

महोदय, पुराने कानून में साल में केवल 100 दिन की रोजगार की गारंटी थी, लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने गरीब मजदूर की पीड़ा को समझा है। इस नए विधेयक में रोजगार की गारंटी को 100 दिनों से बढ़ाकर 125 दिन कर दिया गया है। इसका मतलब है कि गरीब मजदूर की जेब में अब पहले

से 25 परसेंट ज्यादा पैसा आएगा। उसकी कमाई बढ़ेगी। यह है असली 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास'।

महोदय, पुराने कानून में काम बिखरे हुए होते थे, कोई ठोस योजना नहीं थी। लेकिन नया बिल चार प्रमुख क्षेत्रों पर काम करेगा। अमृत सरोवर जैसे तालाब बनाए जाएंगे, जिससे भूजल स्तर सुधरेगा और किसानों को सिंचाई के लिए पानी मिलेगा। पक्की सड़कें और संपर्क मार्ग बनेंगे। गोदाम और बाजार जैसी सुविधाएं बनेंगी, ताकि किसान अपनी फसल रख सकें और बेच सकें। बाढ़ और सूखे से निपटने के लिए काम होंगे। मजदूरों की हाजिरी डिजिटल होगी, जिसे कोई बदल नहीं सकता। पैसा सीधे मजदूर के खाते में जाएगा। बिचौलिए पूरी तरह से खत्म हो जाएंगे। काम की जानकारी भी जियो टैगिंग से होगी, ताकि यह पता चले कि काम सच में हुआ है या नहीं। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा (औरंगाबाद) : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय। मैं औरंगाबाद, बिहार से सांसद हूं। राष्ट्रीय जनता दल की ओर से विकसित भारत- रोजगार और आजीविका के लिए गारंटी मिशन (ग्रामीण) बिल, 2025 का मैं विरोध करता हूं।

महोदय, सरकार इस विधेयक को विकसित भारत के नाम पर पेश कर रही है। लेकिन, सच्चाई यह है कि यह विधेयक ग्रामीण भारत की रोजगार सुरक्षा पर सीधा हमला है। यह विधेयक महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम की आत्मा को नष्ट करने का प्रयास कर रही है। सरकार ने रोजगार की गारंटी को कमजोर किया है और उसे भगवान राम के नाम से ढकने की कोशिश की जा रही है। यह नीति परिवर्तन नहीं है, बल्कि केवल नामाकरण की राजनीति हो रही है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से, माननीय मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, उनसे कहना चाहूंगा कि यूपीए के मनरेगा कानून में 100 दिन के रोजगार की गारंटी थी। काम मांगों, काम पाओ, यदि 15 दिनों में काम नहीं मिला तो बेरोजगारी भत्ता देना सरकार की कानूनी जिम्मेवारी थी। लेकिन, इस विधेयक में इस कानूनी अधिकार को खत्म करके रोजगार को केंद्र सरकार की नार्मेटिव अनुमति और बजटीय आवंटन पर निर्भर बना दिया गया है। अब केंद्र सरकार मनमाने ढंग से अधिसूचित क्षेत्र तय करेगी, जो इस दायरे से बाहर, वह काम से बाहर, सुरक्षा से बाहर और सम्मान से बाहर होगा।

सभापति महोदय, इस विधेयक में ग्राम सभाओं की ताकत छीनकर ग्रामीण रोजगार का निर्णय अब गांव नहीं, बल्कि दिल्ली तय करेगी। यह संघीय ढांचे और पंचायती राज व्यवस्था दोनों के खिलाफ है।

सभापति महोदय, यह सरकार महात्मा गांधी जी के पंचायत स्वराज का सपना उनका नाम हटाकर पूरा करना चाहती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि आपकी एनडीए गठबंधन की सरकार 2014 में आई थी। आप वर्ष 2014 में क्या बोलकर आए थे? आप वर्ष 2014 से वर्ष 2025 के अनुपात में महंगाई को देख लीजिए। अगर आप उस अनुपात में महंगाई कर रहे हैं तो कम से कम गरीब मजदूर का मानदेय भी उस अनुपात में बढ़ा देते। आज उनका मानदेय 252 रुपये है। इस मानदेय को आप कम से कम 400 रुपये कर देते। इस विधेयक में आपने 365 दिन में से केवल 125 दिन के रोजगार की गारंटी दी है। क्या मजदूर को चार महीने ही कमाकर साल भर पेट पालने का हक है? मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि यदि आप सचमुच में स्वराज चाहते हैं तो नाम परिवर्तन करके नहीं बल्कि बापू का जो पंचायती स्वराज का सपना था, उस सपने को उन्हीं के नाम से पूरा करें। आप जो 125 दिन के रोजगार की गारंटी दे रहे हैं, इसे आप कम से कम 12 महीने में से छः महीने की गारंटी दीजिए। आप 180 दिनों की गारंटी दीजिए।

मैं एक और आग्रह माननीय मंत्री महोदय जी से करना चाहता हूं। आज हमारे बिहार राज्य पर लगभग तीन लाख करोड़ रुपये के आस-पास कर्ज है। यह योजना पहले पूरी तरह से केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना थी, जिसे आपने 60:40 के रेशियो में बांट दिया है। जो गरीब राज्य हैं, जो पिछड़े राज्य हैं, वे इस योजना को कैसे पूरा कर पाएंगे? इसलिए अगर आप वास्तव में यह बिल मजदूरों के हक में लाए हैं, तो इस 60:40 के मापदंड में बदलाव करते हुए पूरी तरह से जैसे पहले यूपीए सरकार में योजना का मापदंड 90:10 का था, आप उसे उस रूप में लागू करने का काम करें। मैं आपसे यही आग्रह करना चाहता हूं। अगर यह चीज लागू नहीं होती है, तो इस बिल को आप समिति में भेजकर पास कराएं।

धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI JUNE MALIAH (MEDINIPUR): Sir, it was Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore who first used the term Mahatma to pay tribute to the 'Father of our Nation', Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. What this Government is doing with regard to the title of this Bill is insulting and humiliating two of India's greatest luminaries, Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore. You have insulted Gandhi ji by erasing his name from the title of the Bill. But I am not surprised at all because you are the same people ... * into the sacred body of our 'Father of the Nation'.

You have made a habit of insulting great Indians. You insulted Kobi Guru by saying he was born in Shantiniketan. You insulted Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar by destroying his statue. You insulted Raja Ram Mohan Roy just recently. You insulted Sahitya Samrat Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay by calling him 'Bankim Da'. ** Yet you come to West Bengal seeking votes, like a bird longing for an open sky. To whom do you entrust this hope? Only Lord Rama would know.**

Not only the greatest luminaries of our country, you have also insulted the scheme itself. In 2015, someone said on the floor of Lok Sabha about MGNREGS, and I quote "गड्ढे खोदने की स्कीम". I would like to remind the Treasury Benches. I am sure they prefer not to remember it, but let me remind who it was. It was none other than our hon. Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi. He was the one who said, "गड्ढे खोदने की स्कीम". You hate the

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

** ** English translation of this part of the speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

poor. You hate the marginalised. You hate the weak. This is the true brand of your politics and you hate the people of West Bengal. When you could not defeat us politically in the last six elections, you deprived us of the funds which were genuinely owed to our State. Basically, you are anti-federal in the truest sense.

Prior to the suspension of fund release in 2022, West Bengal was among the top-performing States under MGNREGA, with approximately 1.37 crore rural households receiving employment. Since March, 2022, you have not released funds to West Bengal. Sir, 59 lakh registered MGNREGA workers in West Bengal have been deprived of wage payments for over three years, directly impacting rural livelihoods and household income security.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly conclude.

SHRIMATI JUNE MALIAH: Sir, I have seven minutes. You owe us Rs. 52,000 crore, just on the MNREGA account. If you do not want to listen to us, at least, listen to the highest courts of the land. You have deprived people of their rightful wages. They have worked honestly; you have not paid them. It is inhumane. You owe West Bengal a total of Rs. 2 lakh crore. First, you clear MGNREGA dues, then talk about Bills with new names and clauses.

I must point out the funding pattern of this Bill. Earlier, the funding pattern was 90:10; 90 per cent by the Union Government and 10 per cent by the States. But, now, you have changed it where States will need to pay 40 per cent of the funds. It does not matter for West Bengal. * You did not pay the labourers in our

..... English translation of this part of the speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

State their rightful wages under the 100 days' work guarantee scheme. Our Honourable Chief Minister, Smt. Mamata Banerjee, has paid the entire amount from the State treasury.*

You have given a mandatory 60-day off-period. You are imposing 60 days of forced unemployment on them. You have made a National Level Steering Committee to determine how much employment will be given in which State. However, you have not included any representation from the States.

Sir, I will just conclude. When three out of 10 workers are not eligible for the Aadhaar payment system, why are you forcing a payment system that deprives workers? Most importantly, you could have increased the wages for the workers, but you choose not to. This reveals your true intentions. Hence, you must send this Bill to a Parliamentary Committee, as you have a terrible track record of passing Bills without scrutiny. So, we insist that the Bill be sent to a Parliamentary Committee. Earlier, eight out of 10 Bills would go for scrutiny; now, sadly, only two out of 10 Bills are scrutinized. Please do not insult the Parliament like this. I am opposing this Bill on the floor of the House. My leader, Shrimati Mamata Banerjee, and Shri Abhishek Banerjee will oppose you on the streets of Delhi and Bengal time and again. ... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, please let me conclude. I come from a Party whose Chairperson went on a 26-day hunger strike against forceful land acquisition, fighting for the rights of the farmers. *Come to Bengal in 2026. The people of Bengal will deliver an

..... English translation of this part of the Speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

appropriate answer to you. Joy Bangla!*

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया (दारंग-उदालगुड़ी) : महोदय, आपने एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक विकसित भारत रोजगार और आजीविका के लिए गारन्टी मिशन (ग्रामीण), वी बी - जी राम जी (विकसित भारत - जी राम जी) के ऊपर मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

महोदय, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है। विकसित भारत की नींव ग्रामीण भारत है। विकसित ग्राम के बिना, विकसित भारत का सपना अधूरा है। इस विधेयक में विकसित ग्राम के विषय के ऊपर जोर दिया गया है। आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी हमेशा ही ग्राम, गरीब और किसान के प्रति संवेदनशील रहे हैं। आदरणीय पंचायत ग्राम उन्नयन विभाग के मंत्री, जो हम सबके नेता भी हैं, श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी, जिन्होंने काफी सालों तक मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री के नाते अच्छे काम किए। इसके कारण आज वे पंचायत ग्राम उन्नयन विभाग के मंत्री के तौर पर पूरे भारत की दिशा और दशा में परिवर्तन करने के लिए नेतृत्व दे रहे हैं। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी और शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

महोदय, इस बिल का प्रधान लक्ष्य सिस्टमैटिक रिफॉर्म्स हैं। व्यवस्थागत आधारभूत संरचना परिवर्तन, संस्कारमुखी परिवर्तन इस विधेयक का मुख्य लक्ष्य है। इस देश में 7 लाख से ज्यादा ग्राम हैं। ग्रामों में जो मजदूर हैं, उनके लिए पहले 100 दिनों के रोजगार का मापदंड था। अब इसको बढ़ाकर 125 दिन किया गया है। इससे अपोजीशन पार्टी के लोग नाराज हैं कि आप क्यों गांव के लोगों को 100 दिन के बदले 125 दिन रोजगार दे रहे हैं? इनको नाम से कोई मतलब नहीं है।

पूज्य बापू ने ग्राम स्वराज के बारे में बताया। पूज्य बापू का जो सपना है, उसे हमारे आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी साकार कर रहे हैं। ये लोग गांव को भूल गए थे, ग्रामीण विकास को भूल गए थे। गांव के जो गरीब किसान लोग हैं, गरीब मजदूर लोग हैं, उनके बारे में ये भूल गए थे। इस विधेयक में बहुत बड़ा बदलाव लाने का प्रावधान रखा गया है।

मनरेगा में एकीकृत योजना प्रणाली का अभाव था। इस अभाव को यह विधेयक पूरा कर रहा है। मंत्रालय, विभाग योजनाओं पर अलग-अलग कार्य करते थे, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अलग-अलग

योजनाओं पर आधारित प्रावधान बनते थे। अब नए ढांचे के अंतर्गत एक स्थानिक स्पेशल प्रौद्योगिकी पीएम गति शक्ति के साथ एकीकृत करके तैयार की गई है।

20.00 hrs

हमारा सपना केवल विकसित ग्राम नहीं है, हमारा संकल्प इसे साकार करना है और माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी इसे आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं इस सदन में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को एक बार फिर से धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि इस विधेयक में परिवर्तन किया गया है, 60:40 रेश्यो है जबकि नार्थ-ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स के लिए 90:10 का रेश्यो ही रखा गया है। नार्थ-ईस्ट की भावनाओं को कोई समझ सके, संवेदना के साथ कोई सोच सके, अभी तक ऐसे कोई प्रधान मंत्री नहीं हुए हैं, लेकिन माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ही ऐसे प्रधान मंत्री हैं जिन्होंने इसके बारे में सोचा है। मैं माननीय अटल जी का भी नाम लेना चाहता हूँ। माननीय अटल जी के कार्यकाल में भारत के टोटल बजट आउटले का दस प्रतिशत नार्थ-ईस्ट को देने का बहुत बड़ा फैसला हुआ था।

सभापति जी, मैं फिर से एक बार नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के प्रति माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का जो अपनापन है और मेंटरशिप लेकर गयाऊ नॉर्थ-ईस्ट को, अष्टलक्ष्मी स्टेट्स को विशेष स्थान दिया है, मैं इसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इसके अलावा बाकी कुछ स्टेट्स और यूनियन टेरिटरीज़ हैं, जैसे हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, जम्मू-कश्मीर है, इनके लिए भी जो प्रावधान किए गए हैं, इसके लिए भी मैं माननीय मंत्री जी और यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री जी को हृदय से धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

महोदय, विकसित भारत ग्रामीण विकास के बिना संभव नहीं है, इसलिए मैं इस विधेयक का पूरे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की ओर से हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ। इसके साथ ही मैं आप सबसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस बिल को जल्द से जल्द पास करें।

SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY (KADAPA): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin) Bill.

MGNREGA is a key livelihood security scheme which guarantees employment to the rural poor. The proposed Bill raises serious concerns. This Bill will lead to insecurity and confusion among crores of rural poor people. Till now, employment has been a right under MGNREGA. If the proposed Bill is passed, there is every possibility that the rural poor will lose this right because of the uncertainties in this Bill. Under MGNREGA, the Central Government supports 90 per cent, and the State has to bear 10 per cent, whereas if the new Bill is passed, the Central Share will be only 60 per cent and the State's share will increase from 10 per cent to 40 per cent. In addition to this, the Government of India will reimburse their share of money to the State only after the State deposits its 40 per cent of wages or material component bills.

Sir, knowing very well the financial situation of the States, any common man can understand that the proposed Bill will make the MGNREGA scheme defunct. What was once guaranteed employment will now become unguaranteed, uncertain employment due to fiscal stress at the State level. One good aspect about this Bill is the increase of guaranteed workdays from 100 to 125 days. However, when it comes to reality, the Government of India will pay only 60 per cent share, but the States, due to fiscal stress, are unlikely to pay their share of 40 per cent. It is only because of this that 125 guaranteed workdays are only for namesake, and practically unimplementable. For example, in my State, the average of the last three years' spending under the MGNREGA scheme is about Rs.8,000 crore. That means, the State has to bear its 40 per cent share, which comes to Rs.3200 crore *per annum*. Is it practically

possible for a State Government to bear that much of an amount?

Sir, due to the above-mentioned reasons, I request the Government to refer this Bill to a Joint Parliamentary Committee or a Select Committee so that a wider consultation with all the stakeholders, including the State Governments and local bodies, can be done, and necessary changes are made to the proposed Bill to protect and strengthen the right of the rural poor to the guaranteed employment.

With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

20.05 hrs

(Shri N. K. Premachandran *in the Chair*)

***SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA (THENI):** Thank you Chairperson, Sir, My question to the BJP Government is that what is the need for changing the name of the Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Scheme as Viksit Bharat Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin) Bill, 2025? There is no use of changing the name of this Bill. You say that the number of man days will be increased from 100 to 125 days. This is the main point you highlight in this Bill. Earlier the Union Government made 90 per cent contribution and the State Government provided 10 per cent contribution to this Scheme. But now you have changed this to 60:40 per cent between the Centre and the State. You also say that you cannot provide work for 60 days. Our DMK Parliamentary Party Leader Hon Madam Kanimozhi explained that in a candid way. Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Scheme is a Scheme for providing guarantee

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

for 100 days of employment. 100 days of work. But the BJP Government is working with the intention to completely block this Scheme. This was a Scheme brought by the Congress Government during the year 2006. But BJP during its 11 years of Governance, has been trying to rename this Scheme and try to make it a standstill. Whatever be the programme, you say that you will just rename the Scheme and give in a new form. If you have any interest in this Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Scheme, you should have regularly released funds every year. You did not release. You failed to provide funds. The reason behind this failure is to remove this Scheme from use. For example, during 2021-22, you gave Rs 98,468 Crore. During the period 2022-23, this amount was reduced to 73,000 Crore. Again during the year 2023-24 the allocation got reduced to Rs 60,000 Crore. You see the difference by yourself. There is no balanced allocation every year. I want to say that BJP in the name of a conspiracy wanted to block this Scheme and as a result it started reducing the allocation of funds to this Scheme, year after year. 100 days of employment. We all have come from rural areas. We are now discussing here in an air-conditioned Chamber of Parliament. Keeping in view the hardships faced by the poor labourers due to non-availability of work, Congress Government brought this Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme aimed at providing 100 days of assured employment to such people. We gave employment for 100 days for sure. But with an aim to block this Scheme, you have renamed this Scheme. You have changed names of several other Schemes as well. This MGNREGA Scheme gave livelihood to several Crores of

people of this country during Corona period. Throughout India, this Scheme provided livelihood to at least 11 Crore people during that period. We should not forget this. You brought demonetisation scheme and another scheme for bringing back black money stashed in foreign banks. You termed that 1000 Rupee notes will no longer be valid. We exchanged those notes through Banks. Whether this Union Government have the details of black money brought to the fore? The answer is no. They assured that all the black money stashed in Swiss Banks would be brought back to our country and Rs. 15 lakh each would be deposited by the Government in each of the Indian citizen's bank accounts. This was stated by BJP in their election manifesto. Eleven years have passed. No concrete action has been taken by this Government. You also assured to provide 2 Crore jobs every year. You gave assurance to provide Rs 15 lakh money in the Bank account of Indian Citizens after recovering black money from Swiss Banks. Nothing has happened so far. There is no result. I can list out the betrayals made by Modi Government to Tamil Nadu. They have not given the GST dues to Tamil Nadu. Dues as regard education funds are not released by them to Tamil Nadu. You have not released the Disaster relief fund. You have not given the fund of Rs. 4000 Crore under MGNREGA to Tamil Nadu. Hon Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu *Thalapathi* Shri M.K. Stalin gave assurance during the Lok Sabha Elections. Sir Just give me a minute. He assured that the number of man days of work provided under MGNREGA would be increased from 100 man days to 150 man days, if INDI Alliance came to power. *Thalapathi* Shri M.K. Stalin also assured that if INDI Alliance came to power at the Centre, the daily

wages would be increased to Rs 400 per day under MGNREGA. But INDI Alliance did not come to power. After BJP came to power, there are several issues. During Congress Rule the price of 8 gms of Gold stood at Rs. 20,000 but currently it stands at more than Rs 1 lakh during the BJP rule. Prices of Diesel and Petrol have not come down. There is a steady increase of prices of Petrol and Diesel. This is a Government with biased nature which wants to create a deadlock by renaming this Scheme brought by the previous Congress Government. I therefore strongly oppose this Bill. Thank you.

श्री अमरा राम (सीकर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मनरेगा को रिप्लेस करने के लिए सरकार 'विकसित भारत – जी राम जी बिल, 2025' लेकर आई है, मैं भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (मार्क्सवादी) की ओर से उसके खिलाफ बोलने के लिए इस सदन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

जब खेती में बुवाई से लेकर कटाई तक मशीनीकरण हुआ और मजदूरी कम होने लगी, तो यूपीए सरकार के वक्त भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (मार्क्सवादी) किसान और मजदूर के लिए सड़क से लेकर संसद तक लड़ी थी। यूपीए फर्स्ट में इंटरवेंशन के कारण देश की आजादी के इतिहास में पहली बार ग्रामीण मजदूर को रोजगार की गारंटी के लिए कानून लाना पड़ा था, जिसमें 100 दिन की मजदूरी देने का काम किया गया था।

भारतीय जनता पार्टी की कथनी और करनी में जमीन और आसमान का अंतर है। निश्चित रूप से वह उससे दूर भागने का काम कर रही है। इसमें केन्द्र सरकार पिछले 20 सालों से 100 प्रतिशत मजदूरी वहन कर रही थी, आज उसे 60-40 के रेशियो में बांटने का काम हो रहा है। अभी कहा गया कि 125 दिन की मजदूरी दी जाएगी। वर्ष 2024-25 के वित्तीय वर्ष में मात्र पांच प्रतिशत लोगों को 100 दिन का रोजगार मिला है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर सरकार गांव के गरीब से इतना ही मोह रखती है, तो केवल केरल में लेफ्ट डेमोक्रेटिक फ्रंट (एलडीएफ) की सरकार है, जिसने मनरेगा मजदूरों के लिए कल्याण बोर्ड

बनाया है। डेढ़ दर्जन राज्यों में भारतीय जनता पार्टी के सहयोगी और उनके मुख्यमंत्री हैं। राजस्थान, हरियाणा, दिल्ली और उत्तर प्रदेश में क्यों नहीं उन मजदूरों के लिए कल्याण बोर्ड बनाया जा रहा है? सरकार निश्चित रूप से उससे दूर भागने का काम कर रही है। वह 125 दिन का ढकोसला कर रही है। अभी 10 साल से उनकी केन्द्र में सरकार है, उन्होंने कोई काम नहीं दिया है।

सभापति महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार का जो बजट था, जब आधी दर थी, तब 1,20,000 करोड़ रुपये का बजट था, लेकिन जब दर दोगुनी हो गई, तब 68,000 करोड़ रुपये का बजट है। भारतीय जनता पार्टी का यह नजरिया है। गरीब के साथ विश्वासघात किया जा रहा है। आज न केवल कटौती की गई है, बल्कि पूरे साल भर जब भी उसको जरूरत होगी, वह 100 दिन काम कर सकता है। इस कानून में लिखा है कि वह 60 दिन कोई भी काम नहीं मांग सकेगा। उनके साथ इससे बड़ा अपराध और क्या हो सकता है?

आप उस नरेगा के कानून को और समृद्ध करते, उसमें और मजदूरी बढ़ाने का काम करते तथा उनके कल्याण के लिए देश में विभिन्न बोर्ड्स बनाते, तब बात समझ में आती। उनको जो कुछ मिल रहा था, उसको छीनने का काम किया जा रहा है। जो 100 प्रतिशत था, उसको आज 60 और 40 प्रतिशत में बांट दिया गया है। राज्य सरकारें 40 प्रतिशत वहन करेंगी।

मैं समझता हूँ कि आज सरकारों की जो हालत है, मैं कह सकता हूँ कि बाकी योजनाओं में 50-50 प्रतिशत रेशियो है। राजस्थान पेय जल जैसी समस्या से सबसे ज्यादा परेशान है। आप कह रहे हैं कि पानी की समस्या का भी समाधान हो जाएगा, पक्की सड़कें भी बन जाएंगी और स्वास्थ्य भी अच्छा हो जाएगा। आप पिछले 11 सालों से क्या कर रहे थे? मनरेगा का कानून तो था, कहीं कोई मनाही नहीं थी। जब जगह सफाई हो गई होगी, सब जगह कानून बन गया होगा, लेकिन सरकार केवल और केवल लोगों के साथ विश्वास घात करने का काम कर रही है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि शेयरिंग करने का काम किया गया है। इस माध्यम से जो प्रोग्राम हो रहा है, भारतीय जनता पार्टी महात्मा गांधी जी के नाम से जो रोजगार की गारंटी की योजना थी, उसको हटाने का काम कर रही है। इससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि आज भी वह महात्मा

गांधी जी की बजाय गोडसे की तपस्या करने का काम कर रही है। ... (व्यवधान) इसलिए गांव के गरीब को जो कानून मिला था, जो हक मिला था, ये उसको छीनने का काम कर रहे हैं। मैं इसका सख्त विरोध करता हूं। इस कानून को वापस लेना चाहिए या सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजना चाहिए।

SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA (KORAPUT): Thank you, Chairperson, Sir. I rise to speak on, and oppose, this Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) VB—G RAM G BILL, 2025. Thank you for giving me this opportunity. Sir, when the Bill was circulated, there were lot of calls which came to me. People called me and they were a bit surprise like how they brought the Bill.

सर, मैं इसे डेढ़ साल से बहुत करीब से देखता आ रहा हूं। इन लोगों की मंशा यही थी कि मनरेगा को कैसे खत्म कर दें। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बोला था कि मनरेगा ऐसी स्कीम है, जिसे कांग्रेस ने गलत तरीके से बनाया है और वे यह दिखाते हैं कि लोगों को गढ़वा खोजने के लिए मजबूर किया गया। जहां भी हम जाते हैं, हम देखते हैं कि एक-एक करके हर जगह मनरेगा बंद कर दी गई। बंगाल में भी मनरेगा बंद कर दी गई। हरियाणा के कुछ मनरेगा वर्कर्स आए थे। उनके जो लिस्टेड आइटम्स थे, उन्हें डीलिट कर दिया गया। इस टाइप की इनकी कोशिशें रही हैं। 86 करोड़ रुपए का जो पिछला बजट था, उसमें 27 परसेंट तो पिछली पेंडिंग वेजेज़ एंड मेटेरियल लायबिलिटीज़ को पे करने के लिए था। Nearly 27 per cent went into fixing that and making the payments. अब सवाल यह आता है कि आज की डेट में यह बिल ये क्यों लेकर आए हैं? यह सरकार बिना किसी वजह के कोई बिल नहीं लाती है। क्या सुप्रीम कोर्ट का वह ऑर्डर, जो बंगाल के सिलसिले में आया था कि मनरेगा को कोल्ड स्टोरेज में नहीं रख सकते हैं, क्या आप इस चक्कर में यह बिल लेकर आए हैं?

Clause 29(2) - suspension of funds-allows the unilateral stoppage of funds based on a Central enquiry. So, I think, this Bill is for West Bengal elections and

they want to subvert the Supreme Court's decision. जब हाई कोर्ट ऑफ पंजाब एंड हरियाणा की सीसीटीवी के लिए राय आ गई, तो कानून चेंज कर दिया गया और सीसीटीवी फुटेज देने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ी।

Under MGNREGA, there is a very very clear and enforceable right to work. It has been systematically weakened by this Government. The budgets were repeatedly cut. The funds are released late, leading to chronic wage delays. अनइम्प्लॉयमेंट अलाउन्स तो देते ही नहीं थे, demands were also suppressed through procedural hurdles, job card deletions, delayed approvals and arbitrary technical requirements. मनरेगा में आधार-बेस्ड पेमेंट सिस्टम और ई-केवाईसी लेकर आए। इन्होंने बहुत अच्छा नाम चुना है – 'जी राम जी'। मनरेगा के जितने वर्कर्स थे, वे राम भरोसे ही थे। एनएमएमएस एप्लीकेशन चलेगी या नहीं, अगर चलेगी तो जॉब कार्ड है या डिलीट हो गया, नया जॉब कार्ड बनेगा या नहीं बनेगा। अगर वह बन गया, तो काम मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा। काम मिला, तो पैसा मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा। इसलिए, ये राम भरोसे ही थे।

सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि ये जो 'जी राम जी' नाम है, वह मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम भगवान श्री राम का ही नाम है या आप किसी नाथूराम का नाम लेकर आए हैं? यह आप डायरेक्टली तो ला नहीं सकते हैं। मंत्री जी जवाब दें, यह स्पष्टीकरण दें कि यह नाम मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम भगवान श्री राम का ही नाम है या आप नाथूराम का नाम लेकर आए हैं?

MGNREGA is one of the biggest rural employment cushions. It provides 309.1 crore persondays. जब बिजनेस होता है, तो गांव में shock absorber होता है। It is like a shock absorber. यह हम कोरोना कॉल में देख चुके हैं। महिलाएं, जो वर्ष 2023-24 में 58.9 परसेंट थीं, वे पहले 54 परसेंट थीं। महिलाओं के लिए यह लास्ट रिजॉर्ट नहीं है। It is the primary source of their income, their dignity and local work. आप लोगों के जो कुछ प्रोविजन्स हैं, उनमें से पहला है - Gandhian principles of dignity of labour,

decentralisation and survival with self-respect. Erasing the name of Mahatma Gandhi from the employment guarantee scheme is symbol of a deeper effort to erase his ideas from public public policy. गांधी जी ने आखिर में 'हे राम' ही बोला था। आप उनका नाम हटाकर 'जी राम जी' नाम लेकर आए हैं। मैं इसके क्लॉज़ 3 और क्लॉज़ 5 के बारे में बोलना चाहता हूँ।

Sir, Clauses 3 and 5 promise employment guarantees but this so-called guarantee is contingent on notifications, plans and allocations determined by the Executive. Under Clause 4, rural works must first be identified and approved. Under Clause 5, employment is guaranteed only within those identified works. Under Clause 6, even identified works may be suspended by law. Therefore, if no work is identified or notified under Clause 4, no enforceable right arises under Clause 5, regardless of workers' demand.

The second point is regarding Clauses 4(5) and 4(6) which talk of normative allocation and budget ceiling. ... (*Interruptions*).

Sir, I just started. I will wrap in two-three minutes. I will finish in two-three minutes.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Each Member is given five-minute time.

SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA: Sir, in two minutes, I will wrap up.

Sir, this normative allocation and budget ceiling is very very dangerous. यह एक्सपेरिमेंट ये लोग ट्राई कर चुके हैं। The Ministry of Expenditure said that they will have a 60 per cent cap on the MGNREGA demand. MGNREGA is right to work, right to job. If anyone demands job, he will get job. लेकिन, यह जो नॉर्मेटिव एलोकेशन है, बजट सीलिंग है, उसे पहले पश्चिम बंगाल में लागू करेंगे, फिर तेलंगाना में लागू करेंगे और फिर

कर्नाटक में करेंगे। ऐसा चलता रहेगा।

Its mandate says a statutory suspension of all works for 60 days. ...

(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Saptagiri ji, please try to conclude now.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA: Sir, I will conclude. I will just mention one last point and then I will come to the conclusion.

This directly contradicts the principle of work on demand. It legally prohibits workers from seeking public employment during peak distress periods.

Sir, since you are not giving me time, I will just come to the conclusion.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: It is not me. It is from your Party.

SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA: MGNREGA is not just another scheme, it is the primary fallback for the poorest households when agriculture fails and markets disappear. ... *(Interruptions)*

Sir, I am just concluding with two sentences. Instead of strengthening the law, ensuring timely payments and restoring trust, the Government has systematically weakened MGNREGA through under-funding, delays and exclusions. Having hallowed it out in practice, it now seeks to abolish it in the law.

I want to end with two lines.

‘एक ही दिन में सब नहीं हुआ खत्म,
हम कई रोज से बिछड़ रहे थे।’

Sir, this law, if passed, would be killing MGNREGA in its entirety. Thank

you so much.

श्री पी. पी. चौधरी (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं विकसित भारत - जी राम जी विधेयक, 2025 के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह विधेयक संरचनात्मक पुनर्गठन और विकसित भारत, 2047 के अनुरूप है। जब मोदी सरकार ने सत्ता संभाली थी, तो उसे केवल यह कल्याणकारी योजना नहीं मिली थी, बल्कि एक ऐसी व्यवस्था विरासत में मिली थी, जो रिसाव, भुगतान में देरी और विकृतियों से ग्रस्त थी। मोदी जी के सामने चुनौती रोजगार गारंटी की अवधारणा को त्यागने की नहीं थी, बल्कि उसे सुधारने, आधुनिक बनाने और भारत की बदली हुई ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था के अनुरूप ढालने की थी।

सभापति महोदय, वर्ष 2013 में जब सीएजी की रिपोर्ट आई थी, तो उसमें साफ लिखा हुआ था, मैं बहुत संक्षिप्त में बताना चाहूंगा कि जॉब कार्ड जारी करने में हमेशा देरी होती थी, एक ही व्यक्ति को कई जॉब कार्ड्स मिलते थे, मजदूरी का भुगतान गरीबों को नहीं होना, प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली (एमआईएस) में आंकड़ों की विसंगतियां और धन का दुरुपयोग, ये सारी चीजें हुई थीं। यही नहीं, ये जब धन की बात करते हैं? इनके द्वारा धन के उपयोग के बारे में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि एक तरफ मजदूरों को भुगतान नहीं करना और न ही उसका उपयोग हुआ। यूपीए सरकार की अक्षमता का प्रमाण धन के अक्षम उपयोग में स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाई देता है।

वर्ष 2006-07 में अप्रयुक्त शेष राशि 3,250 करोड़ रुपए थी, जो उपलब्ध कुल धन का 26.92 परसेंट थी। इस राशि का गरीबों को भुगतान होना था, लेकिन इन्होंने उस समय भुगतान नहीं किया। यह अप्रयुक्त राशि वर्ष 2012-13 में बढ़कर 13,715 करोड़ रुपए हो गई, जो कुल उपलब्ध धन का 32.2 परसेंट थी। यूपीए शासन के अंत तक उनकी प्रमुख योजनाओं के लिए आवंटित कुल धन का लगभग एक-तिहाई खर्च ही नहीं हुआ। खर्च कैसे होता? इन्होंने गरीबों को मजदूरी ही नहीं दी।

सभापति महोदय, मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि वर्ष 2005 में योजना की शुरुआत से अब तक सरकार ने मनरेगा पर 17 लाख करोड़ रुपए खर्च किए हैं। लेकिन, एनएसएस, 2009-10 के आंकड़ों के

अनुसार इस राशि का केवल एक-पांचवां हिस्सा - 3,40,000 करोड़ रुपए ही मजदूरी के रूप में वास्तविक लाभार्थियों तक पहुंचा। 17,00,000 करोड़ रुपए सरकार के खजाने के उठ गए, लेकिन, मजदूरों को केवल 3,40,000 करोड़ रुपए ही पहुंचे। इसीलिए, मजदूर चिल्लाते थे कि उनको यूपीए - कांग्रेस सरकार में मनरेगा का पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है। शेष राशि कहां गई? राजनेताओं, नौकरशाहों और बिचौलियों के द्वारा हड़प ली गई। यह न केवल इस योजना के क्रियान्वयन में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार को उजागर करता है, बल्कि यूपीए नेतृत्व की भ्रष्ट प्रवृत्तियों का भी प्रमाण है।

सभापति महोदय, गांधी जी ने कभी नहीं सोचा था कि ये मेरे नाम पर कानून रखेंगे और लूटमार करेंगे और भ्रष्टाचार करेंगे। ये तो मोदी जी आए हैं, जिनके कारण डायरेक्ट बेनिफिट ट्रांसफर के माध्यम से पैसा सीधे गरीबों के खातों में पहुंचता है। मैं राजीव गांधी जी को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने पब्लिकली यह स्वीकार किया कि जो राशि भारत की तिजोरी से गरीबों के लिए जाती है, उसमें से 15 परसेंट उन तक पहुंचती है, 85 परसेंट राशि बीच में लोग खा जाते हैं।

अगर डायरेक्ट बेनिफिट ट्रांसफर का काम सही मायनों में किया है, तो वह मोदी जी ने किया है। यूपीए सरकार ने मनरेगा को कैसे कमजोर किया, आप देखिए। वर्ष 2010-11 में मनरेगा का जो 40,000 करोड़ रुपये का बजट था, उसे घटाकर 2012-13 में 33,000 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया, क्योंकि उन्हें समझ में आ गया था कि मनरेगा के स्वयं के विचारक भी इसके क्रियान्वयन से असंतुष्ट थे। राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा परिषद के सदस्य और मनरेगा की अवधारणा से जुड़े जिन ट्रेज ने भी स्वीकार किया कि राजनीतिक प्रतिबद्धता की कमी है और यूपीए सरकार को मनरेगा से कोई चुनावी लाभ नहीं दिख रहा था, इसलिए उन्होंने राशि कम की।

महोदय, जब मोदी सरकार ने सत्ता संभाली, तो उसे कोई प्रभावी सामाजिक सुरक्षा तंत्र विरासत में नहीं मिला, बल्कि एक ऐसी व्यवस्था मिली, जिसमें विश्वास की कमी और जो रिसाव तथा कमजोर विश्वसनीयता से ग्रस्त थी। हमारे सामने वैचारिक चुनौती नहीं थी, बल्कि प्रशासनिक और संरचनात्मक चुनौती थी। पहला कदम पारदर्शिता और भरोसे की बहाली था। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के दूरदर्शी नेतृत्व में तकनीक का उपयोग कर मनरेगा को पुनर्जीवित किया गया,

अन्यथा मनरेगा वहीं समाप्त हो जाती। तकनीक में सुधार करके आधार आधारित प्रणाली लागू की गई और लगभग 13 करोड़ लोगों को इसमें सम्मिलित किया गया। यही नहीं, नेशनल मोबाइल मॉनिटरिंग सर्विस, जीआईएस आधारित योजना, तकनीक ने रिसाव रोकने, वितरण के सुधार में मदद की, लेकिन वह गहरी संरचनात्मक खामियों को दूर नहीं कर सकती। प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में एनडीए सरकार केवल अशक्तता हटाने तक सीमित नहीं, बल्कि ग्रामीण गरीबों के हित में नीति को प्रभावी बनाने के लिए संरचनात्मक सुधार करने के लिए भी संकल्पबद्ध है।

महोदय, इस योजना से दो लोगों को स्पष्ट फायदा है। एक तरफ किसान हैं और दूसरी तरफ मजदूर हैं। मैं आपको उनकी मजदूरी बताऊँगा। मैं ग्रामीण परिवेश से आता हूँ। मैं खुद किसान हूँ और मैंने बैलों की जोड़ी से खेती की है। हमने वह समय भी देखा है। जब आज हम गाँवों में जाते हैं, तो किसान कहता है कि जो इसका सिस्टम है, उससे हमें लेबर नहीं मिलती और कृषि बर्बाद हो चुकी है। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि अब योजना के अंतर्गत कार्यों के दायरे का विस्तार हुआ है। जो जन सुरक्षा, ग्रामीण मूलभूत कनेक्टिविटी, आजीविका-समर्थक और अवसंरचना, जलवायु अनुकूल एवं सहनशीलता परियोजनाओं का विस्तार हुआ है। इस योजना के तहत कुल 60 दिन का प्रावधान है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करूँगा कि इसे 90 दिन किया जाए, क्योंकि खरीफ और रबी की दो फसलें हैं। इनमें जुताई और बुवाई का काम होता है, फिर निराई-गुड़ाई का काम होता है, उसके बाद फसल कटाई का काम होता है। इसमें 15-15 दिन चाहिए होते हैं, तो 45 दिन हो गए। दूसरी फसल के लिए भी 45 दिन चाहिए। इसलिए यदि इसमें 90 दिन का प्रावधान किया जाता है, तो इससे सीधा फायदा मजदूर को होगा। वह कृषि की मजदूरी भी कर लेगा और नरेगा की 125 दिन की मजदूरी भी उसे मिल जाएगी। इससे उसे बहुत बड़ा लाभ होगा। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, मैं अपनी बात अभी समाप्त करता हूँ। मेरी पार्टी का समय भी है। मुझे कहा गया है कि आपको 15 मिनट बोलना है, लेकिन आप दस मिनट कर दीजिए।

माननीय सभापति : चौधरी जी, आपकी पार्टी का डायरेक्शन है।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री पी. पी. चौधरी : सर, मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि 57 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवार कृषि से जुड़े हुए हैं और 46.1 प्रतिशत कार्यबल कृषि क्षेत्र में संलग्न है। इतने लोगों को इस बिल के द्वारा फायदा होगा। मैं कांग्रेस और विपक्ष को कहूँगा कि यह बिल किसानों और गरीबों के लिए है, आप इसका समर्थन करें और इसको पास कराने में मदद करें। ... (व्यवधान)

मैं अपनी बात को एक मिनट में समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। अब आप समय नहीं दे रहे हैं, तो हम क्या कर सकते हैं। मैं किसानों और गरीबों के लिए बोल रहा हूँ। आप समय नहीं दे रहे हैं। अब आप सुन लीजिए, मैं चार-पाँच लाइन बोल रहा हूँ, लेकिन धीरे बोलूँगा, क्योंकि वे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के दूरदर्शी नेतृत्व में भाजपा सरकार ही गांधी जी के मूल्यों, भावना और शिक्षाओं को शासन में उतारने का कार्य कर रही है। स्वच्छ भारत से लेकर गौ संरक्षण तक इस सरकार ने राष्ट्रपिता के नाम का केवल उच्चारण नहीं किया है, बल्कि उनके आदर्शों को धरातल पर साकार किया है। गांधी जी के आदर्श केवल योजनाओं के नामकरण से नहीं, बल्कि गाँवों को विकास की मूल इकाई बनाकर आत्मनिर्भर भारत की दिशा में मार्ग प्रशस्त करने से साकार होते हैं। मैं यही कहूँगा कि गांधी जी ने कभी यह नहीं सोचा था।... (व्यवधान)

***SHRI NAVASKANI K. (RAMANATHAPURAM):** Chairperson Sir, Vanakkam. I thank you for allowing me to take part in the discussion on Viksit Bharat G RAM G Bill. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme provided livelihood to poor people and farmers who lived particularly in rural areas of our country. This is a Scheme which mitigated their unemployment problem. This was a grand Scheme brought during the rule of Congress Government. You have brought a new Bill to totally destroy the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme which provided livelihood and social security

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

to the poor and downtrodden people of rural areas of our country. This MGNREGA Scheme was responsible for providing food to the poor people. They are all alive because of this Scheme. But the new Bill is playing with the lives and livelihood of our poor people. In this new Scheme if an old aged person could not complete his attendance through biometrics, then he will not be getting his daily wages. That family will not get food for that day. Is this the development that they are talking about? It is the development of Delhi. But the Villages are falling down. In one signature the Union Government can stop the release of all the funds. It means a single signature will make thousands of families starve without food. This Bill is aimed at centralisation of powers by the Union, increasing the financial burden on States and destroying the identities of our nation. Till now, 90 per cent of the funds meant for 100 day employment Scheme will be provided by the Union Government and only 10 per cent will be borne by the State Government. But with this new Bill to come to existence, the fund pattern will be 60:40 between the Centre and the States concerned. Already the funds were not released in time by the Union to the States. There is a non-release of Rs 3000 Crore to Tamil Nadu under this Scheme. Education funds are not released to Tamil Nadu. GST dues are not released and funds meant for Tamil Nadu under various Schemes are also pending for release from the Union. In this scenario, the contribution of the States has been raised from the present 10 per cent to 40 per cent. How fair is this? So far the work allocation/selection was done by the State concerned under MGNREGA. But through this amended new Bill, only the Union Government is authorised to allocate the work. How will

the Union Government know about the work to be undertaken in the State concerned? This may lead to a situation where the BJP Government may allocate less amount of work and funds to the Opposition ruled States of the Country besides allocating more funds and work to the States ruled by BJP and its Allies. I want to ask you whether there will be transparency in this. During the last 10 years, several Members in this august House have raised the issue of increasing the number of days of work from 100 man-days to 150 man-days under MGNREGA. We have also demanded for increase of wages as per the price rise of the Day. But those demands have fallen on deaf ears. Those who have an ideology which took away the life of Mahatma Gandhi, today have removed the name of Mahatma from the title of this MGNREGA Scheme. You do not have any history or identity on your own. Whereas you are showing so much concern in destroying the identities of this nation. You changed the names of roads first. Then you changed the names of districts and railway stations. Now you have changed the name of this Scheme by removing the name of the father of our nation. This Scheme was brought by the Congress Government. Whether that is the issue or you have any issue with the Scheme having the name of our father of nation Mahatma Gandhi. As you have not played any role in our country's freedom struggle, you can do only such silly things. We are from Indian Union Muslim League. We have only three MPs for IUML. But we have a long history and tradition. This IUML is a party created by those who took part in our country's freedom struggle. This is a party which was created by the leaders who framed our Constitution of India. We want to protect this nation from your

negativity. Thank you.

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलेश पासवान) : सर, माननीय सदस्यों के लिए रात्रि भोज की व्यवस्था एमपी डाइनिंग हॉल, प्रथम तल, संसद भवन में की गई है। माननीय सदस्य अपनी सुविधा के अनुसार रात्रि भोज लेने का कष्ट करें।

माननीय सभापति : श्री हरेन्द्र सिंह मलिक जी।

श्री हरेन्द्र सिंह मलिक (मुजफ्फरनगर) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं विकसित भारत-रोजगार और आजीविका के लिए गारंटी मिशन (ग्रामीण) : वीबी-जी राम जी (विकसित भारत-जी राम जी) विधेयक के विरोध में अपना मत व्यक्त करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

मान्यवर, वर्ष 2005 में ग्रामीण मजदूरों को, जो आखिरी लाइन में खड़ा व्यक्ति था, उसको बल देने के उद्देश्य से मनरेगा लागू हुई। आप परिवर्तन के नाम पर मनरेगा को भूलकर, 11 साल तक इनकी निगाह में मनरेगा ठीक रही, अब मनरेगा में सब कमियाँ आ गई हैं और मनरेगा का नाम बदल कर जी राम जी कह रहे हैं। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि 'ऐसा काम न करो, राम का नाम बदनाम न करो।' कहा यह जाता है कि 'जी राम जी' का मतलब 'गोडसे राम गोडसे' है और ये महात्मा गांधी को छोड़ कर गोडसे का नाम लेना चाहते हैं। यह देश गांधी का देश है। गांधी को इस देश ने बापू कहा है, राष्ट्रपिता कहा है। जंगी आजादी की लड़ाई में, यह सच्चाई है कि आप दूसरी तरफ थे, पर यह भी सच्चाई है कि गांधी के नेतृत्व में लोगों ने बलिदान दिया।... (व्यवधान) आप जो अधिनियम ला रहे हैं, यह दोषपूर्ण है।

मान्यवर, पहले 90 प्रतिशत हिस्सा सरकार व्यय करती थी। अब कह रहे हैं कि प्रस्तावित कानून के बाद 40 प्रतिशत हिस्सा राज्य सरकार व्यय करेगी। राज्य सरकार तो पहले ही लाखों-करोड़ों के कर्ज के तले हैं। न नौ मन तेल होगा और न कानून लागू होगा। ये इस तरह की बात कर रहे हैं। निश्चित रूप से भारतीय जनता पार्टी का जो चेहरा है, वह ग्राम विरोधी है। गांव, गरीब, किसान को, एक तरह से पी.डी.ए. को बर्बाद करने का इनका जो काम है, वह इससे परिलक्षित होता है।

मान्यवर, पहले राज्यवार जितना पैसा मांगा जाता था, केन्द्र सरकार उतना पैसा देने के लिए

बाध्य रहती थी, वह पैसा दे देती थी। अब उसकी कोई गारंटी नहीं रह गई है। इन्होंने 60:40 की बात कर दी है और उससे निश्चित रूप से इसका नुकसान होगा। ये 125 दिन के काम की बात जो कर रहे हैं, 125 दिन के रोजगार की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए, ये 10 दिन का रोजगार भी नहीं दे पाएंगे। सच्चाई तो यह है कि यह सरकार पूंजीपतियों की सरकार है। ये पी.डी.ए. को बर्बाद करने का काम करते हैं और ये इस तरह का प्रस्ताव लेकर आए हैं। विकसित भारत का नाम ले रहे हैं। माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। जिस देश पर विदेशी कर्जा बढ़ा हो, जिस देश के सब टैक्स बढ़े हो, सब्सिडी खत्म हुई हो और महंगाई बढ़ रही है तो फिर विकसित देश किस बात का है? आपने देश का नाश कर दिया। आप विकसित भारत बता रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, यह कानून दोषपूर्ण इसलिए भी है कि इसमें रोजगार का कानूनी आधार नहीं है। कानूनन आप बाध्य नहीं कर सकते। अगर पहले मजदूरी नहीं मिलती थी तो उसको मजदूरी का वेतन मिलता था, उसको भुगतान होता था।... (व्यवधान) अभी तो मैंने बोलना शुरू ही नहीं किया है। पी.पी. चौधरी जी 12 मिनट बोलें।... (व्यवधान) ऐसा नहीं है। अभी तो मैंने बोलना शुरू ही नहीं किया है।

माननीय सभापति : मेरे पास लिस्ट है।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री हरेन्द्र सिंह मलिक : मान्यवर, मैं दो बातें तो कह लूं। बजट और संसाधनों की अस्पष्टता है। ग्राम स्तर पर विकास के लिए स्पष्ट और सुनिश्चित बजट का अभाव है। केवल पुरानी योजनाओं का पुनः नामकरण कर रहे हैं। इससे देश अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में भी शर्मसार होगा कि आज महात्मा गांधी के नाम को बदल कर गोडसे के नाम पर करने जा रहे हैं। रोजगार, आय सृजन पर कमजोर फोकस है। मनरेगा का जैसा अधिकार आधारित कार्यक्रम से तालमेल नहीं है। यही नहीं, ग्राम सभा और पंचायतों की भूमिका सलाहकार से अधिक नहीं है।... (व्यवधान) वंचित वर्गों पर इसमें विशेष ध्यान नहीं है, मापदण्ड और जवाबदेही की कमी है, डिजिटल प्रचार ज्यादा है। ... (व्यवधान) मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूं।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप प्लीज कनक्लूड कीजिए। अब समय नहीं है।

श्री हरेन्द्र सिंह मलिक : डिजिटल प्रचार ज्यादा है, जमीनी हकीकत कम है, पलायन रोकने की ठोस नीति नहीं है। लोगों को रोजगार से वंचित रखने का इनका ... * है और गांव के लोगों को रोजगार नहीं देंगे।

मान्यवर, मैं इस बिल का पुरजोर विरोध करता हूँ और सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि कम से कम महात्मा गांधी के नाम को तो बख्श दें। यह देश गांधी का देश है। आदरणीय कृषि मंत्री जी यह गोडसे का देश नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती ज्योत्सना चरणदास महंत (कोरबा) : धन्यवाद महोदय। आज मैं सदन में प्रस्तुत किए गए 'विकसित भारत गारंटी फॉर रोजगार एंड आजीविका मिशन (ग्रामीण)' यानी 'वीबी जी राम जी' बिल पर अपनी बात रखने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ।

महोदय, सरकार ने इस योजना का नाम जिस तरह रखा है, वह न केवल हास्यास्पद है, बल्कि हमारी आस्था और मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम भगवान राम के प्रति घोर अपमानजनक भी है। यह भगवान राम के नाम का राजनीतिकरण कर रहे हैं। सरकार ने इस योजना का संक्षिप्त नाम 'वीबी जी राम जी' बनाया है। क्या भगवान राम का नाम अब सरकारी फाइलों और स्कीमों में ही संक्षिप्त रूपों में रूपों में सिमट कर रह गया है? हम राम की कण-कण में बसने वाले ईश्वर के रूप में पूजा करते हैं, लेकिन सरकार ने राम को एक एक्रोनियम बना दिया है, जिसका मतलब है 'रोजगार एंड आजीविका मिशन'। यह कैसी भक्ति है? यह तो प्रभु के नाम का सीधा-सीधा दुरुपयोग है। अगर आपको पुरानी सरकार की योजना का नाम बदलना ही था, तो आप इसे 'मनरेगा-2' भी कह सकते थे या 'ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना' कह सकते थे, लेकिन केवल राजनीतिक लाभ लेने के लिए इस योजना को 'राम जी' नाम दे देना और उसे विकसित भारत जैसे भारी-भरकम शब्दों के नीचे दबा देना, यह हमारी संस्कृति का अपमान है। कबीर दास जी ने ऐसे दिखावे पर सही ही कहा है कि-

* Not recorded.

माला फेरत जुग भया, फिरा न मन का फेर,
कर का मनका डार दे, मन का मनका फेर ।

सभापति जी, सरकार केवल नाम की माला जप रही है, लेकिन इसका मन गरीबों, मजदूरों और राज्य के कल्याण के लिए नहीं फिरा है। नाम में 'राम' है, पर काम में कपट है। नाम बदलने के पीछे असली खेला फंडिंग की कटौती है। मनरेगा के तहत मजदूरी का 90 प्रतिशत पैसा केंद्र से आता था, लेकिन अब इस नए बिल में केंद्र और राज्य के बीच का अनुपात 60:40 कर दिया गया है। मेरा सवाल है कि छत्तीसगढ़ जैसे आदिवासी बाहुल्य राज्य, जहां का बड़ा हिस्सा वनों से घिरा है, जो आपकी कृपा से अब कटने लगे हैं। यहां संसाधन बहुत सीमित हैं, तो यह 40 प्रतिशत का अतिरिक्त बोझ कैसे उठाएगा? आप कह रहे हैं कि हम विकसित भारत बना रहे हैं, लेकिन असल में आप राज्यों की कमर तोड़ रहे हैं। जब राज्य सरकार के पास फंड ही नहीं होगा, तो क्या गरीबों को समय पर मजदूरी मिल पाएगी? हालांकि वह अभी भी नहीं मिल रही है और तब भी नहीं मिलेगी। महोदय, यह मनरेगा को कमजोर करने की एक साजिश नजर आ रही है। मनरेगा एक अधिकार है, हमारे ग्रामीणों का। इसमें महात्मा गांधी नाम है, जिसे हमारी सरकार ने महात्मा गांधी के नाम पर रोजगार गारंटी दी थी और आप कहते हैं सिर्फ मोदी की गारंटी, जो कभी पूरी नहीं हुई। ग्यारह सालों से तो हम देख रहे हैं।

महोदय, इसे इस सरकार ने धीरे-धीरे कमजोर कर दिया है। पहले बजट कम किया, फिर आधार और पेमेंट की जटिलता बढ़ाई और अब फंडिंग का बोझ राज्यों पर लाद दिया। मैं सरकार से मांग करती हूं कि भगवान राम के नाम का उपयोग इस तरह सरकारी योजनाओं के शॉर्ट फॉर्म के लिए बंद करे। यह करोड़ों लोगों की आस्था का विषय है। इसे अपनी ब्रांडिंग का हिस्सा न बनाएं। राज्यों पर थोपे गए 60:40 के अनुपात को वापस ले और केंद्र सरकार अपनी पुरानी जिम्मेदारी निभाए।

सभापति महोदय, नाम बदलने से नीयत नहीं बदलती। अगर आप सच में राम राज्य लाना चाहते हैं, तो गरीब की थाली और राज्यों के खजाने की तरफ चिंता कीजिए, न कि केवल कागजों

पर 'राम' लिखने की। मैं महात्मा गांधी का नाम हटाने का पुरजोर विरोध करती हूँ।

जय हिंद, जय छत्तीसगढ़।

SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO (MEDAK): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak in support of the Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin): VB – G RAM G Bill, 2025.

Sir, it is a major overhaul of the 20 years old MGNREGA. It establishes a modern statutory framework aligned with Viksit Bharat 2047, guaranteeing 125 days of wage employment per rural household, whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

The Bill aims at creating both employment and durable rural infrastructure through four priority verticals.

The first priority is water security through water-related works. The second one is core-rural infrastructure. The third is livelihood related to infrastructure, and the fourth one is special works to mitigate extreme weather events. So, all assets created or aggregated are integrated into the Viksit Bharat National Rural Infrastructure Stack, ensuring a unified, coordinated national development strategy.

Some of my colleagues and friends are asking what the need is to change MGNREGA now. The need is this, Hon. Speaker MGNREGA was built in the year 2005, but rural India has transformed from 2005 to 2025 under the dynamic leadership of Hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji. Poverty fell sharply in the year 2011-2012. The poverty of Indian people was 25.7 per cent. Under the

dynamic leadership of Hon. Prime Minister Modi ji, the poverty level has come down from 25 per cent to 4.86 per cent, supported by rising consumption, incomes, and financial access recorded in MPCE and NABARD RECSS surveys.

This clearly shows that after 20 years, there should be some change in MGNREGA. That is the reason why, under the dynamic leadership of Hon. Prime Minister Modi ji, the name of the scheme as well as the rules of the scheme were changed. Many of my friends who are representing the Opposition are saying that it should not be changed because the name is Mahatma Gandhi's name. Actually, the intention of Mahatma Gandhi in building India is "*Ram Raj*". When the dream of Mahatma Gandhi ji was *Ram Raj*, when Shri Shivraj Singh Chauhan ji, under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modi ji's Government, is trying to bring *Ram Raj* in this country, what is the problem with the Opposition? Is it their thinking, their criticism, that whatever they want to say has to happen? I would like to know whether they are in the ruling party or in the Opposition.

In Telugu, when we go to a rural area there is a proverb. The meaning of the 'proverb' is - a village person was going to a '*Jyotisha*' to ask his Jyotisha. Unfortunately, the '*Jyotisha*' who was sitting there was of opposition ideology. He said that you will die today afternoon itself. Similarly, when you are bringing the changes in the ideology and structure of the country to the dreams of the Mahatma Gandhi Ji, the Opposition is saying that you are changing the name, you are bringing the name of Nathuram Godse. This is how it looks like is अगर आपको लैला को देखना है तो मजनू की आंखों से देखिए, अगर आपको प्रोग्रेसिव कंट्री को देखना

है, अगर बदलते हुए भारत को देखना है तो मोदी जी की आंखों से देखिए, गांवों में जो गरीब हैं, उनकी आंखों से देखिए। मगर कभी भी हम कुछ भी लाते हैं तो आप उसको अपोज करेंगे तो हम क्या करेंगे?

The main intention of the Government is to bring change in the lives of the people. I would like to compare two–three lines with the previous Government, the Congress Government's MGNREGA, and Shri Narendra Modi ji's 12 years of Government. Is there any attempt made to improve MGNREGA, which was present earlier during the UPA and NDA? I will compare two–three lines. The participation of women during the UPA in 2013–14 was only 48 per cent, and now it has increased to 56.74 per cent.

Similarly, 'Aadhaar-seeded active workers' were only 76 lakhs during the UPA, and now it has increased to 12.11 crore during the NDA Government under Shri Narendra Modi ji's leadership. Workers on APBC were zero during the UPA, and now it is 11.93 crore. The geo-tagged assets during the UPA were zero, and during the NDA it is 6.44 crore. E-payments were only 37 per cent during the UPA in 2013–14, and now during 2025–26 under the dynamic leadership of the hon. Prime Minister, it is 99.99 per cent. Individual assets during the Congress UPA Government were only 17.6 per cent, whereas now it has been increased to 16.96 per cent.

Despite these advances - misappropriation continued, digital attendance was bypassed, and assets often failed to match the expenditure. The scale and persistence of these issues showed that the MGNREGA architecture has reached its limits, making a new modernized The Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for

Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin): VB – G RAM G Bill, 2025 is necessary.

Hence, I support this Bill.

If you want to change yourselves, you should change like a giraffee. Being a science teacher, I would like to say one sentence. Struggle for existence and survival of the fittest are very necessary. As time changes, we should also change according to time. The dinosaurs have become extinct and is being seen only in TVs. But whereas giraffee existed as it changed its lifestyle with time. Thank you Chairperson Sir.

श्री मियां अल्लाफ अहमद (अनन्तनाग-राजौरी) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे मंत्री श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी बड़े कद्दावर नेता हैं। उन्होंने गरीबों की बड़ी खिदमत की और यहां तक पहुंचे। मैं उनसे तवक्कोह नहीं कर रहा था, मैं उनसे यह एक्सपेक्ट नहीं कर रहा था, जिन्होंने अपनी जिन्दगी में मेहनत से और गरीबों के लिए काम करके यह मुकाम पाया हो, वह इतनी अच्छी स्कीम में तब्दीली करेंगे। आपकी हुकूमत आयुष्मान भारत जैसी हेल्थ स्कीम लायी, डायरेक्ट ट्रांसफर स्कीम लायी, किसानों के लिए बैंक अकाउंट में पैसे डाले, वहां जो आपने अच्छे काम किए थे, इस काम से आपके उन कामों पर भी असर पड़ेगा। इस स्कीम में तब्दीली करने का कोई जस्टिफिकेशन नहीं है। हम आपसे यह तवक्को नहीं रख रहे थे, आपने मनरेगा का नाम चेंज किया, इसकी तो बिल्कुल ही जस्टिफिकेशन नहीं था, यह महात्मा गांधी के नाम से जुड़ा हुआ था जिसको पूरी दुनिया जानती है और मानती है। किस बात के लिए जानती है-इंसानियत के लिए जानती है, हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के लिए जानती है, गरीब परवरी के लिए जानती है।

आज आप भी जानते हैं कि अगर मुल्क में सबसे बड़ा कोई मसला है तो बेरोजगारी का है। आज काम नहीं मिल रहा है, आज लोग पीएचडी और इंजीनियरिंग करके लेबर का काम ढूंढ रहे हैं। लेबर का काम अब नहीं रहा, पहले गांव में बीआरओ का काम मिलता था, पीएचडी का काम मिलता था, पीडब्ल्यूडी का काम मिलता था, अब उन सब कामों को मशीनों ने संभाल लिया है। अब लेबर

का काम नहीं रहा, लेबर का काम इस स्कीम में बचा था, जिसका नाम मनरेगा था। इस स्कीम को बंद करके आपने गरीबों का रोजगार छीना है, उसको बंद किया है। जहां इस स्कीम से गरीब को पैसा मिल रहा था और बगैर किसी टेंडर के गांवों में डेवलपमेंट का काम भी हो रहा था। कहीं फुटपाथ बन रहे थे, कहीं पार्क बन रहे थे और कहीं कुछ और काम हो रहा था, वह सिलसिला भी बंद हो गया।

आपने कहा कि अब स्टेट 40 परसेंट दे देगी या हमारी यूटी में 10 परसेंट दे देगी, यह इस स्कीम को डिफंक्ट करने जैसा है। स्टेट्स का हाल आपको पता है, यूटीज के पास मुलाजिमों को तनख्वाह देने के लिए पैसे नहीं हैं, ठेकेदारों का बिल पेमेंट के लिए वहां पड़ा हुआ है।

जम्मू-कश्मीर में मनरेगा की लेबर्स पेमेंट बंद है, वहां लोगों के करोड़ों रुपये बकाया हैं। ये लोग हर मेंबर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट के दरवाजे पर आते हैं, वहां ये हाल है। आपको और डिफिकल्टीज आने वाली है, गरीबों के लिए डिफिकल्टीज आने वाली है इसलिए इसे देखने की जरूरत है। जहां तक आप कह रहे हैं 100 से 125 दिन रोजगार बढ़ाया, वहां आप मुझे बताइए कि 100 दिन का रोजगार कहां मिला। अगर आप ऐवरेज देखेंगे 60 या 80 दिन से ज्यादा रोजगार नहीं मिला है।

यह गरीबों के लिए प्रोग्राम था, बेरोजगारों के लिए प्रोग्राम था, जिनके लिए कोई और रोजगार का सहारा नहीं था, लेबर का काम नहीं था, उनकी सारी उम्मीदें इस स्कीम से थी। आपसे अपील है कि इस कानून को वापस लीजिए। यह एंटी पुअर है।

श्री गुरमीत सिंह मीत हायेर (संगरूर) : सभापति जी, जब मनरेगा को देश में लागू किया गया तो उसका मुख्य मकसद ग्रामीण भारत में जो मजदूर हैं, जो सबसे पिछड़ा हुए हैं, उनको रोजगार देने का मकसद था। लेकिन ये जो नया बिल केंद्र सरकार लेकर आई है, इसका मकसद मुझे लगता है कि जो देश का गरीब है, जो देश का मजदूर है, उससे काम, उसका रोजगार हम छीनना चाहते हैं।

महोदय, जब मैं स्कूल में पढ़ता था तो हर किताब के पीछे एक नोट लिखा रहता था जिस पर लिखा होता था 'गांधी जी तलिसमन' जिसका मतलब है कि जब भी आप दुविधा में हों और आपको कोई फैसला करना है, तो आप अपनी जिंदगी में जिस कमजोर को, गरीब को जानते हैं तो उस फैसले से सोचिए कि उसका क्या फायदा-नुकसान होगा। मुझे लगता नहीं है कि केंद्र सरकार ने

ये फैसला किया होगा कि ये रेश्यो 60:40 कर रहे हैं और उस गरीब का, उस मजदूर का ध्यान रखा होगा। क्योंकि आज जिन प्रदेशों से आप हजारों-लाखों करोड़ GST के ले रहे हैं, आज किस प्रदेश की हैसियत है कि जो हजारों करोड़ रुपया इसमें दे सके।

महोदय, मुझे लगता है कि जो स्कीम पहले डिमांड-ड्रिवन थी कि कोई मजदूर कह रहा है कि मुझे 100 दिन का काम चाहिए तो सरकार उसे काम देती थी। आज इस स्कीम को हम सप्लाई-ड्रिवन कर रहे हैं कि सरकार कहती है कि यह काम है, इसमें चाहे चार दिन लगे या पांच दिन लगे, तुम्हें इतना ही काम मिलेगा। सरकार ने कहने को यह किया है कि हमने 125 दिन कर दिए। हमारे पंजाबी में कहावत है कि गाय के बछड़े को क्या पता कि दूध का क्या भाव है। अब गाय के नीचे दूध 20 लीटर हो, 40 लीटर हो, बछड़े को कितना मिलेगा? ये कहते हैं 100 से 125 दिन कर दिया है। मंत्री जी बैठे हैं, कोई ऐसा प्रदेश पूरे देश में जहां 100 दिन भी मिल रहा हो? अगर मैं पंजाब की बात करूं तो 2023-2024 में जो दिन मिले वो 41 थे और 2024-25 में 37 दिन काम मिला और 2025-26 में केवल 26 दिन रह गए और सरकार कह रही है कि हम 125 दिन करेंगे। ऐसे चाहे 300 दिन कर दीजिए जब देना ही नहीं है, तो कैसे काम चलेगा। सिर्फ ये लोगों से रोजगार वापस लेने के लिए सरकार काम कर रही है।

महोदय, इसमें कहा गया कि जो फसल बीजने के और जो काटने के दिन हैं उन 60 दिनों उस टाइम पर मनरेगा नहीं चलेगी। आप बताइए कि आज पूरे भारत में कितनी ऐसी लेबर है जो ज्यादा काम होने के कारण फ्री ही नहीं है? अगर कटाई के टाइम पर किसी को लगेगा कि मुझे ज्यादा पैसे मिल रहे हैं तो वह मनरेगा में काम क्यों करेगा? मेरी सरकार से गुजारिश है कि ये जो 60 दिन का समय आपने तय किया है, इसे बंद किया जाए। महोदय, पिछले दो-तीन साल से सरकार लगातार लैटर निकाल रही है, 26 अक्टूबर, 2023 को निकाला कि तालाबों और नहरों की डिसिल्टिंग नहीं कर सकते। पंजाब जैसे एग्रीकल्चर स्टेट में तो हर साल इसकी जरूरत है। इस वजह से लोगों के रोजगार के दिन कम हो रहे हैं। सरकार को इसे वापस लेना चाहिए और दूसरा लैटर 16 जून, 2025 में कहा कि सिर्फ बंजर भूमि उपजाऊ करने के लिए लेबर लगा सकते हैं। पंजाब-हरियाणा में बंजर

भूमि है ही नहीं। पहले हम ग्राउंड, पार्क या श्मशान घाट की लेवलिंग में मनरेगा इस्तेमाल करते थे और इससे मजदूरों को 80-90 दिन काम मिलता था, लेकिन ऐसी शर्तों की वजह से अब रोजगार के दिन घटकर 26 पर आ गए हैं। मेरी सरकार से गुजारिश है कि इस बिल को वापस लीजिए और ये शर्तें भी वापस लीजिए, जो पहले से ही आपने मनरेगा पर लगा रखी हैं। यदि सरकार वाकई देश के लोगों को रोजगार देना चाहती है, तो नई योजना शुरू कर लीजिए लेकिन इस योजना के तहत लोगों का रोजगार वापस देने हेतु काम करे।

***SHRI SELVARAJ V. (NAGAPATTINAM):** Hon. Chairperson Sir, Vanakkam. I am taking part in this discussion on behalf of the people of Nagappattinam and Tiruvarur districts of Tamil Nadu. More than 80 per cent of the people in our area are farmers and farm labourers. This MGNREGA Scheme is for the farm labourers and marginalised downtrodden people who live in the lower strata of our society. In the first instance, on behalf of the Communist Party of India, I strongly oppose this Bill. Mahakavi Bharathi says, "They do not have porridge and they do not know the reason for not having it as well". Such is the state of our poor. We are talking about such poor people. Literary giant Jeeva will say. "There is no slippers on the feet; No porridge even for filling one-fourth of stomach; my friend, we worked for nothing; we remain poor without money. We remain poor without money. Child will cry without milk; Mother will cry out of starvation; we will cry without job. My friend, the entire family will cry. The entire family will cry." Our people are not having slippers to wear. They do not have milk for their children. We are talking about such people. You are diluting this

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Scheme. You are getting the poor and downtrodden people affected by your policies. Don't you have you conscience?

Poet Bharathi further says, "If the educated does mischievous things, he will face the ire of the death God" I want to ask you one thing. Why are you doing such sins? When I went for election campaigning and then for thanking the people after winning the elections, they asked only one thing. They wanted me to get 100 days of work through MGNREGA. Many women cried a lot due to poverty. This is the situation at ground in villages. Rural economy is totally dependent on MGNREGA. This should further be extended to Town Panchayat and Corporation areas. Similarly you are changing the name of this Scheme. Why are you changing this name?

Mahatma Gandhi talked about self-rule and Swarajya. He talked about people of rural areas and their development. Is there anyone who is an ardent devotee of Lord Ram other than Mahatma Gandhi? He uttered Hey Ram even at the time when he was shot dead. Why are you removing his name? You demolished the Babur Masjid. On which date you demolished this mosque? It was on the day of Dr Ambedkar's death anniversary. By keeping the name of RAM to this Bill you are once again trying to kill Mahatma Gandhi. I therefore strongly condemn this. You do not release your share for the centrally sponsored Schemes meant for the States. In that situation, how can this Scheme be successful, if you have the funding pattern as 60:40 between the Centre and the States? The centrally sponsored Schemes are to be implemented by the States.

Every labourer who is living in a pitiable condition in rural areas may

demand for work. It is the duty of the Government to provide them the work. But in the new Bill the areas are to be decided by the Union Government and only in such areas these works are to be sought. This snatches away the right to work. Moreover they are guaranteeing for 125 man days of work. How can you give 125 days of work? This is untrue. It is a deceitful one. Hon. Union Minister of Rural development while addressing Rajya Sabha two or three days ago, said that the Government was unable to provide not more than 50 days of work. If that is so, how can you give 125 days of work? It is not a feasible one. It is a demand driven Scheme. Hereafter only on the basis of allocation of funds from the Centre, the work has to be provided in future.

This Union Government proposes no work for 60 days during peak agricultural season. Why are you giving this leave? Where will he go? I strongly oppose this. Similarly, through infrastructure building and development, for construction related work also, beneficiaries should be provided work after selection. Infrastructure means construction of bridges. If you carry out several such activities, you can provide job opportunities. Sir just one more minute. I urge that you should support our poor people and farmers living in village areas of Tamil Nadu. Thank you.

21.00 hrs

***SHRI BENNY BEHANAN (CHALAKUDY):** Sir, I am opposing this bill to show my gratitude towards the people of Chalakkudy, who have elected me to this august house. This is not merely change of name. The change-MGNREGA to VB- G RAM G is the increasing tendency of giving prominence to anti-Gandhi Pro-Godse cult. It is part of an agenda to rewrite India's history and nationalist spirit. It is an agenda of the BJP. It is an agenda of communalism. It is an agenda of RSS. It is our responsibility to stand against this agenda. Not only this, for the past few years, they were boosting Godse, to diminish and reduce the importance of Mahatma Gandhi. In the year 2018, the Hindu Maha Sabha activist in Meerut observed 'Balidaan Din' on 15 November, the same day on which Godse was hanged to death. They even recommended to change the name of the city 'Meerut' to 'Godse Nagar'. In the year 2019, on the day of remembrance of Mahatma Gandhi's martyrdom, the re-enactment of Gandhi assassination was done in public by national secretary of Hindu Maha Sabha and he symbolically shot Mahatma Gandhi. In the same year, on 02nd October, in Rewa Madhya Pradesh, the traitor' was inscribed on Bapu's photograph. Sir, there is a communal power in this country which throwed shoe on Mr. Kamal Hassan, who preached Godse is the biggest terrorist the country has ever witnessed. What more, in a school in Vadsar, where Gandhi was born, in the school where he taught 'Eshwar Allah Tere Naam'', the topic given in an elocution competition was "Godse: My Role Model". The students were asked to

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Malayalam.

speak on the topic and the one who spoke well was given first given first prize in the competition. Moreover, Modiji always hail Mahatma Gandhi. Two years before, Gita Press of Gorakhpur was selected for Mahatma Gandhi Peace Prize. It as presided by Shri Modi. The owners of Gita Press, Hanuman Prasad Poddar and Jay Dayal Goyanka, who are Sangh Pariwar propagandists, were awarded to diminish Gandhian ideologies.

Sir, this law was passed by Dr. Manmohan Singh and Smt. Sonia Gandhi for the well-being of the poorest of the poor. This law has created social, environmental and economical boost in the country. This act has led to the sustainable development of the country. The influence of the job opportunities were reflected in different sectors of the rural life. The people who were benefitted by this programme are the one who belongs to the lowest class of the society and who faces many difficulties in life. When this new law is passed, it will reduce the benefits given to the poor women. It changes the economic fabric of the society. This programme was envisioned by Dr. Manmohan Singh for the benefit of the poorest poor in the society.

We know when the whole world was stuck in the clutches of economic recession, this economic policy helped India to survive the situation. You are trying to diminish such a well visioned policy. Gandhi was a person who enlightened the world with his vision. He is a lamp lighted on the top of the world to leas us in the dark through the path of love and peace, with a heart moulded with humanitarian values.

Hon. Minister, you can never destroy nor diminish his position by merely

changing the name. Even after trying to shoot him many a times, his name stands Infront of crores of people as a symbol of inspiration, excitement and self-respect. I remind you that, if you think, you can diminish his name, merely by changing the name of the bill introduced by the government, history will never forgive you.

21.09 hrs

(Shri JagdambikaPal *in the Chair*)

Gandhian history lies closely to the Indian history. The pulse of Gandhi lies in each and every breadth of the country. When the communal powers are ready to infiltrate into the secular and unitarian structure of the country which was nurtured for long, the memories of Gandhi give inspiration to fight against these forces. You can never stop the memories of Gandhi.

Sir, I wish to recite a poem. Vallathol, the great poet of Kerala has said, “If you want to see a person with Christ’s self sacrifice, Krishna’s protection of Dharma, ahimsa of Budha, bravery of Muhammed; Go to your Guru, or else read his history.”

I wish to tell the Minister that if you have read that history, you would have never come to this house, with such a bill. If the Minister introduce the bill by saying “Jai ram Shri Ram”, I oppose this bill by saying “Mahatma Gandhi amar rahe, Mahatma Gandhi ki jai”, with lots of excitement.

I request you to withdraw this bill, which tries to change Mahatma Gandhi’s name from the title and I recommend you to reinstate Mahatma Gandhi’s name, as it is in the previous bill.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL (BATHINDA): Hon. Chairperson Sir, I

stand here to oppose the Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin) VB – G RAM G Bill, 2025. Although there may have been many faults in the MGNREGA, it was powerful because it told the poorest of Indians that the State was answerable to them. It transformed employment from charity into an entitlement.

सर, मनरेगा में लाखों खामियां हो सकती हैं, लेकिन मनरेगा में जो सबसे पॉवरफुल चीज थी, वह एक ढाल था, रोजगार का एक ढाल था, जिसमें देश के सबसे गरीब मजदूर को इस बात का आश्वासन था कि उसे एक साल में 100 दिनों का रोजगार मिलेगा, वह रोजगार उसकी आमदनी होगी और उससे वह अपना पेट भरेगा, अपना परिवार पालेगा।

Sir, it was an entitlement that the poorest expected and got from the State. What is most unfortunate is this कि इस सरकार ने आज गरीब के उस ढाल को भी उससे छीनने का काम किया है, क्योंकि इस एनटाइटलमेंट को आपने एक बार फिर से 'चैरिटी' बना दिया है क्योंकि अब यह सरकार के ऊपर निर्भर है। आप बोल रहे हैं कि 100 दिन की जगह 125 दिनों का रोजगार मिलेगा, लेकिन पहले सेन्टर से उसकी मजदूरी के लिए 100 फीसदी जो पैसे जाते थे और 75 फीसदी मैटेरियल्स के लिए जाता था, उसे अब आपने 60:40 के रेशियो में करके इसे भी एक दूसरी सेन्ट्रली स्पॉन्सर्ड स्कीम की तरह कर दिया है। आज मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहती हूं कि जैसे मेरा पंजाब राज्य है, जहां पर सारी सेन्ट्रली स्पॉन्सर्ड स्कीम्स लगातार कम होते-होते 33 फीसदी की ग्रांट्स खत्म हो गयी है, क्योंकि इस आम आदमी पार्टी की सरकार और उसके पहले वहां कांग्रेस की सरकार ने हमारे राज्य को इतना कर्जदार बना दिया है कि आज हमारे राज्य में अगर कोई बच्चा जन्म लेता है, वह आज अपने ऊपर एक लाख 25 हजार रुपये का कर्ज लेकर जन्म लेता है। इन लोगों ने 4 लाख करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज चढ़ा दिया, जिसमें से 2 लाख करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज पिछले चार सालों में चढ़ा है।

सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूं कि आपने यह 60:40 का रेशियो करके राज्यों

का 10 प्रतिशत हिस्सा की जगह अब जो 40 प्रतिशत कर दिया है, तो हमारे यहां तो अभी तक आयुष्मान भारत योजना लागू नहीं हुई है, हेल्थ मिशन अभियान भी कितने समय तक लागू नहीं हुआ था। हमारे यहां एस.सी. स्टूडेंट्स की स्कॉलरशिप्स खत्म हो गयी है, तो क्या अब पंजाब में मनरेगा भी खत्म हो जाएगा, क्योंकि अब वहां की सरकार के पास तो पैसे नहीं हैं और आप भी नहीं देंगे, तो आज जब आप अपनी पीठ थपथपाएंगे कि अपने नम्बर्स के जोर-जबर से आपने एक कानून पास कर दिया है तो यह याद रखिए कि पंजाब जैसे राज्यों में करोड़ों गरीबों के घरों में दीया नहीं जलेगा क्योंकि उनका मनरेगा हमेशा के लिए खत्म होने लगा है क्योंकि राज्य सरकार के पास 40 फीसदी के पैसे नहीं हैं और अगर पैसे नहीं हैं तो उन राज्यों में मनरेगा का काम खत्म हो जाएगा।

सर, इससे बड़े दुख की बात और क्या हो सकती है कि जो सरकार अपने को गरीबों का हिमायती बनती है, वह आज गरीबों का ही नुकसान कर रही है, इसलिए आज मैं इस बात का पुरजोर विरोध करती हूं कि आपने राज्यों के ऊपर जो 40 फीसदी का बोझ डाला है, उसको आपको इम्पीडिएटली रिवर्स करना चाहिए और उसके बाद मनरेगा में जो सुधार करने की जरूरत है, उसमें आप जरूर सुधार करें।

सर, मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगी कि आपने फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर को कमजोर किया है। गांव में अब छप्पर में पानी भर जाता है, उनके घरों में पानी चला जाता है, गंदे पानी के निकास का बुरा हाल है। क्या इधर एयर कंडीशन्ड दफ्तरों में बैठ कर इन अफसरों को यह पता है कि मेरे किस गांव में क्या तकलीफ है? कम से कम गांव वाले अपनी तकलीफें मनरेगा में मजदूरी करके दूर कर लेते थे, पर अब यहां बैठ कर नियम बनेंगे।

Sir, one shoe does not fit all. एक मापदंड सबके लिए नहीं हो सकता। फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर को कमजोर करके आप देश का और लोगों का नुकसान कर रहे हैं।

सर, 12 दिसंबर को मनरेगा के हजारों लेडीज मजदूरों ने पंजाब के बरनाला में धरना क्यों दिया था? क्योंकि, नौ महीने से उनका मनरेगा का काम बंद था। अभी भी उनको दो महीने से पैसे नहीं मिले हैं।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, कृपया अपनी बात समाप्त करें।

श्रीमती हरसिमरत कौर बादल : महोदय, हमारे मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि वहां 6000 करोड़ रुपये भेजे गए, लेकिन राज्य सरकार कहती है कि कुछ भी नहीं भेजा गया। आज उनके मजदूरी का हक मारा जा रहा है। अब वे कहां जाएंगे? ... (व्यवधान)

सर, मैं कहती हूं कि आप 125 दिन छोड़िए, वे सारे दिन ही खत्म हो जाएंगे। आज पंजाब की आर्थिक हालत ऐसी है कि हमारे नौजवान बेरोजगार घूम रहे हैं। वहां पिछले और इस साल भी बेरोजगारी दोगुनी हो गई है। इस तरह से बेरोजगारी कहां जाएगी? पहले आप किसानों के लिए काले कानून लेकर आए थे। अब आप मजदूरों के लिए काला कानून लेकर आए हैं। मैं आग्रह करती हूं कि आप मजदूरों के इस काले कानून को वापस लीजिए। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से मनरेगा का पैसा जिस तरह से आता था, वैसे ही आगे भी आते रहे। शुक्रिया।

श्री राजकुमार चाहर (फतेहपुर सीकरी) : माननीय सभापति जी, धन्यवाद। आज मैं सदन में 'विकसित भारत – रोजगार और आजीविक गारंटी मिशन (ग्रामीण) विधेयक 2025' के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप चेयर को एड्रेस कीजिए। आप लोगों से अनुरोध है कि कृपया आप सभी बैठे-बैठे रनिंग कमेंट्री न करें।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजकुमार चाहर : माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जब से इस विधेयक- 'विकसित भारत- जी राम जी' के बारे में चर्चा की है, मैं देख रहा हूं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेता लगातार गांधी जी को कोसने का काम कर रहे हैं।

माननीय सभापति जी, गांधी जी से ये नाम चुरा कर गांधी तो बन सकते हैं, लेकिन गांधी जी ने जो रास्ता बताया, उस रास्ते पर चलने का काम कांग्रेस पार्टी के शहजादे और कांग्रेस पार्टी नहीं करती है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं गांव से आता हूं। मुझे इन चीजों के बारे में पता है। मैं इतना प्रसन्न

हुआ, जब 'विकसित भारत – जी राम जी बिल' आया। आज भी गांवों में किसान और मजदूर 'जय राम जी' कह कर बात करते हैं। आज भी गांवों में किसान और मजदूर 'जी राम जी', 'जय राम जी' कहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि 'जय राम जी' का नाम लेकर देश के प्रधानमंत्री आदरणीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और हमारे कृषि एवं ग्रामीण मंत्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी ने महात्मा गांधी जी के सपनों को सच्चाई के साथ पूरा करने का संकल्प लिया है।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं बड़ी सरलता से इस पर दो-तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। एक तो पहले मनरेगा में 100 दिन काम मिलता था, लेकिन अब 100 दिन की जगह 125 दिन मजदूरों को रोजगार की गारंटी मिलेगी। वहीं एक और बहुत बड़ा काम किया गया है, उसके लिए मैं माननीय कृषि एवं ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। गांवों में किसानों को बड़ी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता था। कांग्रेस पार्टी को किसानों की कठिनाइयों से कोई लेना-देना नहीं है। जब तक कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार 60-70 सालों तक रही, इन्होंने किसानों के लिए एक भी कानून, एक भी नियम और एक भी विधेयक कभी भी लेकर नहीं आए। वे किसानों का नाम लेकर रोना रोएंगे और प्रलाप करेंगे। अगर किसी ने फसल बीमा योजना लाया तो बी.जे.पी. लेकर आई।। अगर किसी ने केसीसी कार्ड लाया तो बी.जे.पी. लाई। अगर किसी ने 'किसान सम्मान निधि' लाया तो मोदी जी लाए। अगर किसी ने पशुपालन और मछली पालन को जोड़ा तो मोदी जी ने जोड़ा। अगर किसी ने प्रधानमंत्री ग्रामीण सड़क योजना लाया तो अटल जी लेकर आए। इसलिए, इनके पास सुनाने के लिए कुछ नहीं है।

माननीय सभापति जी, ये लोग गांधी जी का नाम लेते रहेंगे। गांधी जी ने कहा था कि देश की आजादी के समय कांग्रेस एक आंदोलन का नाम था। अब कांग्रेस का नाम ही खत्म कर देना चाहिए। आप गांधी जी के उस बात को क्यों नहीं मानते हैं? ऐसा महात्मा गांधी जी ने कहा था।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं 'वीबी- जी राम जी' योजना का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ। हमारे लिए यह भारतीय इतिहास में एक बड़ा प्रभावी कदम होगा। वर्ष 2014 से पहले भारत में किसानों की जो स्थिति थी, उसके बारे में आज पूरा देश जानता है। यूरिया और डीएपी के नाम पर कांग्रेस

पार्टी के नेता गोलियां चलाते थे। मध्य प्रदेश के इनके मुख्यमंत्री ने किसानों पर गोलियां चलवाई थी। किसानों की हित की बात करने वाले कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोगों को यह याद रखना चाहिए। ये लोग एक और बात की रट लगाते हैं। जब भी वे बैठे-बैठे किसी विषय पर भाषण देंगे तो आरएसएस का नाम जरूर लेंगे। आप आरएसएस के बारे में क्या जानते हैं? आज राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ का जो स्वयंसेवक होता है, वह अपने ऊपर गर्व महसूस करता है कि वह आरएसएस का स्वयंसेवक है।

याद रखना आप लोग जब तक आरएसएस का नाम लेते रहोगे, आरएसएस को कोसते रहोगे, उतने ही गड्ढे में नीचे चलते चले जाओगे, मैं यह आपको विश्वास के साथ इस सदन में कह सकता हूँ।

माननीय सभापति जी, गांवों में पहले बड़ी बुरी हालत थी। कांग्रेस के शासन में धूल भरी सड़कें, सड़क नाम की चीज नहीं, गांवों में घरों में शौचालय नहीं, पक्के घर नहीं, बरसात आ जाए तो लोग शादी-ब्याह तक के लिए तरस जाते थे।... (व्यवधान) ऐसी खराब स्थिति कांग्रेस पार्टी के शासन में गांवों की थी। आज जाकर देखिए, घरों में गैस के कनेक्शन हैं, करोड़ों शौचालय बने हैं, करोड़ों नए घर बने हैं। क्या-क्या शानदार आज हमारे ग्राम पंचायत के भवन बन रहे हैं। आज आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र बन रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान) ये जो मनरेगा का नाम आज 'विकसित भारत- जी राम जी' अगर हो गया है, तो राम जी से इनको इतना कष्ट क्यों है?... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति जी, देश के प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी ने भारत को विकसित बनाने का संकल्प लिया है और मोदी जी का संकल्प अटूट है और अटल है। उसे कोई रोक नहीं सकता है, वह गति के साथ बढ़ता रहेगा। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, कृपया अपनी बात समाप्त करें।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजकुमार चाहर : गति शक्ति के साथ गांव भी जुड़ेगा, गांव आगे भी बढ़ेगा, गांव विकसित भी होगा और भारत भी विकसित होगा, उसे कोई माई का लाल रोक नहीं सकता। कितना भी प्रलाप कर लो, कितना कुछ भी कर लो।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं एक बात कहकर अपनी बात पूरी करूंगा। कांग्रेस के समय वर्ष 2006-07 से वर्ष 2014 तक मनरेगा का बजट 11,300 करोड़ रुपये हुआ करता था, आज वही मनरेगा का बजट अब बढ़कर 33,000 करोड़ रुपये है। सभापति जी, वहीं वर्ष 2024-25 में यह बजट 86,000 करोड़ रुपये तक पहुँच गया है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपकी बात आ गई है। श्रीमती रुचि वीरा जी।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजकुमार चाहर : मैं मोदी जी और शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने गांव, गरीब, किसान और मजदूर की चिंता की। सभापति जी, यही नहीं मोदी जी ने 25 करोड़ गरीबों को गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर उठाने का काम किया है ... (व्यवधान) और 80 करोड़ लोगों को फ्री में राशन देने का काम किया है ... (व्यवधान) और आपने केवल गरीबी हटाओ के नारे लगाए। ... (व्यवधान) गरीबों के साथ राजनीति की। आपको गरीब कभी माफ नहीं करेंगे। ... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती रुचि वीरा (मुरादाबाद) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आज इस सदन में केवल एक बिल का विरोध करने नहीं, बल्कि एक सोच, एक मंशा और एक साजिश को बेनकाब करने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ। सरकार जिस बिल को विकसित भारत गारंटी फॉर रोजगार एंड आजीविका मिशन के नाम से लेकर आई है, यह दरअसल मनरेगा को उसके नाम, उसकी आत्मा और उसके विचार से अलग करने की कोशिश है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं सरकार से सीधे-सीधे पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या नाम बदल देना ही विकास है? क्या गरीब का पेट नाम बदलने से भर जाएगा? क्या मजदूर की हथेलियों में काम शब्दों के खेल से आ जाता है? लफ्ज बदल देने से हकीकत नहीं बदलती साहब, भूखे पेट को भाषणों से रोटी चाहिए। यह सदन केवल कानून नहीं बना रहा है, यह तय कर रहा है कि भारत गांधी का रास्ता चुनेगा या इतिहास से भागने वालों का। सरकार 125 दिन रोजगार का दावा कर रही है, जबकि पिछले 5 वर्षों में औसतन 50-55 दिन का ही काम दिया गया है। जब 100 दिन भी काम नहीं मिला

है, तो 125 दिन केवल एक राजनीतिक भ्रम है। विधेयक में खेती के मौसम में 60 दिन तक काम रोकने की अनुमति है और राज्य की "आर्थिक क्षमता" के नाम पर कटौती का रास्ता खुला है, यानी न रोजगार की गारंटी है, न जवाबदेही है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में यूपी में काम करने वाले 65 लाख परिवारों में से सिर्फ छह लाख को ही 100 दिन का काम मिला है। यानी 10 परसेंट से भी कम परिवारों को कानूनी अधिकार मिला है। इस 60:40 मॉडल से उत्तर प्रदेश को अकेले 3,500 करोड़ रुपये सालाना अतिरिक्त देना पड़ेगा। अभी उत्तर प्रदेश में मजदूरों का 82 करोड़ रुपये बकाया है। मेरे ही संसदीय क्षेत्र मुरादाबाद में अभी 68 लाख रुपये बकाया है। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह 60:40 मॉडल ऐसा लग रहा है कि आप लोगों का मनरेगा का 'राम नाम सत्य' करने का इरादा है। हम इस बिल का पूरी तरह से, पूरे दमखम से विरोध करते हैं और सरकार को चेतावनी देते हैं कि गरीब के अधिकार से खिलवाड़ इस देश में कभी स्वीकार नहीं की जाएगी। हम महात्मा गाँधी की सोच रखने और उनके नाम को मरते दम तक जिंदा रखेंगे।

सभापति महोदय, सरकार कभी एनआरसी लाकर, कभी एसआईआर लाकर मुस्लिमों की नागरिकता को खत्म करने के लिए जो साजिश रच रही है, सेक्युलरिज्म संविधान का बेसिक स्ट्रक्चर है, हम इसे कभी खत्म नहीं होने देंगे।

सभापति महोदय, यह देश गांधी जी के विचारों से चलेगा, संविधान से चलेगा और धर्मनिरपेक्षता से चलेगा। यह देश सावरकर के विचारों से नहीं चलेगा। 77 वर्ष पहले नाथूराम गोडसे ने गांधी जी का सीना छलनी किया था और आज 77 वर्ष बाद सरकार ने इस योजना से महात्मा गांधी जी का नाम हटाकर ...* महात्मा गांधी जी अमर रहें।

श्रीमती लवली आनंद (शिवहर) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, उसके लिए मैं सर्वप्रथम आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

माननीय सभापति : लवली जी, एक मिनट रुक जाइए। मेरा सभी दलों के माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध है कि आप सब लोगों ने इच्छा जाहिर की थी कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा सदस्य बोलें। माननीय स्पीकर साहब ने कहा है कि आपको चर्चा का पूरा अवसर मिलेगा इसलिए सभी दलों ने बहुत ज्यादा मैम्बर्स के नाम दिए हैं। इसलिए मैं आप सभी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि आप अपनी बात को तीन मिनट के अंदर रखिए।

श्री असादुद्दीन ओवैसी (हैदराबाद) : सर, आप हमें भी मौका दे दीजिए।

माननीय सभापति : आपको भी मौका मिलेगा।

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती लवली आनंद : सभापति महोदय, मैं आज इस गरिमामय सदन में “विकसित भारत-रोजगार और आजीविका के लिए गारंटी मिशन (ग्रामीण) : वीबी-जी राम जी (विकसित भारत-जी राम जी) विधेयक, 2025” पर अपना समर्थन व्यक्त करने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ। यह विधेयक केवल मनरेगा में संशोधन भर नहीं है, बल्कि यह ग्रामीण भारत के भविष्य की नई रूपरेखा है। यह उस सोच का प्रतीक है, जिसमें रोजगार केवल मजदूरी तक सीमित नहीं, बल्कि आजीविका, कौशल, उत्पादकता और आत्मनिर्भरता से जुड़ा हुआ है।

सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं यह स्पष्ट करना चाहती हूँ कि सरकार ने कभी भी मनरेगा की उपलब्धियों को नकारा नहीं है। मनरेगा ने कठिन समय में ग्रामीण गरीबों को रोजगार दिया है और पलायन को रोका है तथा आपदा के समय सुरक्षा कवच का कार्य भी किया है, लेकिन आज देश वर्ष 2006 के भारत से अलग है। आज भारत दुनिया की पांचवीं सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था है और वर्ष 2047 तक विकसित राष्ट्र बनने का लक्ष्य रखता है। आज युवाओं की आकांक्षाएं बदल चुकी हैं, इसलिए नीतियों का समय के साथ विकसित होना अनिवार्य है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, कुछ विपक्षी मित्र यह भ्रम फैलाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि सरकार मनरेगा को कमजोर कर रही है। मैं स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह विधेयक मनरेगा को खत्म नहीं करता है। यह गरीबों का अधिकार नहीं छीनता है, बल्कि यह उन्हें भविष्य के लिए और सक्षम

बनाता है। हमारे माननीय मुख्य मंत्री एवं विकास पुरुष नीतीश कुमार जी, हमारे यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और हमारे यहां कृषि मंत्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी यह सोच रखते हैं कि गांव के युवा हमेशा मजदूरी पर निर्भर न रहे। वे आत्मनिर्भर भारत बनाने के लिए और ज्यादा कुशल बनें तथा सभी सम्मानजनक जीवन जिएं।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में सरकार का स्पष्ट विजन है – सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास और सबका प्रयास। मैं पूरे विश्वास के साथ कहती हूँ कि “विकसित भारत–रोजगार और आजीविका के लिए गारंटी मिशन (ग्रामीण) : वीबी-जी राम जी (विकसित भारत-जी राम जी) विधेयक, 2025” ग्रामीण भारत को मजदूरी से आजीविका की ओर, निर्भरता से आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर ले जाने वाला एक ऐतिहासिक कदम है। मैं इस विधेयक का पूर्ण समर्थन करती हूँ और सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह करती हूँ कि वे दलगत भावना से और राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर इस जनहितकारी विधेयक का समर्थन करें।

श्री राजा राम सिंह (काराकाट) : सभापति महोदय, यह बिल लाकर के सरकार ने गरीबों का जिम्मा लेने से हाथ झाड़ लिया है। यह साफ तौर से पहले एक रोजगार गारंटी की बात थी और अब राज्यों को हिस्सेदार बनाकर इसने गरीबों की पूरी जवाबदेही लेने से इनकार कर दिया है। इससे पहले के परमाणु बिल में आप निजीकरण कर रहे हैं और लोगों के मरने के बाद या विकिरण का शिकार होने के बाद पूंजीपतियों पर कोई जवाबदेही नहीं डाल रहे हैं।

दूसरी तरफ गरीबों के मामले में वे साफ भाग खड़े हो रहे हैं। मैं दो वजहों से इसका विरोध करता हूँ। एक तो इसमें जो 'जी राम जी' है, पूरे उत्तरी भारत में बड़े पैमाने पर दलित जातियों के टाइटल 'राम' होते हैं। यह एक तरह से अपमानजनक शब्द के रूप में देखा जाएगा। यह इस रूप में पुकारना कि 'जी राम जी हम आ गए आपके यहां।' इसलिए इसका यह नामकरण तो बिल्कुल ही उचित नहीं है, बल्कि आपको 'रोजी ग्राम' करना चाहिए था। उससे गांव की ओर रोजी-रोजगार का मामला हो सकता था। जब यह महात्मा गांधी जी के नाम पर था, तो कम-से-कम यह लगता था कि आजादी के आंदोलन के सबसे बड़े नेता के नाम पर है। एक तो आपने इसे बदल दिया, दूसरा यह

कहना है कि आज गरीबों की आमदनी का उचित साधन नहीं है। खेती में मशीनीकरण हो जाने की वजह से उन्हें तीन महीने भी रोजगार नहीं मिलते हैं। इसलिए इसमें कम-से-कम 200 दिन की रोजगार की गारंटी का कानून बनना चाहिए। 125 दिनों से काम नहीं चलेगा।

महोदय, तीसरी बात जो मुझे कहनी है कि जिन लोगों को इस योजना में शामिल किया गया है, उनके पक्के घर की गारंटी, उनके पलायन पर रोक की गारंटी ये इसके जरिए होनी चाहिए। चूंकि यही लोग खेती संभाल करके बंटाईदार भी बने हुए हैं और खेती घाटे में है, जिसकी वजह से आत्महत्याएं भी करनी पड़ रही हैं।

अंतिम बात जो मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आपके पास काम का अभाव है, तो आप इसे खेती से जोड़ दीजिए। यह जो बात कही जा रही है कि इस योजना के तहत 60 दिनों तक हम इसमें मजदूरों से काम नहीं करवायेंगे, तो इसका उल्टा होना चाहिए।

SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI (MACHILIPATNAM): Thank you, Sir.

I rise today to speak in support of the G RAM G Bill, 2025, which seeks to transform rural employment and livelihood in our country. Before I speak on this Bill, I would like to thank the hon. Rural Development Minister and the hon. Finance Minister for releasing Rs. 988 crore pending dues under NREGA to Andhra Pradesh.

As we all know, change shall happen to bring perfection in the Act. By this Bill, my NDA Government proposes to amend this scheme to the present-day requirements. This Bill represents an important step in aligning rural development with the vision of a Viksit Bharat where growth is inclusive, sustainable, and future-ready.

First and foremost, the Bill proposes to increase guaranteed employment from 100 days to 125 days for rural households. This is a major positive step

and a welcome move by the Government. For millions of rural families, wage employment under this scheme is not just work, but it is food security, dignity, and survival during difficult times. Increasing the number of workdays will definitely improve household income and reduce distress migration.

Secondly, the new framework places stronger emphasis on creating durable and productive assets. Like with this Bill, this scheme will be focusing on water conservation, rural infrastructure, climate-resilient works, and livelihood assets. This scheme moves beyond temporarily relief. These assets will strengthen villages in the long run, improve agricultural productivity, and help rural India more effectively.

Another important reform is better planning and coordination. The integration of village-level plans with national platforms and digital tools like aligning it with the PM Gati Shakti ensures that works are meaningful, well-designed, and aligned with local needs.

This will reduce duplication, improve efficiency and ensure that public money is spent wisely. This Bill also promises faster wages payment with the move towards weekly disbursement. Timely payments are crucial for rural workers who depend on daily cash flows for basic needs.

Sir, faster payment will increase trust in the system and enhance the dignity of labour. The Central Government has given this responsibility to the States in the form of States' contribution.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Your point is well taken.

SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Sir, on behalf of my Party, Jana Sena

and my Party leader, Shri Pawan Kalyan ji, I once again support this Bill.

सुश्री प्रणिती सुशीलकुमार शिंदे (शोलापुर) : सर, मैं आपका तहेदिल से शुक्रिया करती हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया।

सभापति महोदय, मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि यह सरकार अब योजनाओं के नाम बदलने के साथ-साथ देश का इतिहास भी बदलने लगी है? क्या अब नाम बदलना ही सुशासन है? देश की गरीबी, बेरोजगारी और महंगाई से ज्यादा जरूरी महापुरुषों के नाम बदलना हो गया है? महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना, जिसने देश के करोड़ों गरीब लोगों को सम्मान के साथ रोजगार दिया। आज उसमें से महात्मा गांधी जी का नाम हटाने का काम सरकार कर रही है। सरकार नाम बदलना चाहती है, पहचान बदलना चाहती है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या नाम बदलने से इतिहास बदल जाएगा? आपने इंदिरा आवास योजना से इंदिरा गांधी का नाम हटाया। आपने राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना से राजीव गांधी जी का नाम हटाया। आपने संविधान बदलने की साजिश की। आप संविधान से जुड़े बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर का नाम भी मिटाने की साजिश एक दिन करेंगे। लेकिन, आप यह समझ लीजिए कि इस देश का युवा चुप नहीं बैठेगा। देश में ऐसा सैलाब आएगा कि आपकी इस सत्ता की मगरूरी को कुछ क्षणों में ही बर्बाद कर देगा। महात्मा गांधी जी ने देश के लिए गोली खाई। नंगे पांव आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी और आज उनका ही नाम इस सरकार के लिए बोझ बनने लगा है। लेकिन आप यह सुन लीजिए कि यह देश किसी पार्टी का नहीं है, किसी सरकार का नहीं है, यह देश शहीदों का देश है और शहीदों का नाम सरकारें नहीं मिटा सकती हैं। महात्मा गांधी जी, पंडित नेहरू जी, इंदिरा गांधी जी, राजीव गांधी जी, डॉ. अम्बेडकर जी केवल नाम नहीं हैं, ये देश की आत्मा है, हमारी आत्मा है।

सभापति महोदय, 'जब नाश मनुज पर छाता है, पहले विवेक मर जाता है।' महोदय, पीएम मोदी जी ने एक बार इसी सदन में मनरेगा को बदनाम करते हुए इसे गड़ढे खोदने वाली योजना बताया था। ... (व्यवधान) इसमें आजीविका बनाए रखने और ग्रामीण गरीबी से लड़ने के लिए बनाए गए इस ऐतिहासिक अधिकार आधारित योजना और कानून के महत्व के बारे में इनकी सीमित सोच पता

चलती है।

महोदय, गरीबों के खिलाफ मोदी सरकार ने बजट में कटौती की। यह योजना एक लाख करोड़ रुपये की योजना थी जो आज 86 हजार करोड़ रुपये की हो गयी है। महोदय, मैं अभिमान के साथ कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस योजना का जन्म महाराष्ट्र में हुआ। नरेगा योजना एम्प्लॉयमेंट गारंटी स्कीम के नाम से यह जानी जाती है। कोविड में इसी योजना ने किसानों की रीढ़ की हड्डी बनकर किसानों को आधार दिया। इस कानून ने महाराष्ट्र मॉडल को पूरे देश में लागू किया और ग्रामीण परिवारों को सौ दिनों की मजदूरी दी।

माननीय सभापति : आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड में आ गयी है।

सुश्री प्रणिती सुशीलकुमार शिंदे : सर, मैं खत्म कर रही हूँ। लेकिन आज इस योजना को 60:40 रेश्यो में कर रहे हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि जहां पर इनकी सरकार है, वह तय करेगी कि योजना कब लागू होगी, कितने दिन लागू होने वाली है और कितने इलाकों में लागू होने वाली है। जहां इनकी सरकार नहीं है, वहां 60:40 का रेश्यो ... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly conclude.

सुश्री प्रणिती सुशीलकुमार शिंदे : सर, ये बिना काम के अपना नाम करना चाहते हैं। बिना बुनियाद के इमारत बनाना चाहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड में आ गयी है।

सुश्री प्रणिती सुशीलकुमार शिंदे : सर, अंत में मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहती हूँ, मैं सोच रही थी कि गांधी जी का नाम इस योजना के साथ नहीं जुड़ रहा है तो अच्छा ही हो रहा है, क्योंकि गांधी जी का नाम किसी कमजोर योजना से नहीं जुड़ सकता है। गांधी जी मजबूती के प्रतीक हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. लता वानखेडे (सागर) : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय। मैं आज इस पवित्र सदन में केवल विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए नहीं खड़ी हुई हूँ, बल्कि मैं आज उस ग्रामीण भारत की आवाज बनकर खड़ी हुई हूँ, जिसने दशकों तक मेहनत की, परन्तु योजनाओं की सीमाओं में बंधकर कभी अपने काम का पूरा फल नहीं पाया। हमारे यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री, उम्मीद और आकांक्षाओं के नायक माननीय नरेंद्र

भाई मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में माननीय कृषि एवं ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री, संवेदनाओं के संवाहक माननीय श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी के प्रति मैं धन्यवाद ज्ञापित करती हूँ, जो इस विकसित भारत की संकल्पना का प्रमुख आधार ग्रामीण विकास की नींव को मजबूत करने की दिशा में यह विधेयक लाए हैं। मंत्री जी विकसित भारत- रोजगार और आजीविका के लिए गारंटी मिशन (ग्रामीण) विधेयक, 2025 लेकर आए हैं। आज यह सदन 'विकसित भारत - जी राम जी' पर विचार कर रहा है। मैं पूरे विश्वास के साथ कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह विधेयक मनरेगा का विकल्प नहीं है, बल्कि मनरेगा के अनुभवों से निकला हुआ उसका परिपक्व और दूरदर्शी स्वरूप है। यह भारत है, जहां विकास के साथ संस्कार चलते हैं। अर्थव्यवस्था और आत्मा दोनों सशक्त होती हैं। जहां राम राज्य की भावना न्याय कर्तव्य और गरिमा नीति-निर्णय का आधार बनती है।

सभापति महोदय, राम राज्य का अर्थ केवल धार्मिक नहीं है, राम राज्य का अर्थ है कि कोई भूखा न सोए, सभी को समान अधिकार मिले और श्रम करने वाले हाथों को सम्मान मिले। राम राज्य वह नहीं, जहां सिंहासन ऊंचा हो, बल्कि राम राज्य वह है, जहां अंतिम जन सुरक्षित हो। यह विधेयक उसी राज्य की आधुनिक अभिव्यक्ति है, जहां ग्रामीण गरीब को 125 दिनों तक कानूनी अधिकार मिलता है।

सभापति महोदय, यह विधेयक नये भारत की आवश्यकता है। अगर मनरेगा अपने उद्देश्य में पूर्ण सफल होता तो आज करोड़ों ग्रामीण मजबूरी में शहरों की झुगियों में दिहाड़ी की तलाश में क्यों भटकते। यह प्रश्न इस विधेयक की आवश्यकता को जन्म देता है।

सभापति महोदय, मनरेगा की खामियों को यूपीए की सरकार ने कभी नहीं सुधारा। हमें सच्चाई से भागना नहीं चाहिए। मनरेगा के काम के परिणाम नहीं केवल हाजिरी मायने रखती थी। परिसंपत्तियां बनीं, लेकिन उपयोगिता नहीं। भुगतान में देरी, लीकेज और भ्रष्टाचार आम रहा। मजदूर कभी विकास का भागीदार नहीं बना।

सभापति महोदय, ग्रामीण भारत नारा नहीं, राष्ट्र की आत्मा है। गांव भारत की रीढ़ है। जिस मिट्टी ने देश को पहचान दी, उस मिट्टी को हमने अधिकार दे दिया। लेकिन, दुर्भाग्य से दशकों तक

ग्रामीण भारत को घोषणाओं, वायदों और चुनावी जुमलों तक रखा। यह विधेयक रोजगार से स्वामित्व की ऐतिहासिक छलांग है। विकसित भारत की 'जी राम जी' विधेयक पहली बार रोजगार को स्थायी परिसंपत्ति निर्माण से जोड़ता है। यह केवल मजदूरी नहीं, ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था की नींव है। यह सब हमारे दूरदर्शी प्रधानमंत्री जी की परिणाम आधारित सोच का परिणाम है। यह सोच का नतीजा है। अब काम नहीं बदलाव गिना जाएगा। अब गिनती इस बात की नहीं होगी कि कितने दिन काम हुआ, अब गिनती इस बात की होगी कि गांवों में क्या बदला, कितना पानी बचा, कितनी भूमि उपजाऊ हुई, और कितनी आय बढ़ी। यदि परिणाम आधारित विकास यही है तो यह न्यू इंडिया की सोच है। ... (व्यवधान) महोदय, मुझे एक मिनट का समय दे दीजिए। मैं विकास के साथियों से पूछना चाहती हूं कि आपने दशकों तक इस देश पर राज किया, आप परिणाम आधारित मॉडल क्यों नहीं लाए? आपने जलवायु सक्षम ग्रामीण योजना क्यों नहीं बनाया? आपकी स्थायी परिसंपत्तियों पर सोच क्यों नहीं हुई? ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रो. सौगत राय जी।

प्रो. सौगत राय (दम दम) : सर, मैं संक्षेप में बोलूंगा। मुझे दुख है कि एक हंसमुख मंत्री जी को गांधी जी का नाम हटाने की जिम्मेदारी दी गयी है। यह खराब काम होगा, तो देश में प्रोटेस्ट होंगे। माननीय मोदी जी बोलेंगे कि मैंने नहीं किया, शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी ने किया, क्योंकि एक समय वे मोदी जी के राइवल बन रहे थे। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप यह कैसे जानते हैं कि मोदी जी क्या बोलेंगे? सौगत राय जी आप कैसे जानते हैं? माननीय मंत्री जी आपकी बात को सुन रहे हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

प्रो. सौगत राय : सर, महात्मा गांधी जी का नाम हटाना, सिर्फ महात्मा गांधी जी का अपमान नहीं है, यह गुरुदेव रविन्द्रनाथ टैगोर जी का भी अपमान है, क्योंकि गुरुदेव रविन्द्रनाथ टैगोर जी ने महात्मा की उपाधि गांधी जी को दी थी। आज मोदी जी इस नाम के खिलाफ क्यों हैं? इसलिए, क्योंकि गांधी जी को मारने में जो लोग थे, उसमें एक सावरकर थे, जिसको मोदी जी गुरु मानते हैं। सावरकर के

समर्थक आज गांधी जी का नाम हटा रहे हैं। खास करके मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि मोदी जी इसी हाउस में एक बार बोले थे कि यह नरेगा क्या है? यह केवल गड़्ढा खोदने की स्कीम है, तो वे अभी इस स्कीम का गड़्ढा खोद रहे हैं, इसे खत्म करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। क्यों?

महोदय, आज कई लोग बोले हैं कि नरेगा में पहले यह मानदंड था कि 90 प्रतिशत केंद्र देगा और 10 प्रतिशत स्टेट देगा, लेकिन इस बिल में इसे बदल दिया गया है कि 60 प्रतिशत सेंटर देगा और 40 प्रतिशत स्टेट देगा। इसका क्या मतलब हुआ? मतलब यह हुआ कि राज्यों का फाइनेंस पहले से ही खराब है।

माननीय सभापति : यह 75:25 है।

प्रो. सौगत राय : अगर स्टेट 40 पर्सेंट नहीं दे पायेगा, तो स्कीम फॉल थ्रू करेगी। यह बहुत ही खतरनाक साजिश इस स्कीम को खत्म करने के लिए है। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि 125 दिन, 150 दिन गरीबों का काम होना चाहिए। मैं यह भी मांग करता हूँ कि यह डिमांड ड्रिवेन स्कीम थी, वह ऐसी ही रहनी चाहिए। इसे शिवराज सिंह जी ने जो बनाने की कोशिश की है, वह सप्लाई ड्रिवेन स्कीम हो जाएगी। जब पैसा खत्म हो जाएगा, तो बंद हो जाएगी और गरीब से बोला जाएगा कि तुम्हारा पैसा नहीं है। पहले इसमें यह था कि गरीब जाकर काम मांगेगा, उसको काम मिलेगा, लेकिन अब यह नेसेसरी नहीं है।

मैं इस बारे में ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन एक बार टैगोर जी ने एक कविता लिखी थी, मैं उसे थोड़ा चेंज करके बोल रहा हूँ-

Once, Rabindranath Tagore wrote a poem, and I will slightly tweak its lines to suit the present occasion: those who killed him to prove themselves to be great Hindus have been reborn in this age; they have now entered the temple disguised as devotees.

..... English translation of this part of the Speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

एक दिन जो आपको हिंदू धर्म के नाम पर मारा था, ये लोगों को फील पैदा हुआ और वह अभी भक्त बन रहा है।

सर, अंत में, मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी, इसके पहले पश्चिम बंगाल का ड्यूज है, 22 साल के बाद नरेगा में पश्चिम बंगाल को कोई पैसा नहीं मिला। जब गिरिराज सिंह जी मंत्री थे, तो हमारे सारे एमपी उनसे मिलने गए थे, तो गिरिराज सिंह पीछे के दरवाजे से ... ** गिरिराज सिंह जी आप बोलिए कि पश्चिम की मांग पूरी होगी या नहीं? हमारा ड्यूज है। हमारे 59 लाख रजिस्टर्ड वर्कर्स हैं और टोटल हमारा 52 हजार करोड़ रुपये का ड्यूज है। क्या पश्चिम बंगाल के गरीब, गरीब नहीं हैं?

माननीय सभापति : कृपया समाप्त करें।

प्रो. सौगत राय : सर, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पश्चिम बंगाल में यह योजना तीन साल कैसे चली? क्या आप लोग इसकी खबर रखते हैं? नहीं रखते हैं। कोलकाता हाईकोर्ट ने जजमेंट दिया कि 1 अगस्त से नरेगा स्कीम स्टार्ट करनी चाहिए। केंद्र सरकार उसके खिलाफ, गरीबों के खिलाफ सुप्रीम कोर्ट गई। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उसके केस को डिसमिस कर दिया, लेकिन अभी तक नरेगा का पैसा रिस्टोर नहीं हुआ और पचास स्पेशल कंडीशंस लगा दीं। हम इससे घबराते नहीं हैं। ममता बनर्जी जी ने पश्चिम बंगाल में 'कर्मश्री' स्कीम चालू की है। उसमें 51 लाख लोगों को फायदा मिल रहा है।

***SHRI MALAIYARASAN D. (KALLAKURICHI):** Hon. Chairperson Sir, Vanakkam. This MGNREGA was enacted in the year 2005 during the Congress Government. Implementation of this MGNREGA Scheme started in the year 2008. Now as a replacement to this Scheme, this Government has brought out Viksit Bharat Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin) Bill 2025. I strongly condemn this Bill.

** Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

The aim and objectives of MGNREGA are to provide jobs to rural people, to improve the livelihood of people in rural areas, construction of individual toilets and improving public health, to construct new village roads, to create natural resources by planting shadow-giving and fruit-bearing trees, and to help in the livelihood of old aged persons and disabled persons by providing work. With a view to put an obstacle and to deface it, the Union Government has brought a new Bill. I strongly condemn this act of the Union Government. MGNREGA was successfully implemented by the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Shri M.K. Stalin and hon. deputy Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Shri Udhayanidhi Stalin. But the required funds are not released by the Union Government.

There were several agitations held in support of the people of Tamil Nadu for receiving funds. Therefore I urge through you that necessary funds should be immediately released to Tamil Nadu. The spending pattern will be 40 per cent on the part of the States. This may further add to the financial burden of the State as it requires Rs. 4000 crore to Rs. 4500 crore every year for implementation of these Schemes.

Further there is a pressure on the social welfare Schemes implemented by the State Government. And during sowing and harvest seasons, for 60 days there will be no work provided under this Scheme by the Union Government, This will result in the drought prone areas of Tamil Nadu directly. The order for providing 125 man days of work is again a guarantee just on paper. This Bill will affect the lives and livelihood of almost 24 crore farm labourers as they find very difficult to fulfil their basic needs, employment and economic requirements. This

Union Government rather acts against their welfare. The way they killed Mahatma Gandhi, they brought this Bill to kill all the farmers, farm labourers and daily wagers. On behalf of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, DMK, I strongly condemn the Bill.

Thank you.

श्री असादुद्दीन ओवैसी (हैदराबाद) : मोहतरम चेयरपर्सन साहब, आपका बहुत शुक्रिया कि आपने मुझे एक अहम बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया। इस वतन ए अजीज के गरीब, बेरोजगार और भूखे लोग, इस ऐवान में मौजूद बरसरे इक्तेदार जमात के लोगों को एक पैगाम देना चाह रहे हैं। शायर ने कहा कि भूखों की नजर में बिजली है, तोपों के दहाने ठंडे हैं, तकदीर की लब पे जंबिश है, तदबीर दम तोड़ रही है। सर, इस तरह का एक कानून बनाने की कोशिश की जा रही है, जिससे गरीबों को फायदा होता था, आज वह कानून जो डिमांड ड्रिवेन गारंटी था, इसको हुकूमत बदलकर एक मरकजी मुआविन स्कीम के तौर पर नाफिज करना चाहती है। जब तक किसी पंचायत को नोटीफाई नहीं किया जाएगा, उस पंचायत में काम नहीं होगा। हुकूमत की पॉलिसी हमेशा यह रही है कि हर अख्तियार को हासिल करना चाहते हैं और एक डिक्टेटर की तरफ वह हुकूमत को चलाना चाहते हैं। आप बताइए कि मरकजी हुकूमत यह कैसे फैसला करेगी कि एक डिमांड ड्रिवेन गारंटी को, आप रियासत को बोलेंगे, नार्मेटिव एलोकेशन कर दिया जाएगा और अगर कोई रियासत उससे ज्यादा इखराजात करती है तो फिर उनको उसका बोझ उठाना पड़ेगा। मुतालिब और मुबोदी गारंटी को एक सप्लाई डिमांड प्रोग्राम पर तब्दील किया जा रहा है।

सर, साल में 60 दिन ब्लैकआउट होगा, तब किसी को काम नहीं मिलेगा। इस 60 दिन के ब्लैकआउट से खवातीन को और जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है, लैंडलेस लोगों को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होगा। यह कानून अगर बनेगा, तो जमींदार खुशियां मनाएंगे और गरीब उस जमींदार के रहमोकरम पर रहेगा।

सर, नव्वत फीसद जिसमें इजरत मैटेरियल लागत और इंतजामियत अखरजात मरकजी

हुकूमत को बरदाश्त करना पड़ता था, आज नव्वत से साठ फीसद कर दिया गया और चालीस फीसद रियासती हुकूमत पर यह बोझ डाल दिया गया। मकसद एक ही है कि उस कानून को कत्ल कर दिया, खत्म कर दिया जाए। भारत में ऐसी कौन सी रियासत है, जिसके पास पैसे हैं, आप बताइए। मार्च के महीने में हर रियासत अपना बजट बनाएगी। कौन सी रियासत के पास पैसा है? यह मालूम हो रहा है कि सरकार गरीबों के खिलाफ है। यह गुरबत का खात्मा नहीं करना चाहती। आधार और डिजिटल निजाम - आप जानते हैं कि मजदूर की उंगलियों के निशानात नहीं मिलते, क्योंकि वह गरीब इतनी मेहनत करता है कि उसके निशान मिट जाते हैं। बायोआथेंटिकेशन की बात होती है। जुलाई, 2025 में एनएसएस की रिपोर्ट है कि बायोमीट्रिक से नुकसान हो रहा है।

महोदय, मैं इस स्कीम और कानून के खिलाफ हूँ। मैं अपनी बात को खत्म करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी शायर ने कहा था -

जिस खेत से दहक्राँ को मयस्सर नहीं रोजी

उस खेत के हर खोशा-ए-गंदुम को जला दो।

सर, बिहार में पलायन हो रहा है, सीमांचल में हो रहा है। सीमांचल में डेढ़ करोड़ लोग पलायन करते थे, मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि अब अगर यह कानून बनेगा तो तादाद बढ़ जाएगी। भारत का गरीब देख रहा है, भूखा देख रहा है, इसका जवाब जरूर देगा।

श्री राजेश रंजन (पूर्णिया) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपसे सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत में गरीब, आम आदमी, खेतिहर मजदूर, बंधुआ मजदूर, बटाईदार और किसान रहते हैं, खास तौर पर जहां सबसे ज्यादा अप्रवासी मजदूर पलायन करते हैं, वह बिहार की तीन हिस्से जगह है। सीमांचल, कोसी, मिथलांचल में लगभग चार करोड़ लोग बाहर रहते हैं। पंचायती राज व्यवस्था की शुरूआत राजीव गांधी जी ने की थी ताकि अंतिम व्यक्ति तक लाभ पहुंचे। केंद्र सरकार पंचायती राज व्यवस्था पर लगातार हमला करती जा रही है और गांवों में प्रधान, ब्लॉक प्रमुख सिस्टम पर पदाधिकारियों का राज बिठाया जा रहा है।

महोदय, मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि इस बिल में पंचायती राज व्यवस्था और ब्लॉक को अलग न

किया जाए और साथ ही साथ एमपी और एमएलए को इसमें मेंडेटरी किया जाए ताकि किसी भी पदाधिकारी को गरीब आदमी के अधिकार छीनने का राइट न मिल सके। पहले यह प्रावधान था कि 15 दिनों के अंदर जॉब देते थे, अब तो जॉब कार्ड भी नहीं है। दस सालों से मजदूरों के जॉब कार्ड बनने में दिक्कत आ रही है, नहीं बन पा रहे हैं। महंगाई बढ़ गई है लेकिन आज तक मजदूरों की मजदूरी नहीं बढ़ी है, उल्टा इसे घटा दिया गया है। जब कोविड आया तो मजदूरों की मजदूरी घटाई गई, कानून लाकर घटाई गई और फिर इसे नहीं बढ़ाया गया।

महोदय, आप हमें संरक्षित करें। देश में 120 करोड़ गरीब लोग हैं। 120 करोड़ लोगों के पास घर नहीं है और लगभग 85 करोड़ लोगों को पांच किलो अनाज मिलता है। आप कह रहे हैं कि 40 प्रतिशत पैसा राज्य सरकार देगी। राज्य सरकार 40 प्रतिशत पैसा कहां से देगी? आप हमारे गार्जियन हैं, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार 90 प्रतिशत पैसा देती थी और अब आप कह रहे हैं कि पहले पैसा दो। हम किसे देंगे? किस राज्य को देंगे? कौन सा काम करवाएंगे? किस क्षेत्र के लिए देंगे? आप यह सब यहां बैठकर कैसे तय कर सकते हैं?

मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि मजदूरों के अधिकार न छीने जाएं। 15 दिनों का भुगतान हो और जो भुगतान देने में देरी करे, उसकी एकाउंटेबिलिटी हो। महात्मा गांधी जी नेशन ऑफ फादर हैं और दुनिया उनकी रिस्पेक्ट करती है, आत्मसात करती है।

***SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN (KOZHICODE):** Sir, I am strongly opposing this bill that renames the MGNREA act as well as to destroy its fundamental character.

Sir, at this juncture, I demand that the government should make clear the real intention of changing this name. Sir, I kindly urge the government to make it clear whether the change is ideological, political, economical or enmity towards Gandhiji. Sir, the first terrorist attack in India happened on January 30th 1948.

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Malayalam.

Our father of the nation, a sanatan hindu and a humanist who upheld ahimsa, truth and righteousness was murdered not by a Muslim, Christian or Sikh. But by a religious fanatic Nathuram Vinayak Godse, a Hindu Mahasabha leader.

Sir, by changing the name of Gandhiji from this scheme, BJP is strengthening his soul. Sir, you are afraid of Gandhiji's name sir. ...

(Interruptions) Here one thing is clear, Gandhiji who is no more sir. ...

(Interruptions)

Sir, this is an era that proves that the deceased Gandhiji is far more powerful than the living Gandhi. Sir one thing is very clear, sir, the memories of Gandhiji will follow BJP like a shadow sir. Sir, there is no need for dispute for you sir. When we talk about this programme naturally, this revolutionary programme was the contribution of Prime Minister Manmohan Singh with the support of respected Sonia Gandhi. Not only that sir, this scheme ensured livelihood to crores of families in villages for the last 20 years. But today this bill, this policy is brought here to destroy this scheme, sir.

Sir, the core of this law is the system where the government must be legally responsible if it is unable to provide employment. However, the new bill has eliminated this rights-based nature.

This is not a reform Sir, this is a move to destroy this scheme. Sir, one this is very clear Sir, earlier, in this scheme, 90 per cent of total fund was sponsored by the central government. But now this has changed to 60 per cent by the central government and 40 per cent by the state government. This means that it is trying to strangulate, choking this bill to death. A scheme initiated by Congress,

implemented by congress, is a revolutionary programme in the world. I have to point out that all the members in this house, especially the NDA parties must be vigilant about these attempts to eliminate this programme. Let me tell you one more thing sir, while strongly opposing this bill, I have to say that, this was a strike on Gandhiji's vision of Grama Swaraj. So I am humbly requesting not to pass this bill and send it to the Standing Committee immediately. I am concluding my speech.

Thank you. Jai Hind.

22.00 hrs

माननीय सभापति : अगर सदन की सहमति हो, तो सदन का समय रात्रि 12 बजे तक बढ़ा दिया जाए।

अनेक माननीय सदस्य : जी हाँ।

SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI (KALAHANDI): Sir, I rise today to speak in strong support of 'The Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission Bill, 2025', a Bill that does not merely speak of employment but restores dignity to labour, hope to villagers and justice to aspirational India.

Chairperson Sir, for decades, our villagers have supplied labour to cities but development has stuck at the city gates. This Bill dares to reverse this injustice. रोज़गार पर केवल शहरों का ही अधिकार नहीं है, इस पर गांव का भी अधिकार है। आज मोदी जी की सरकार ने यह कर दिखाया है।

* Today's Bill is like a blessing of Modi ji for the people of Nuapada and

..... English translation of this part of the Speech was originally delivered in odia.

kalahandi. We are extremely thankful to him.*

This Bill provides employment where people live and will not have forced migration. The biggest tragedy of rural India is not poverty alone. It is forced migration. Young people are forced to leave their homes, their parents and their land not by choice but by compulsion. Kalahandi – Nuapada people are well aware of this. The VB G RAM G Bill promotes local employment generation. Industries hire from nearby Gram Panchayats. मजदूरों का पलायन राष्ट्र के लिए कभी भी लाभदायक नहीं होता । This Bill clearly says jobs should reach people, not the other way round. We are now giving 125 days of wage employment which is guaranteed under Section 5 instead of hundred days of employment.

This Bill gives priority to local youth, which is a moral and economic imperative.

Chairperson Sir, where the industries are set up on local land using local resources, is it not fair that the local youth gets the first opportunity? This Bill ensures preference to local candidates.

This Bill helps to have skill linkage programmes aligned with industries. जमीन गांव की, संसाधन गांव का, तो नौकरी भी गांव के युवाओं के लिए हो ।

* This bill will bring more employment opportunities for the local youth of Nuapada and Kalahandi*

VB—G RAM G Bill connects skill training directly to employment, mandates placement-linked skilling, and creates district-wise skill planning.

रोजगार सिर्फ वादा नहीं, जिम्मेदारी है, जिसे मोदी जी की सरकार निभा रही है। It creates partnership, and not exploitation.

VB—G RAM G Bill ensures that States can notify a pause period of about 60 days during sowing and harvesting, which is the biggest blessing for the people of Kalahandi and Nuapada as during sowing and harvesting seasons, people do not get workers for their farms. Poor farmers have to take loans and hire machines for it. I thank again Modiji for thinking for our farmers.

Section 6 mandates a notified pause of up to 60 days. This Bill tells the youth, our rural youth: You are not forgotten. Your birthplace is not your limitation. Your future does not lie only in migration. This Bill strengthens aspirational and backward districts like Kalahandi and Nuapada. Special focus on aspirational districts is given in this scheme.

सभापति महोदय, मैं इस सदन में विधेयक के नाम के बारे में विनम्रता से कहूंगी कि विपक्ष की तरफ से बहुत निरर्थक आपत्ति जताई गई है। यह सदन लोकतंत्र का मंदिर है। महात्मा गांधी जी का स्वप्न ग्राम स्वराज था। विकसित भारत – जी राम जी विधेयक, 2025 बापू के इस स्वप्न को साकार करता है। मैं अपनी वाणी को विराम देने से पहले यह जरूर कहना चाहूंगी कि महात्मा गांधी जी स्वयं रामभक्त थे। 125 दिन की गारंटी का विधेयक राम राज्य के इस स्वप्न को पूरा करती है और विकसित भारत की नींव रखती है। मैं विपक्ष को यह समझाना चाहती हूँ कि राम का जो विरोध करते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा (जौनपुर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, सरकार द्वारा विकसित भारत - रोजगार और आजीविका के लिए गारंटी मिशन (ग्रामीण) : वीबी - जी राम जी (विकसित भारत - जी राम जी) विधेयक, 2025 लाया गया है, मैं आज इस सदन में उसका विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

महोदय, यह बिल सीधे नहीं, बल्कि पिछले दरवाजे से मनरेगा को कमजोर करने और समाप्त करने का प्रयास है। विकसित भारत का जो चित्र दिखाया जा रहा है, उसमें गरीब, किसान और मजदूर की तस्वीर गायब है। मनरेगा कोई साधारण योजना नहीं है, बल्कि काम मांगने पर काम पाने का कानूनी अधिकार था, जो गांधी जी के ग्रामीण स्वावलंबन के विचार पर आधारित था। आज सरकार इसका नाम बदलकर 125 दिन का वादा कर रही है, लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि जब आज तक औसतन 50 से 55 दिन का काम मिल पाया है, तो 125 दिन का वादा सुनकर गांव के मजदूर अभी से पूछने लगे हैं कि काम मिलेगा या सिर्फ कैलेंडर बदला जाएगा?

सभापति महोदय, अभी तक मनरेगा में मजदूरी का 90 प्रतिशत भार केन्द्र सरकार पर था और 10 प्रतिशत भार राज्य सरकारें वहन कर रही थीं। आज 60-40 का फार्मूला लाया गया है। इसका सीधा अर्थ है, जो गरीब राज्य हैं, जैसे बिहार, झारखंड, ओडिशा और उत्तर प्रदेश हैं, उन पर अतिरिक्त बोझ पड़ेगा व आर्थिक दबाव बढ़ेगा। ये राज्य कहां से यह खर्च उठा पाएंगे? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि गरीब राज्यों की जेब काटकर भारत कैसे विकसित बनेगा? यह संघीय ढांचे की भावना के विरुद्ध है।

महोदय, मनरेगा में महिलाएं, दलित और आदिवासियों को सम्मान और आत्मनिर्भरता मिलती थी। आज ग्राम सभा सामाजिक कार्य और विकेन्द्रीकरण की जगह सब कुछ नौकरशाही के हाथों में दिया जा रहा है। डिजिटल व्यवस्था हो रही है, लेकिन जहां नेटवर्क ही नहीं है, जहां नेट ही नहीं काम करेगा, ऐसा न हो कि मजदूर जमीन पर काम तो कर रहा हो, लेकिन सर्वर में उसका नाम खो जाए। मनरेगा से तालाब, सड़क संरक्षण और हरियाली दी है। नई योजना में पर्यावरण और टिकाऊ संपत्ति का कोई स्पष्ट दृष्टिकोण नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय, मनरेगा में समस्याएं थीं, फंड्स की देरी थी, निगरानी की कमी थी, लेकिन उसमें सुधार की जगह पूरी योजना का नाम बदल देना समाधान नहीं है। नाम बदलने से न रोजगार बढ़ता है, न ही भूख मिटती है, यह सिर्फ राजनीतिक दिखावा है। मनरेगा को खत्म करने जैसे इस विनाशकारी कदम का मैं पुरजोर विरोध करता हूं।

महोदय, मैं आपसे एक अपील करता हूँ कि मजदूरी पर ध्यान दीजिए। अभी 234 रुपये मजदूरी है। 234 रुपये में 50 से 55 दिन काम मिलता है। अगर आपको 125 दिन काम देना है और इसका नाम बदलना है, तो 500 रुपये मजदूरी करिए और पूरे 125 दिन काम दीजिए। अगर आप 125 दिन भी काम देंगे, तो साल भर में एक मजदूर को 62,500 रुपये मिलेंगे, जो सिर्फ 5,200 रुपये प्रतिमाह है। आज की जो स्थिति है, अगर हम 234 रुपये के हिसाब से 125 दिन का काम जोड़ें, तो उसे सिर्फ 2,500 रुपये मिलेंगे। मेरा आपके माध्यम से निवेदन है कि सरकार इस पर ध्यान दे।

***SHRI S. VENKATESAN (MADURAI):** Hon. Chairperson Sir, Vanakkam. This Government has placed two sorrows on the people of our country. Although there are several Schemes with the Union Government, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is the only Scheme through which the funds of the Government directly reaches the last mile beneficiary in our country. You have snatched away that Scheme too. You have stolen the smiles of our poor men and women. On the other side, you have thrown open the several thousand crore worth Nuclear Energy Sector to the private players and Corporate giants. These are the two biggest sorrowful deeds that you did today in this august House. On one side, for the employment of poor people, you make biometric attendance compulsory. On the other side, you have extended uncontrollable freedom to the Corporates for using chemical elements and minerals which may create disasters. This is an atrocity. Just think about that. This 100 day employment Scheme was till now listed as a right for providing jobs. You do not like giving rights and hence you have taken away that right from

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

our people.

This Scheme of providing jobs has now become a welfare and service providing Scheme. For several decades, this Scheme remained as a prominent one for asset creation. Due to this Scheme the ground water table went up besides bringing down urbanisation. A big transformation was very much visible in the lives of all the people particularly of tribes, women and disabled persons. You have now destroyed all these things? One and only Scheme. With this new Scheme in place, four big attacks were carried out on us. Firstly, it has snatched away the right to work from the people. Second point is that this has impacted the economy of the States very much. Thirdly it has removed the name of father of our nation Mahatma Gandhi? Fourth one is the forceful imposition of Hindi on us. You are doing injustice by thinking on all four sides. As you have been taking forward this Bill with unfair means in all directions. Whenever you have injustice on your side, you will as usual, take Lord Ram for your support. You have kept Lord Rama by your side during such unfair means of work. As per Puranas, Lord Rama is the one who removes vices. I hope that Lord Rama will also engage in dethroning you from power by joining hands with us the Opposition parties. This is true. Thank you. Vanakkam.

श्री विशालदादा प्रकाशबापू पाटील (सांगली) : सभापति महोदय, इस अवसर के लिए आपका धन्यवाद । ... (व्यवधान)

वर्ष 1964 में देश में पहली बार रोजगार की स्कीम की शुरुआत मेरे सांगली जिले के विसापूर में हुई । उसका नारा था -

‘छः दिन काम, एक दिन आराम, आणि कामाला योग्य दाम’ ।

सभापति जी, आप तो जानते हैं कि महाराष्ट्र के वी. एस. पागे जी इस रोजगार हमी योजना के जनक थे। यह रोजगार हमी योजना, जो विसापूर में शुरू हुई, उसमें एकनाथराव अमृतसागर जी और बाबासाहेब पाटिल जी भी थे। इन सभी लोगों वर्ष 1964 में पहली बार इसकी पहल की। ये सारे गांधियन थे। वर्ष 1972 में जो अकाल पड़ा, उस काल में इस रोजगार गारंटी स्कीम से लोगों को बहुत फायदा हुआ था। वर्ष 1977 में पहली बार किसी राज्य शासन ने ईजीएस को कानूनी दर्जा प्रदान किया। उस वक्त मेरे दादा जी वसंत दादा पाटिल जी महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री थे।

सभापति जी, वे भी गांधियन थे और आप भी गांधियन ही हैं। जब ईजीएस प्रोग्राम को गांधी जी का नाम दिया गया, then it was apt. सब लोग कहते थे कि अच्छा हुआ, क्योंकि गांधी जी के नाम पर एक भरोसा होता है। यह नाम लोगों को एक भरोसा दिलाता है। लोग सोचते हैं कि सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है, गांधी जी का नाम है। आपकी और मेरी जेब में जो पैसा है, उसमें भी गांधी जी की फोटो है। उससे भरोसा मिलता है और ताकत मिलती है। अब तो इन्होंने गारंटी को राम भरोसे छोड़ दिया है। हमें राम जी का नाम देने से कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। हमें आपत्ति क्यों होगी? रोज सुबह हम राम जी का नाम लेकर शुरुआत करते हैं। पर, शायद राम जी इनके साथ नहीं हैं, नहीं तो 400 पार का नारा सही होता, वह गलत नहीं ठहरता।

Sir, the right to livelihood has been considered as a part of the right to life under Article 21, as denying means of livelihood is denial of life itself. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, both of which were acceded to by India, recognise the right to work. In 2011, the United Nations released a Global Assessment Report praising NREGA and asked other nations to emulate the programme. ... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, I am finishing very soon and will not take too much of your time. यह मनरेगा ही थी, जब इसने वर्ष 2008 में और वर्ष 2020 में कोरोना के समय इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था

को सपोर्ट किया था।

ये इस एक्ट को क्यों बदलना चाहते हैं? ये महात्मा गांधी जी का नाम इसमें से क्यों निकालना चाहते हैं? सर, स्ट्रेसिंग प्रॉब्लम यह है कि इस बिल का खंड 4 और 5 कहता है कि सेंटर निर्णय करेगा कि किस राज्य को कितना काम मिलेगा। खंड (5)(1) कहता है कि सेंटर निर्णय करेगा कि कौन से गांव में यह योजना लगाई जाएगी। डिमांड हो तो काम, मनरेगा में डिमांड पर काम था। अब आपने बता दिया कि डिमांड पर काम नहीं होगा, सेंटर उसे तय करेगा। आज यह बिल इस गारंटी को खत्म करने का बिल हो गया है। That is why, in clause 22(2), the funding pattern has changed. Suddenly, you are saying that the State Government has to pay 40 per cent. उसकी स्थिति पता नहीं है कि आप 40 फीसदी देंगे। मुझे नहीं लगता कि यह हो पाएगा।

आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया देता हूँ।

धन्यवाद।

श्री तारिक अनवर (कटिहार) : सभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद।

सभापति महोदय, आज मैं इस सदन में केवल एक सांसद के रूप में नहीं, बल्कि गांधी जी के एक सच्चे अनुयायी के रूप में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इसके साथ ही साथ इस देश के करोड़ों लोगों की गांधी जी के प्रति जो आस्था है, उनकी आवाज बनकर मैं यहां खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, सरकार इस संशोधन विधेयक को 'सुधार' कह रही है। लेकिन, देश जानना चाहता है कि राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी जी का नाम इस योजना से हटाना, क्या यह सुधार है? आज सरकार की नीति और सरकार का एजेंडा स्पष्ट है - कॉर्पोरेट को छूट, गरीब को चुप्पी और मजदूर को इंतजार। जो सरकार एक झटके में उद्योगपतियों के हजारों करोड़ रुपए माफ कर सकती है, उसे गरीब मजदूर को 100 दिनों की मजदूरी देने में परेशानी होती है।

सभापति महोदय, जब मनरेगा लाई गई थी, उस समय यूपीए की सरकार थी। देश के

प्रधानमंत्री डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी थे और यूपीए की चेयरपर्सन सोनिया गांधी जी थीं। उस योजना को लाने के पीछे उद्देश्य था कि यह योजना कागजी नारों पर नहीं, जमीन पर रोजगार देती है। यह योजना भीख नहीं, काम देती है और यह योजना गरीब को आत्म सम्मान देती है। इस सरकार को आज सम्मान से डर लगता है।

सभापति महोदय, आज हालत यह है कि मनरेगा मजदूर काम करता है, पसीना बहाता है, लेकिन, उसे महीनों तक मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह मजबूरी है या सरकारी साजिश है? अगर किसी उद्योगपति का भुगतान देर से हो जाए, तो सरकार आधी रात को बैठक बुला लेती है, लेकिन, गरीब मजदूर के लिए चुप्पी और बहाने तलाश करती है।

सभापति महोदय, मुझे याद है कि वर्ष 2014 में जब नरेन्द्र मोदी जी प्रधानमंत्री बने थे, तो उन्होंने मनरेगा के बारे में एक शब्द कहा था कि मनरेगा कांग्रेस की समाधि है, कांग्रेस का स्मारक है। यह उन्होंने कहा था। इससे एक बात जाहिर होती है कि मनरेगा के बारे में प्रधानमंत्री की क्या धारणा है। इसलिए, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो सरकार के द्वारा जो संशोधन लाया गया है, वह राज्यों की भूमिका कम करता है, यह पंचायतों को कमजोर करता है और यह संघीय ढांचे पर सीधा हमला है। क्या केंद्र सरकार चाहती है कि हर फैसला दिल्ली से हो और गांव सिर्फ आदेश मानें? यह लोकतंत्र नहीं, तानाशाही है।

सभापति महोदय, मोदी सरकार द्वारा लाया गया संशोधन सरकार की विचारधारा और नफरत की राजनीति को उजागर करता है। सरकार मनरेगा से महात्मा गांधी का नाम हटाना चाहती है। मैं सरकार से पूछता हूं कि गांधी जी से इतनी नफरत क्यों है? क्या इसलिए कि गांधी गरीब के साथ खड़े थे, सत्ता से सवाल करते थे, सच बोलते थे और 'सर्व धर्म समभाव' पर विश्वास करते थे?

सभापति महोदय, 'गांधी' कोई बोर्ड पर लिखा हुआ नाम नहीं है। गांधी एक आइना है और सरकार को इस आइने से डर लगता है, क्योंकि उसमें सरकार को गरीब की परछाई दिखाई देती है, भूख दिखाई देती है और बेरोजगारी दिखाई देती है। गांधी जी का नाम हटाने की कोशिश असल में

गरीब को राजनीति से हटाने की कोशिश है।

सभापति महोदय, आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि संविधान कहता है - राज्य नागरिकों को रोजगार देगा, सरकार कहती है - बजट नहीं है। संविधान कहता है - सामाजिक न्याय, सरकार कहती है - प्राथमिकता नहीं है। अतः सवाल सीधा है कि सरकार संविधान के साथ है या उसके खिलाफ है?

धन्यवाद।

DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA (PALGHAR): Thank you, hon. Chairperson Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) VB – G RAM G Bill, 2025. The MGNREGA focussed on the goal to enhance livelihood security. The new Bill aims to promote empowerment, growth, convergence, and saturation for the prosperous and resilient rural Bharat. The thematic focus would be on water security through water-related works, core rural infrastructure, livelihood-related infrastructure, and special works to mitigate the impact of extreme weather events. It will also facilitate the availability of adequate farm labourers during the peak agriculture season.

*Hon. Chairperson, this is a historic Bill by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. His dream is to make India a developed nation by 2047, and this Bill will make an unparalleled contribution to that developed India.

The Bill has many features, including increasing the wages for labourers from 100 days to 125 days. The opposition is opposing it unnecessarily; is their

..... English translation of this part of the Speech was originally delivered in Marathi.

opposition against the labourers or against the benefits they will receive?

Previously, wages were paid after 15 days, but now they will be paid weekly, and new technology will be used for this purpose.

As you know, 266 works were included under the MNREGA scheme; now, four primary areas have been selected: water security, rural infrastructure, livelihood infrastructure, and climate change disaster management.

If labourers do not get work, they will be given an unemployment allowance. Gram Panchayats in tribal areas will be further empowered; therefore, this Bill will empower the Gram Panchayats.

In the past, corruption occurred in the form of fake attendance and the creation of fake job letters. Corruption occurred in 19 districts of Bengal, and fake works were carried out in 23 states. This bill is very important to curb this.

The poverty rate was 25.60 per cent in 2011-2012, which has decreased to 4.86 per cent in 2023-2024. Women's employment has increased from 48 per cent to 56 per cent. This bill will ensure an honour and dignity for women.

In Palghar district, 24,426 individual works and 2,018 public works have been completed regarding employment data. This Government has proposed a fund of Rs. 86,000 crore in 2025-2026 and Rs. 151,000 crore in 2026-2027.

Therefore, this Bill will boost the development of rural areas. I am proud that in Palghar district, during 2021-2022, tribal labourers received employment. A total of 60,670 families received work, resulting in a total of 1,660,170 man-days of work, securing the first position in Maharashtra.

I support this historic Bill.

Thank you.*

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Thank you very much, Mr. Chairperson, Sir. I rise to oppose this Bill, both on political as well as legal grounds.

Politically speaking, I would like to know from the Government what prompted it and the hon. Minister to bring this Bill. Why has the name of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, been removed from the nomenclature, and why has the structure of the scheme been changed in a manner that burdens the State Governments with greater financial responsibility, thereby diluting the very spirit of the scheme? I feel that this move is politically motivated. It has been done after the Bihar elections and after your unexpected thumping victory in the State of Bihar. That is the reason for this political arrogance. As part of that political arrogance, this Bill has been brought before the House. I would like to caution the Government that this is the beginning of the collapse of this Government, and the beginning of the end of the Government led by Shri Narendra Modi ji and the BJP Government.

This Bill is totally anti-poor. In both political and legal senses, I would like to state that no Government should remove the Father of the Nation's name from the nomenclature while simultaneously altering the structure of such a vital welfare scheme. The intent of the BJP-led NDA Government is to gradually dismantle the most populist welfare scheme in the country. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is a revolutionary landmark legislation in the legislative history of India. It was enacted during the tenure of

the UPA Government, led by the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Manmohan Singh, under the leadership of the UPA Chairperson, Madam Sonia Gandhi ji.

Sir, one of the main points I wish to raise is this. The basic difference lies in the fact that a statutory and legitimate right is now being converted into a Centrally-sponsored scheme. Under the original MGNREGA Act of 2005, employment was a statutory legal right. It was mandatory and obligatory on the part of the Union Government to provide 100 days of employment to a household that had no employment. That guarantee is now being lost because the scheme is being converted into a Centrally-sponsored scheme with a funding pattern of 60:40.

I would like to ask whether the Union Government and the hon. Minister can assure this House that all State Governments will be able to provide their 40 per cent share. If the State Governments fail to provide this 40 per cent share, how will the Union Government guarantee 125 days of work? Kindly explain and assure this House how the Union Government can guarantee 125 days of work without consulting the State Governments and without arriving at any consensus with them. Unilaterally, the Government of India is bringing a new job guarantee legislation to replace the MGNREGA legislation.

My second point is that this is a demand-driven project, and even this demand-driven nature is being drastically altered. What is now being proposed is that an annual budgetary allocation will be made to the State Government, and the State Government will have to frame schemes within that allocation. What is the difference, then? There is nothing special or unique about it. It

becomes just another Centrally-sponsored scheme. That is why, I say that this legislation is the first step towards dismantling the MGNREGA scheme. This employment guarantee scheme will adversely affect lakhs and lakhs of women and weaker sections of society.

Let me cite an example from my constituency. My constituency is known as the 'Cashew Capital' of India. A majority of people there are downtrodden and belong to SC, ST, Dalit, and OBC communities. Around 95 per cent of the workforce in the cashew industry consists of women. Nearly 90 per cent of the cashew factories are closed. These women survive on wages earned under MGNREGA. They are not committing suicide only because of MGNREGA. Therefore, I humbly request the Government not to dismantle this scheme. I urge the Government to withdraw this Bill. With these words, I strongly oppose the Bill. Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल (नागौर) : सभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद। आपने मुझे विकसित भारत-रोजगार और आजीविका के लिए गारन्टी मिशन (ग्रामीण) : वीबी-जी राम जी (विकसित भारत-जी राम जी) विधेयक, 2025 पर बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं मेरी चर्चा की शुरुआत एक प्रश्न के माध्यम से करना चाहता हूँ, जो प्रश्न कई माननीय सदस्यों ने किया है। आखिरकार आपने महात्मा गांधी जी का नाम क्यों हटाया? आज देश में एक ही चर्चा है कि भारत सरकार महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम, 2005 को निरस्त करने का प्रयास कर रही है।

सभापति महोदय, जब वर्ष 2005 में देश के अंदर नरेगा चालू हुआ तो उसके बाद इसका नाम मनरेगा किया गया। निश्चित रूप से गांव से पलायन रुक गया था, कई गांव खाली हो रहे थे और लोग कमाने के लिए बाहर जाने लग गए थे। मनरेगा से बहुत बड़ा फायदा आम आदमी, गरीब आदमी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के अंदर हुआ। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं। लेकिन अचानक से आप यह बिल लेकर आए

हैं, तो कहीं न कहीं इस बिल के पीछे वास्तविकता क्या है, यह बहुत सोचने वाली बात है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी को कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश के कई मजदूर संगठनों ने इस बिल को लेकर कड़ी आपत्ति व्यक्त की है, क्योंकि दशकों के निरंतर संघर्षों के माध्यम से मजदूरों द्वारा हासिल किए लोकतांत्रिक व संवैधानिक अधिकारों को पीछे धकेलने का प्रयास तो आप कहीं नहीं कर रहे हैं? देश की जनता आपसे यह आश्वासन चाहती है। मंत्री जी, जब आप जवाब दें तो इसके बारे में बताइयेगा।

यह विधेयक संविधान की भावना का उल्लंघन करता है, 73वें संविधान संशोधन को कमजोर करता है और सामाजिक व आर्थिक न्याय की मूल अवधारणा पर प्रहार करता है, क्योंकि यह शक्ति को मजदूरों, ग्राम सभाओं और राज्यों से छीनकर केन्द्र सरकार के हाथों में केन्द्रित करता है। स्थानीय स्तर से योजना बनाने की प्रक्रिया को हटाकर पहले से तय केन्द्रीकृत राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण अवसंरचना स्टैक पर आधारित प्राथमिकता प्रणाली लागू करना, 73वें संविधान संशोधन की भावना को कमजोर करता है। मंत्री महोदय, आप जब जवाब दें तो इस पर सरकार का स्पष्टीकरण जरूर दें।

आप किसान हितैषी हैं, यह पूरा देश जानता है कि आप यहां बैठे हैं तो आप निश्चित रूप से किसान का अहित नहीं होने देंगे। मंत्री महोदय, जब आपका जवाब आएगा तो उसे पूरा देश देखेगा। इसमें 100 दिन के रोजगार की गारंटी थी। इसमें आप क्या कर रहे हैं? आप सवा सौ दिन की बात जरूर कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आप यह भी कह रहे हैं कि रोजगार का हक केन्द्र सरकार के बजट और नियोजन पर निर्भर होगा, न कि स्वतः लागू होगा। मैं तो कह रहा हूँ कि आप 125 दिन से बढ़ा कर 200 दिन कीजिए। राज्यों पर निश्चित रूप से लागत का बोझ बढ़ेगा। मनरेगा के तहत मजदूरी का 100 प्रतिशत और सामग्री लागत का 75 प्रतिशत वहन करने की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र सरकार की होती है। व्यवहार में इसका अर्थ है कि केन्द्र और राज्यों के बीच खर्च का अनुपात लगभग 90:10 रहता है, लेकिन वीबी-जी राम जी विधेयक की धारा 22(2) में कहा गया है कि केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के बीच निधि साझा करने का अनुपात उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों, हिमालयी राज्यों, केन्द्र शासित

प्रदेशों और उत्तराखंड, हिमाचल प्रदेश और जम्मू-कश्मीर के लिए अनुपात 90:10 होगा। बाकी जो राज्य हैं, आप उसमें 60:40 का अनुपात करेंगे। मंत्री महोदय, अगर आप 60:40 का अनुपात करेंगे तो 40 परसेंट राज्य खर्च नहीं करेगा। क्योंकि राज्यों के अंदर, जिलों के अंदर जो नरेगा के काम हुए हैं, अभी भी बहुत सा भुगतान हर राज्य का बाकी है। वह अटका हुआ है। इस योजना को राज्य क्यों लागू करेगा? योजना धीरे-धीरे स्वतः ही समाप्ति की ओर चली जाएगी। जब आप जवाब दें तो आप इसको क्लियर करें।

सभापति महोदय, नई व्यवस्था में यह प्रावधान न केवल राज्यों पर भारी वित्तीय बोझ डालता है, बल्कि गरीब राज्यों और उन राज्यों पर भी असमान रूप से असर डालता है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपकी बात को मंत्री जी ने नोट कर लिया है।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल : जहां से बड़ी संख्या में लोग रोजगार के लिए पलायन करते हैं और जिन्हें ग्रामीण रोजगार की सबसे अधिक जरूरत है। इस बिल को लाकर राज्यों पर आर्थिक बोझ आप डाल रहे हैं। आप ऐसा काम नहीं करें। काम देने का लचीला समय मजदूरों के हित में नहीं है। आपने लिखा है कि नए बिल में कृषि बुआई, कटाई जैसे मुख्य मौसम, जो कि लगभग 60 दिन की अवधि है, आप उसको नहीं रखेंगे। वह एक चिंता की बात है।... (व्यवधान)

इसके अंदर मेरा एक सुझाव है। नरेगा का जो काम हो रहा है, इस नरेगा के काम के अंदर 60:40 का रेशियो वहां पर होता है। 60:40 का रेशियो जो पंचायतें करती हैं, उस हिसाब से उनकी सैंक्शन निकलती है। भारी भ्रष्टाचार नरेगा के काम में देखने को मिलता है। मेरी मांग है कि दिशा की कमेटी का चेयरमैन आपने एमपी को बना रखा है।... (व्यवधान) सर, मुझे सुझाव तो देने दीजिए। जिस तरह दिशा कमेटी का चेयरमैन एमपी हैं, नरेगा की मॉनीटरिंग और नरेगा का सारा काम सांसद की अध्यक्षता में बनी कमेटी करे, तो अपने आप भ्रष्टाचार पर अंकुश लग जाएगा।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर जी।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल : सर, मुझे अपनी बात समाप्त तो करने दीजिए।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपने बहुत बड़ी बात कह दी ।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल : सर, मैं आधे मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ ।... (व्यवधान) मंत्री जी, आपने सांसद आदर्श ग्राम योजना हमें दे दी और इसके अंदर हम 5-5 गांव चुनते हैं । लेकिन हम एमपी लैंड से कितना पैसे देंगे? आप 5 करोड़ रुपये दे रहे हैं ।... (व्यवधान) सर, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : बिल से संबंधित आपकी बात आ गई ।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल : आप 10 लाख रुपये इसके अंदर काटते हैं ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपकी बात पूरी हो गई और माननीय मंत्री जी ने सुन लिया ।

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर (नगीना) : सर, इनसे पेपर ले लेना । अगर कुछ बाकी हो तो इनसे पेपर ले लेना । आप अपने पेपर ले कर देना ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपकी बात पूरी हो गई और 5 मिनट का समय हो चुका है ।

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर : धन्यवाद सभापति जी । 'विकसित भारत-गारंटी फॉर रोजगार एंड आजीविका मिशन-ग्रामीण' पर मैं अपनी गंभीर आपत्तियां और सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ । सबसे पहले मैं यह स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी कोई सरकारी दया नहीं है । यह इस देश के गरीब, मजदूर और वंचित वर्ग का कानूनी और संवैधानिक अधिकार है । इसी अधिकार को पहले महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम के माध्यम से मान्यता दी गई थी, लेकिन आज सरकार उस कानून को हटाकर एक नई योजना ला रही है, जिसमें केंद्र और राज्य में निधि का बंटवारा 60:40 का है ।

माननीय सभापति जी, आप भी उत्तर प्रदेश से आते हैं और मैं भी । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार पर आठ लाख करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज है, यानी हर नागरिक पर 31 हजार रुपये का कर्ज । ऐसे में क्या राज्य इसको आगे बढ़ा पाएगा?

सभापति जी, सरकार कह रही है कि वह अब 100 दिन की जगह 125 दिन की रोजगार गारंटी दी जाएगी। यह सुनने में अच्छा लगता है, लेकिन कटाई-बुआई के मौसम में 60 दिन काम न देने का प्रावधान इस गारंटी को व्यावहारिक रूप से कमजोर करता है। जिन राज्यों में कृषि ही एकमात्र विकल्प है, वहां मजदूरों के सामने काम भी नहीं, मजदूरी भी नहीं जैसी स्थिति बनेगी। ग्रामीण भारत में कृषि का संकट, मशीनीकरण, जलवायु आपदाएँ तेज़ी से रोजगार खत्म कर रही हैं। ऐसे में 125 दिन भी अपर्याप्त हैं, जबकि कई राज्यों में लोग 300 दिन काम चाहते हैं, जिससे उन्हें काम के लिए बाहर न जाने पड़े।

सभापति जी, इसमें दलित-आदिवासी हितों का अस्पष्ट उल्लेख है। मनरेगा ने एससी/एसटी समुदायों को जमीन से जुड़े काम, जल-संरक्षण, सामुदायिक परिसंपत्तियों के जरिये न्यूनतम सुरक्षा दी थी। नई योजना में एससी/एसटी के लिए पृथक लक्ष्य या सुरक्षा प्रावधान नहीं हैं।

सभापति जी, आपदा के समय छूट सरकार की मजी पर छोड़ी गई है। प्राकृतिक आपदा में छूट देना सरकार के विवेक पर छोड़ा गया है, जबकि आपदा के समय ही सबसे ज्यादा बेरोज़गारी, सबसे ज्यादा पलायन होता है। यह प्रावधान अधिकार नहीं, अनुग्रह बनाता है। जब तक स्पष्ट जवाबदेही और दंड की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी, ये प्रावधान सिर्फ कागज़ों में ही रहेंगे। मैं सुझाव ही दे रहा हूँ। मंत्री जी बैठे हैं। इसमें सम्माननीय मजदूरी नहीं है, जो मनरेगा के मजदूरों को मिलती थी। मेरे यहां पर मजदूरों को 232-37 रुपये मिलते हैं। मेरी मांग है कि कम से कम 500 रुपये न्यूनतम मजदूरी दी जाए। रोजगार गारंटी बिना मौसमी शर्तों के लागू की जाए। रोजगार दिनों की सीमा राज्यों को बढ़ाने का अधिकार दिया जाए। केंद्र इसमें न्यूनतम 300 दिन तय करे, लेकिन यदि राज्य बढ़ाना चाहे, तो इसको 365 दिनों तक बढ़ा सकें। केंद्र इस मामले में अतिरिक्त सहायता दे। एससी/एसटी और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिए विशेष पैकेज, आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में 300 दिन के रोजगार की गारंटी, भूमि, जंगल, जल आधारित कार्यों को प्राथमिकता, PESA और FRA कानूनों से तालमेल और महिलाओं के लिए अनिवार्य 50 प्रतिशत कार्य हो। हर पंचायत में कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत काम महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षित हो। साथ ही मासिक धर्म अवकाश, क्रेच, जल, स्वच्छता, देखभाल कार्यों को

प्राथमिकता दी जाए।

सभापति जी, काम तय करने की असली शक्ति ग्राम सभा और ग्राम पंचायत को हो। सर, मैं 30 सेकेण्ड में अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा। भुगतान में देरी होने पर स्वतः मुआवज़ा और अधिकारियों की व्यक्तिगत जवाबदेही तय की जाए। विकसित भारत सिर्फ इमारतों और आंकड़ों से नहीं बनता। विकसित भारत तब बनता है जब गरीब के हाथ में योजना नहीं, अधिकार होता है।

सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इसका नाम बदल दें। हालांकि बहुत सोच-समझकर आप यह कर रहे होंगे। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि आप इसका नाम बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर के नाम पर क्यों नहीं रख देते, जो संविधान निर्माता हैं। आपने इसमें जो 'जी राम जी' जोड़ा है, बहुत अच्छी बात है। आपकी बहुत सारी योजनाएं राम जी के नाम पर हैं। मेरी आपसे मांग है कि आप इसमें 'जी राम जी' की जगह 'जय भीम' कर दीजिए। इसमें आपका क्या चला जाएगा? आपको तो सबके हितों का ध्यान रखना चाहिए।... (व्यवधान) मैं तो सब जानता-पहचानता हूँ। आपने उनके संविधान के साथ किस तरह का हाल कर रखा है, यह भी हम लोग जानते हैं।

माननीय सभापति : चंद्रशेखर जी, बैठिए।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद साहब।

... (व्यवधान)

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर : सभापति जी, एक सेकेण्ड। मैं तो सुझाव दे रहा हूँ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : चंद्रशेखर जी, आप चेयर को एड्रेस कीजिए। आपने 30 सेकेण्ड मांगे थे और एक मिनट आपको दे दिया गया।

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर : सर, ये बीच में बोल गए, इसलिए समय लग गया। मैं 10 सेकेण्ड में अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ। मैं इनको नहीं कह रहा, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी को कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह देश देख रहा है। यदि आप महापुरुषों का अपमान करेंगे, तो लोग इसका चुनाव के समय हिसाब करेंगे। मेरा बात को याद रखिएगा। धन्यवाद। जय भीम, जय भारत।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद शेख (बारामूला) : सर, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। अपनी बात रखने से पहले

मैं बारामूला के मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के उस नौजवान आकिब नबी डार को मुबारकबाद देना चाहूंगा, जिसकी आईपीएल में आठ करोड़ चालीस लाख रुपये कीमत लगी। उसको मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। उसने साबित कर दिया कि 35 साल की मारधाड़ के बावजूद कश्मीर के जवानों का टेलेंट कहीं नहीं गया है। अब मैं मुद्दे पर आता हूँ। नाम बदलना सरकार का अधिकार है और माननीय मंत्री जी ने सोच-समझकर ही इसका नाम बदला होगा। भगवान राम महात्मा गांधी से, नरेंद्र मोदी जी से और हम सबसे बड़े हैं। अगर आज भी राम जी होते, तो शायद झूठे रामभक्तों के हाथों उन्हें बहुत तकलीफ पहुंचती, क्योंकि जिन लोगों ने जम्मू-कश्मीर राज्य के टुकड़े कर दिए, वहां के लोगों के मुंह बंद रखे, वहां बात करने पर पाबंदी है, वे सच्चे रामभक्त नहीं हो सकते।

राम जी होतो तो उनको बहुत दुःख पहुंचता। वे वापस वनवास जाते, वे कहते कि मैं यहां पर ठीक नहीं हूँ।...(व्यवधान) आप बात कहने दीजिए। जनाब, नाम का मसला है।

सर, आप यह सुन लीजिए कि अगर आज राम जी होते तो मुझे जेल में देख कर...(व्यवधान) चेयरमैन साहब, अगर आज राम जी होते तो हजारों लोगों को जेल में देख कर उनका दिल खून के आंसू रोता।...(व्यवधान) आज राम जी होते तो वे कश्मीर की हालत देख कर उनका दिल काफी मलूल होता। मेरी आपके माध्यम से इतनी गुजारिश है कि चौहान जी काफी काबिल मंत्री है, सीनियर मंत्री हैं।

माननीय सभापति : आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड में आ गई है। धन्यवाद।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री अब्दुल रशीद शेख : जनाब, अभी आधा मिनट भी नहीं हुआ है। बीस सेकेंड्स हुए हैं।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : दो मिनट हो गए हैं।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री अब्दुल रशीद शेख : मेरी यह गुजारिश है कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब बहुत काबिल मिनिस्टर हैं। उन्होंने लाडली बहना योजना के जरिए राजस्थान में इलेक्शन जीता है। वहां की मां-बहनें इन्हें काफी

प्यार करती हैं।...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : वह मध्य प्रदेश के हैं।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री अब्दुल रशीद शेख : कल जब सुशासन बाबू ने किसी बहन-बेटी का हिजाब खींचा तब ये खामोश रहे। ये राम भक्त हो नहीं सकते हैं? मेरा यही कहना है कि आप राम जी को बदनाम न करें। वे हम सभी के हैं।...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड में आ गई है।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री अब्दुल रशीद शेख : I am coming to the NAREGA अब मैं इश्यू पर एक-दो बात बोलूंगा। इसकी मॉनिटरिंग करने की जरूरत है। जब नरेगा में काम करने के लिए गांव के लोग जाते हैं तो इसके प्रोसिजर्स में काफी समय लगता है। वीएलडब्ल्यू से लेकर, एसईडी साहब तक स्टाफ की कमी है। वहां के अप्रूवल के तरीके को आसान बनाना है और अपर लिमिट को बढ़ाना है। हमें हर साल रेट भी बढ़ाने पड़ेंगे। इसी तरह से मेटिरियल कम्पोनेंट्स को भी बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। शायद 60:40 का रेश्यो है, उस पर तवज्जो देने की जरूरत है। माननीय एमपी और माननीय एमएलए जो हैं, कम से कम 20-25 लाख रुपए, उसमें 10 प्रतिशत मैक्सिमम रखा जाए, जो माननीय एमपी और माननीय एमएलए के देना है, बाकी नरेगा से दी जाए।...(व्यवधान)

डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान (बागपत) : सभापति महोदय आपने मुझे विकसित भारत -जी राम जी विधेयक पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से विकसित भारत – रोजगार और आजीविका के लिए गारन्टी मिशन (ग्रामीण) पर अपने विचार प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। यह विधेयक हमारे देश के सबसे बड़े सामाजिक सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम, महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम - 2005 का स्थान लेने हेतु प्रस्तावित किया गया है। इसका उद्देश्य ग्रामीण भारत को अधिक सशक्त, आत्मनिर्भर और आधुनिक बनाना है। इस विधेयक के माध्यम से अब प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार को 125 दिन की न्यूनतम मजदूरी

रोजगार सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा, जो पहले 100 दिन था। यह परिवर्तन केवल रोजगार के दिनों में वृद्धि नहीं है, बल्कि रोजगार की गुणवत्ता, उत्पादकता और स्थायित्व को भी नया आयाम देता है।

माननीय महोदय, ग्रामीण रोजगार की अवधारणा हमारे देश में कोई नई नहीं है। वर्ष 1977-78 में जनता पार्टी सरकार के कार्यकाल में, माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई के नेतृत्व में फूड फोर वर्क कार्यक्रम आरंभ किया गया था। उस समय चौधरी चरण सिंह जी उप प्रधानमंत्री थे और ग्रामीण भारत से जुड़ी नीतियों के सबसे प्रभावशाली वैचारिक मार्गदर्शक के रूप में उनकी भूमिका सर्वमान्य थी। यह योजना मात्र एक प्रशासनिक निर्णय नहीं थी, बल्कि चौधरी चरण सिंह जी के उस दर्शन का प्रतिफल थी, जिसमें ग्रामीण गरीब को दान का पात्र नहीं, बल्कि श्रम के माध्यम से सम्मान का अधिकारी माना गया। उनका स्पष्ट मत था "ग्रामीण गरीब को केवल सहायता नहीं, बल्कि काम के बदले भोजन और आत्मसम्मान मिलना चाहिए।"

माननीय महोदय, आज प्रस्तुत विकसित भारत गारन्टी रोजगार और आजीविका के लिए गारन्टी मिशन (ग्रामीण) उसी ऐतिहासिक सोच का आधुनिक, तकनीक-संवर्धित और परिणाम-आधारित स्वरूप है। इस योजना में-जल सुरक्षा, जलवायु अनुकूलन, ग्रामीण संपर्क मार्ग और टिकाऊ परिसंपत्तियों के निर्माण को प्राथमिकता दी गई है। डिजिटल तकनीक का समावेश- जैसे GPS आधारित उपस्थिति, कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता आधारित ऑडिट और पारदर्शी भुगतान प्रणाली, इस मिशन को अधिक उत्तरदायी और भ्रष्टाचार-मुक्त बनाता है। कृषि कार्यों के चरम समय में योजना को अस्थायी रूप से स्थगित करने का प्रावधान, किसानों और श्रमिकों- दोनों के हितों की रक्षा करता है। कुछ विपक्षी दलों द्वारा नाम परिवर्तन करना अथवा राज्यांश को लेकर जो आपत्तियाँ उठाई गई हैं, उन पर सरकार का स्पष्ट मत है कि यह विधेयक इतिहास से विच्छेद नहीं, बल्कि उसी की प्रगतिशील निरंतरता है। इसका लक्ष्य ग्रामीण भारत को केवल रोजगार देना नहीं, बल्कि सम्मानजनक आजीविका, स्थायित्व और समावेशी विकास सुनिश्चित करना है।

अतः माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा दृढ़ विश्वास है कि यह विधेयक विकसित भारत 2047 के संकल्प को साकार करने की दिशा में एक निर्णायक और ऐतिहासिक कदम सिद्ध होगा। यह

ग्रामीण भारत को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के साथ-साथ देश की आर्थिक और सामाजिक नींव को और सुदृढ़ करेगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं इस विधेयक का पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूँ।

महोदय, विधेयक विकसित भारत- जी राम जी विधेयक, विकसित भारत ग्रामीण आजीविका, रोजगार एवं गारंटी मिशन, (ग्रामीण) ...(व्यवधान)

***SHRI DURAI VAIKO (TIRUCHIRAPPALLI):** Hon. Chairperson Sir, Vanakkam. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme aimed to provide livelihood to the rural poor. I strongly condemn the BJP Government which has replaced this Scheme. With a new Scheme namely Viksit Bharat – Guarantee of Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin) Bill 2025. As per the GDP of our country, the allocation made by the ruling BJP Government for the 100 day employment guarantee Scheme during last 11 years, has come down drastically up to 50 percent. Due to this reduced fund allocation, in majority of the villages, even jobs are not provided for even 50 days in a year. When I travelled to several villages in Tamil Nadu, many poor women met me and explained their ordeal. They said that they are dependent on rains for agriculture and as a result they can get only agriculture related work for four months during one year. They do not have any other industries for getting work. They are totally dependent on this 100 day employment guarantee scheme. Earlier they used to get work for 80 or 90 days in one year. Now they do not even get work for 50 days in one year. With tears in their eyes and with folded hands they requested me to try and ensure that they get at least 90 days of employment in one year. I

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

explained to them the fact of this being a Scheme of the Union Government. Hon Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Annan *Thalapathi* Shri M.K. Stalin and MDMK Leader Shri Vaiko have stressed the need for providing sufficient funds for this 100 day employment guarantee Scheme. I consoled them by saying that I would definitely raise my voice in this regard. I am registering in this august House my voice trembled with the sorrow of the women of Tamil Nadu. Although the name is 100 day employment Scheme there is a situation where not even 50 days of work is provided to the beneficiaries in many States. I therefore condemn this new Scheme being implemented in such a deplorable condition. They claim to provide 125 days of work as per the new Bill. What is the feasibility? In the same way, the Union Government has reduced its contribution by 50 percent by way of new Bill. Union Government does not release funds that are due to States like Tamil Nadu where Opposition parties are in power. Tamil Nadu is already having a financial burden and with the introduction of this new Bill, there will be an additional financial burden of Rs.4300 Crore for Tamil Nadu. They have removed the name of Mahatma Gandhi and calling this new Scheme as Viksit Bharat Guarantee of Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin) Bill, 2025. The Scheme which wiped the tears of poor by providing 100 days of work was appropriately given the name of Mahatma Gandhi who fought for our freedom. Mahatma once said that "God is not in Heaven or in Earth; He is in our hearts; we can feel him by way of serving the public." Can we get a better name other than Mahatma Gandhi? Never. 'VB G RAM G' is the new name and I condemn the removal of name of Mahatma Gandhi from this very important Scheme. This Government

finds the name of Godse who killed Mahatma as a sweet name. But this Government feels bitter while hearing the name of Mahatma Gandhi who was killed by Nathuram Godse. This is a shame. As this Bill is anti-poor, undemocratic, and unconstitutional and against the interest of cooperative federalism, I strongly oppose this Bill. Thank you. Vanakkam.

श्री राजकुमार रोट (बांसवाड़ा) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे 'विकसित भारत जी राम जी' बिल पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया, इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद। देश के गरीब, आदिवासी, दलित और श्रमिक वर्गों को रोजगार गारंटी प्रदान करने वाली योजना की हत्या कर 'जी राम जी बिल 2025' पर भारत आदिवासी पार्टी पुरजोर तरीके से विरोध करने के लिए आज खड़ा हुआ हूँ। आजादी के कई वर्षों बाद रोजगार गारंटी योजना रोजगार को एक अधिकार के रूप में लाया गया था, लेकिन आज जो कानून लाया जा रहा है, उस वजह से आपने यह अधिकार भीख में बदलने का काम किया है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, देश के मजदूर वर्ग विरोधी भावना से इस बिल में जो प्रावधान किए गए हैं, उस हिसाब से इस बिल का नाम जी राम नहीं बल्कि राम जी का सत्यानाश करने वाला प्रतीत होता है। आज जिस तरह से नाथूराम गोडसे ने महात्मा गांधी जी की हत्या की थी, लेकिन आज महात्मा गांधी जी के नाम पर चल रही योजना का नाम बदलकर जो कृत्य किया जा रहा है, आज हकीकत में इस सरकार द्वारा उनकी आत्मा की हत्या करने का काम किया जा रहा है। आदिवासी, गरीब और मजदूर हितैषी रोजगार गारंटी योजना को कमजोर करने के उद्देश्य से आपकी सरकार ने 2014 से 2025 तक कई हथकंडे अपनाए हैं।

महोदय, ऑनलाइन उपस्थिति, जियो-टैगिंग और बायोमेट्रिक उपस्थिति शुरू की, आंखों से हाजिरी लेने का काम किया, दो साल से रोजगार गारंटी योजना के 'मेट' और कुशल श्रमिकों का भुगतान लंबित था। माननीय मंत्री जी पहले मुख्यमंत्री रह चुके हैं, इसलिए वे अच्छी तरह वाकिफ हैं। मैं विशेष रूप से सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि केंद्र द्वारा पहले जो 90% बजट दिया जाता था, और

अब उसे 40:60 के अनुपात में बदला जा रहा है, उस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए और बायोमैट्रिक योजना चलाई जा रही है, वह पहाड़ों में नहीं चलेगी। ग्रामीण इलाकों में बायोमैट्रिक नहीं चल सकता है। इसके लिए अल्टरनेट व्यवस्था की जाए। मैं चाहूंगा कि आने वाले दिनों में रोजगार को 100 से बढ़ाकर 125 दिन करने के संबंध में पूछना चाहता हूं कि 100 दिवस कितने लोगों के लिए पूरे किए हैं। 100 दिवस भी पूरे नहीं हो सके, तो 125 दिन कैसे दिए जाएंगे? इन लुभावनी योजनाओं को बंद करें। अंत में, मेरी कुछ मांगें हैं कि राजस्थान में 1600 करोड़ का भुगतान पेंडिंग है, इसे केंद्र द्वारा जारी किया जाना चाहिए। सर, मेट और कुशल श्रमिकों का भुगतान ₹1,000 किया जाना चाहिए और मजदूरों के लिए न्यूनतम मजदूरी 500 रुपये होनी चाहिए।

श्री इमरान मसूद (सहारनपुर) : सर, आज मैं जिस विषय पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं, वह केवल रोजगार का विकल्प नहीं है, बल्कि आजीविका का सवाल है। मनरेगा सिर्फ एक योजना नहीं थी, यह भूख, कर्ज और लाचारी के खिलाफ हमारी नेता सोनिया जी के विचारों का और डाक्टर मनमोहन सिंह जी के नेतृत्व में यह योजना अंतिम मील पर बैठे गरीब व्यक्ति के घर में दीपक जलाने के लिए मनरेगा के माध्यम से दी गई थी। इसका नाम बदलने से कुछ नहीं होगा। 'VB-G राम जी'—राम हैं कण-कण में हैं, राम हैं हर भारतीय के दिल में हैं। भगवान राम ने शबरी के जूठे बेर खाकर गरीबों को सम्मान दिया था। आप राम का नाम लेकर गरीबों का अपमान कर रहे हैं। इस योजना को कमजोर करने के बाद इसकी स्थिति देखिए। केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच खर्च के अनुपात को बदलकर आपने पूरा बोझ राज्यों पर डाल दिया है। राज्यों की हालत इतनी खराब है कि आप उत्तर प्रदेश में 1,485 करोड़ रुपये मजदूरी की मद में और 1,202 करोड़ रुपये सामग्री की मद में अभी भी लंबित हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में यदि 60:40 का अनुपात रखा गया तो उत्तर प्रदेश पर प्रति वर्ष 3,000 करोड़ रुपये का अतिरिक्त भार पड़ेगा, जो चार साल में 15,000 करोड़ रुपये की हो जाएगी। न तो यह पैसा उपलब्ध होगा, न यह योजना चलेगी और न ही गरीबों को लाभ होगा। इसी तरह बिहार में 1,013 करोड़ रुपये, राजस्थान में 625 करोड़ रुपये और महाराष्ट्र में 505 करोड़ रुपये लंबित हैं। सामग्री की स्थिति और भी खराब है: महाराष्ट्र में 1,456 करोड़ रुपये और बिहार में 873 करोड़ रुपये। यदि

यह 60:40 का अनुपात जारी रहता है, तो बिहार में 9,000 करोड़ रुपये और पश्चिम बंगाल में लगभग 5,000 करोड़ रुपये का अतिरिक्त बोझ पैदा हो जाएगा। इन परिस्थितियों में, यह योजना उस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त नहीं कर पाएगी जिसके लिए इसे लाया गया था। इस योजना का लक्ष्य महिलाओं को सशक्त बनाना था। जब महिलाओं के पास पैसा नहीं होता, तो इसका सबसे ज्यादा असर उनके बच्चों की शिक्षा पर पड़ता है। इस योजना को बंद या कमजोर करके, आपने महात्मा गांधी के उस सपने को कमजोर कर दिया है कि अंतिम मील पर खड़े व्यक्ति के घर में दीपक जल सके। आपने जिस राम राज्य की कल्पना की थी—यह वह राम राज्य नहीं है जहाँ आप गरीब के घर का दिया बुझाने के लिए निकल पड़े हैं। मुझे बोलने देने के लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री जयन्त बसुमतारी (कोकराझार) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का अवसर देने के लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। सबसे पहले, मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी को वर्तमान मनरेगा योजना में संशोधन करके यह विधेयक प्रस्तावित करने के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। हम सभी जानते हैं कि मनरेगा योजना इतने वर्षों तक अपने लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकी और गांवों और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के नाम पर केवल खुदाई का काम उपलब्ध था। इस योजना में बेरोजगार युवाओं के लिए कोई राहत नहीं थी। कुल मिलाकर, केंद्र सरकार अब ग्रामीण आबादी को केवल रोजगार तक सीमित नहीं रख रही है, बल्कि नए विधेयक के माध्यम से ऐसा मॉडल तैयार कर रही है जो ग्राम स्तर पर विकास की दिशा निर्धारित करता है। विकसित भारत विजन के तहत ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना का आधुनिकीकरण ग्रामीण रोजगार प्रणाली को विकसित भारत 2047 के लक्ष्यों के साथ जोड़ता है। पिछले 20 वर्षों के अनुभव के आधार पर यह विधेयक रोजगार के साथ-साथ टिकाऊ संपत्ति निर्माण, योजनाओं के समन्वय और परिणामोन्मुखी विकास को एकीकृत करता है। इस विधेयक के तहत रोजगार की गारंटी को प्रति वर्ष 100 दिन से बढ़ाकर 125 दिन कर दिया गया है, जिससे ग्रामीण परिवारों की आजीविका सुनिश्चित और मजबूत होगी। मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी को 90:10 के अनुपात पर विधेयक की संरचना करके उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र का हमेशा विशेष ध्यान रखने के लिए तहे दिल से धन्यवाद देता हूँ। पूरे उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र की ओर से मैं उन्हें इसके लिए

धन्यवाद देता हूँ। जब से माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कार्यभार संभाला है, उन्होंने हमेशा उत्तर-पूर्व को विशेष महत्व दिया है, जो पिछली सरकारों में नहीं हुआ था। यूपीए सरकार के दौरान वित्तीय नियंत्रण कमजोर होने के कारण धन की बर्बादी, फर्जी उपस्थिति रजिस्टर और भुगतान में देरी जैसे मामले सामने आए थे। वे प्रशासनिक कमजोरियाँ थीं। इसके विपरीत, इस विधेयक के तहत बनाई गई नई प्रणाली जिम्मेदार खर्च, वित्तीय अनुशासन और परिणामोन्मुखी उपयोग को बढ़ावा देती है। साथ ही, राज्य, जिला और ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर कार्यों का बेहतर नियोजन और व्यवस्थित कार्यान्वयन संभव होगा, जिससे यह सुनिश्चित होगा कि सार्वजनिक धन का उपयोग उत्पादक, पारदर्शी और टिकाऊ संपत्ति निर्माण के लिए किया जाए। सर, मुझे बोलने देने के लिए धन्यवाद।

श्री धर्मबीर सिंह (भिवानी-महेन्द्रगढ़) : महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

महोदय, मैं विकसित भारत जी राम जी विधेयक, 2025 के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हूँ। 20 साल पहले हमारे सामने बैठे हुए लोग इसे नरेगा (NREGA) के नाम से लाये थे, लेकिन चार साल बाद, जब वर्ष 2009 का लोक सभा चुनाव आया तो उन्होंने इसका नाम महात्मा गांधी के नाम पर रख दिया। उस कानून में बहुत सी खामियाँ थीं। उन्होंने रोजगार देने की बात तो की, लेकिन उसमें कोई स्कीम नहीं थी। उसमें काम करते समय इतनी बाधाएं आती थीं कि जो इनका बजट था, आप वर्ष 2005 से वर्ष 2014 का इसका बजट देख लीजिए, 32-33 हजार करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा कभी एक साल में ये खर्च नहीं कर पाते थे, बल्कि उसका पैसा लैप्स हो जाता था।

23.00 hrs

अब माननीय मंत्री जी ने स्कीम जोड़ी है। उस गांव को रोजगार के साथ-साथ विकसित गांव बनाना है। सभी प्रकार की व्यवस्थाएं देनी हैं जैसे - पानी, बिजली, सड़क, कम्युनिटी हॉल इत्यादि। जिन गांवों में कॉमन लैंड भी होती थी, बेरोजगार लड़का रोजगार के लिए तो एप्लाई कर देता था, लेकिन काम नहीं था। इसलिए बहुत बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ा। इनके टेन्योर में पूरे देश के अंदर उन योजनाओं में भ्रष्टाचार था और 90 परसेंट सरपंचों पर एफआईआर दर्ज हुई है। वे सारा पैसा खा गए। यहां हमारे सामने अभी वे साथी नहीं हैं। कांग्रेस के सांसदों ने डिमांड की। हमारे हरियाणा के

एक जिले में 32 करोड़ रुपया फोरेस्ट वाले भी खा गए और वह पैसा भी खा गए। इसकी इंकवायरी अभी भी पेंडिंग पड़ी है। केवल यही नहीं, अब ईमानदारी से बताइये इन्हें राम जी से नफरत तो है। हनुमान जी, जब हम लोग सुबह उठते हैं, नहाते हैं तब भी राम-राम करते हैं और बाहर निकलने के बाद भी एक-दूसरे से राम-राम-राम करते हैं और आपको राम के नाम से भी नफरत है। जिस प्रकार से माननीय मंत्री जी अमेंडमेंट करके यह योजना लेकर आए हैं, आप देखना उस गांव का पूर्ण रूप से सुधार होगा और वे सारे काम होंगे। पिछले दिनों हरियाणा में बाढ़ आयी। बाढ़ का कोई भी काम करना होता था, तो अधिकारी कहते थे कि यह इस स्कीम में शामिल नहीं है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अब इस योजना में प्रावधान दिया है, हम बांध से लेकर ड्रेनेज तक सभी काम उस योजना के तहत कर पाएंगे। गांव का पूर्ण विकास भी होगा और रोजगार भी मिलेगा।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक भागीदारी नहीं होगी, यह 40-60 के अनुपात का बहुत अच्छा कदम है, बल्कि इससे बढ़कर मेरी मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना और सुझाव है कि ग्राम पंचायत को भी शामिल करके 10 प्रतिशत पैसा देना चाहिए, ताकि 10 प्रतिशत पंचायत दें, 30 प्रतिशत स्टेट का हो और 60 प्रतिशत भारत सरकार का हो, वरना जो पैसा भारत सरकार से जाता है, उसे तो ये लोग मानते हैं कि यह तो ऊपर का पैसा है, इसे बेशक लूट लो। जब भागीदारी और साथ होगा तो उसका रिजल्ट सबसे अच्छा आता है। मेरी इसके साथ प्रार्थना है कि इसमें जहां लेबर कंपोनेंट 60 है, वहां मैटेरियल और लेबर दोनों को 50-50 करोगे, तो योजनाओं में जो स्कीम दी है, वे स्कीम भी पूरी तरह से लागू हो जाएंगी और एक विकसित गांव बहुत जल्दी बनेगा, जिसकी वजह से हम वर्ष 2047 तक विकसित भारत बना सकते हैं।

जय हिंद।

श्री मलविंदर सिंह कंग (आनंदपुर साहिब) : थैंक्यू सर। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, आपने मुझे 'विकसित भारत जी राम जी' पर बोलने का मौका दिया।

सर, मुझे समझ नहीं आ रहा, आज से कुछ साल पहले किसानों के खिलाफ एंटी फार्मर बिल आए और पूरे देश में हेजिटेशन हुआ, क्योंकि उससे किसानी खत्म हो रही थी। उसे सरकार ने फिर

वापस लिया। आज सरकार ने मनरेगा को खत्म करने का जो निर्णय लिया है, मुझे लगता है कि यह बहुत खतरनाक हो सकता है। हमारा जो मजदूर है, अनस्किल्ड है, सबसे गरीब है, उसे बहुत बड़ी सोशल सिक्योरिटी थी। जब मनरेगा शुरू हुई, तो ऐसी हजारों कहानियां हैं, जब गरीबों के घरों में मिठाइयां बांटी गई, पहली बार दिवाली मनाई गई। यहां माननीय मंत्री जी बैठे हैं, बतौर मुख्य मंत्री मुझे पता है कि इन्होंने किसानों और मजदूरों के लिए आउटस्टैंडिंग काम किया है, पता नहीं अब मनरेगा को खत्म करने की क्या मजबूरी है। इसमें सेक्शन 6 जो कह रहा है कि क्रॉप के पीक डेज में 60 दिन वह काम नहीं कर पाएगा, तो वह काम कब करेगा? इसी तरह से फाइनेंस को लेकर जब पहले बजट पर कोई कैपिंग नहीं थी। वह अनलिमिटेड बजट था। गरीब लोग जितना काम करते थे, उतना पैसा मिलता था, लेकिन सेक्शन 6 के अधीन जो प्रावधान लाया गया है कि 90 प्रतिशत की जगह 60 प्रतिशत केंद्र देगा, 40 प्रतिशत सूबा देगा। सूबों के पास तो पहले से ही पैसा नहीं है। जीएसटी के माध्यम से सभी स्टेटों का रेवेन्यू कलेक्ट होकर केंद्र को जा रहा है। आज स्टेट्स के पास बिल्कुल भी पैसा नहीं है। अकाली दल के माननीय सदस्य बोलकर गए हैं, जो बीजेपी के मिनिस्टर भी रहे हैं। वे पांच बार मुख्यमंत्री रहे हैं। चार लाख का कर्जा तो पंजाब को इन लोगों ने दिया है और हमें कह रहे हैं कि पैसा नहीं है।

मेरा आपके माध्यम से आग्रह है, माननीय मंत्री जी भी बैठे हुए हैं कि जो फाइनेंशियल सस्टेंस है, जो पहले प्रोविजन था कि 90 प्रतिशत केंद्र वहन करे और उसमें 10 प्रतिशत स्टेट भागीदार बने, वही रहना चाहिए।

सर, एक बहुत जरूरी चीज़ है कि मनरेगा की जो मजदूरी है, वह बहुत ही कम है। मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह है कि मनरेगा के जो मजदूर हैं, जो हमारे गरीब लोग हैं, उनकी मिनिमम वेज 500 रुपये होनी चाहिए। यह कम्पलसरी होना चाहिए और इसके लिए स्टेट्स को मदद करनी चाहिए।

सर, विकसित भारत तभी बनेगा जब गांव मजबूत होगा और गांव का मजदूर और किसान मजबूत होगा। अगर गांव का किसान और मजदूर मजबूत नहीं होगा तो फिर विकसित भारत नहीं

बन जाएगा, इसलिए उनको सोशल सिक्योरिटी देना बहुत जरूरी है। इसलिए मैंने जो तमाम प्रावधान बताए हैं, उनमें अमेंडमेंट होनी चाहिए।

सर, आपका धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे मौका दिया।

श्री जिया उर रहमान (सम्भल) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं इस शेर के साथ अपनी बात शुरू करना चाहता हूँ: —

कुछ न कहने से भी छिन जाता है एजाज़-ए-सुखन,

जुल्म सहने से भी ज़ालिम की मदद होती है।

सभापति जी, मनरेगा ग्रामीण भारत की जान है, गाँव में बैठे आखिरी इंसान को रोज़गार का हक़ देने वाली तारीखी योजना है। आज एक सोची-समझी साज़िश के तहत इस योजना को खत्म करने का काम किया जा रहा है। महात्मा गांधी जी का नाम हटाना सिर्फ़ नाम बदलना नहीं, बल्कि मजदूरों के अधिकार और बापू की विरासत पर हमला है। यह हमारी सामाजिक और संवैधानिक जिम्मेदारी को चुनौती देता है।

इस योजना की सबसे बड़ी कामयाबी यह थी कि आज़ादी के साठ वर्षों के बाद भी पहली बार हुकूमत ने यह माना था कि अंतिम व्यक्ति को भी रोज़गार मांगने का अधिकार है, या तो काम दो वरना मुआवज़ा दो! बजट की कोई सीमा नहीं, कोई शर्त नहीं, कोई बहाना नहीं, माँग होगी तो खर्च होगा, और आज उसी अधिकार को 'मिशन' कहकर कमज़ोर किया जा रहा है। अब केन्द्र तय करेगा कि कहाँ काम होगा, कहाँ नहीं, और खर्च का बोझ गरीब राज्यों पर डाला जाएगा। यह सुधार नहीं है, बल्कि यह रोज़गार गारंटी का एक तरह से कत्ल है। आपको खुशी है गांधी जी का नाम हटाया गया। गांधी जी मजबूरी का नाम नहीं, बल्कि ज़दोज़हद और खिदमत का प्रतीक है। आपको योजना से नहीं, गांधी जी के नाम से तकलीफ़ है। हकीकत में तो आपको मुसलमानों से तकलीफ़ है, ओबीसी से तकलीफ़ है, पिछड़े वर्गों से तकलीफ़ है, पूरे पी.डी.ए. समाज से तकलीफ़ है। लेकिन, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बापू से तकलीफ़ क्यों है? गांधी जी संघर्ष के प्रतीक हैं, प्रचार के नहीं।

पिछले 15 सालों में इस योजना के चलते 4,000 करोड़ दिहाड़ी रोज़गार दिया गया। ग्रामीण

भारत में इस योजना के चलते 9.5 करोड़ काम पूरे हुए। इस योजना के चलते ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मजदूरी बढ़ी, 5 करोड़ परिवारों को इस योजना का लाभ मिला। कोविड जैसे राष्ट्रीय संकट या अकाल जैसी स्थानीय आपदा के दौरान मनरेगा ने लाखों परिवारों को भूख से बचाया, करोड़ों लोगों को पलायन से रोका। पहले मजदूर काम मांगते थे, तो इस कानून के तहत सरकार 100 दिन का काम देती थी, लेकिन आज 125 दिनों का काम देने की बात होती है और 252 रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति पैसे देने की बात होती है। लेकिन, क्या कभी सोचा है कि अगर हम एवरेज देखें तो एक साल में 86 रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिदिन के हिसाब से मजदूरी आती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह कम से कम 600 रुपये होनी चाहिए। क्या अब सरकार तय करेगी कि किस राज्य में काम देना है, किसमें नहीं? क्या सरकार यह तय करेगी कि किस विधानसभा में काम देना है, किसमें नहीं, किस व्यक्ति को काम देना है, किसको नहीं? इसके बाद कौन वोट करेगा और कौन नहीं, इसके बाद किसे काम मिलेगा और किसे नहीं, यह भी सरकार तय करेगी। नाम बदलने से असली तारीख नहीं मिटती।

जिस मिट्टी में मजदूर का पसीना है,
आज भी उस जगह पर गांधी जी जिंदा हैं।

मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ, जो गांधी जी को सच में मानते हैं, उन्हें इस विधेयक के खिलाफ खड़ा होना होगा। यह लड़ाई सिर्फ योजना की नहीं, देहात के मजदूर की गरिमा और लोकतंत्र की आत्मा की लड़ाई है। इसलिए कभी आप किताबों से हटाते हो, कभी योजनाओं से, कभी चुप्पी से मारते हो, कभी नाम बदलकर।

वर्षों तक मनरेगा ने यह संदेश दिया कि देश का संविधान गरीब से यह वादा करता है कि अगर वह काम मांगेगा, तो सरकार उसे खाली हाथ नहीं लौटाएगी। लेकिन, आज कभी नेहरू हटाओ, तो कभी गांधी हटाओ, कभी इतिहास बदलो, तो कभी नाम बदलो। सरकार का आधा समय योजनाएं बदलने में लग जाता है, पोस्टर बदलने में लग जाता है। यह गारंटी नहीं है, बल्कि एक नया 'लॉलीपॉप' है। राज्यों पर 40 प्रतिशत का अतिरिक्त बोझ, यह कैसा विकसित भारत है जहां केन्द्र अपनी जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों पर डालकर भाग जाता है?

महोदय, मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या नाम बदलने से भूख बदल जाती है? क्या पोस्टर बदलने से पेट भर जाता है? हकीकत में 'No Fund, No Work' है। गांव का मजदूर शब्दों की राजनीति नहीं समझता, वह बस इतना जानता है कि आज काम मिलेगा या नहीं, और शाम को चूल्हा जलेगा या नहीं।... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, मैं अपनी बात इस शेर के साथ खत्म कर रहा हूँ –

मजदूर का खून चूसकर आप कुर्सी सजाते हो,
नाम बदल-बदलकर बस खुद को बचाते हो।

धन्यवाद। हिन्दुस्तान जिंदाबाद!

माननीय सभापति : जिया उर रहमान साहब, क्या मनरेगा में अकालियत के लोगों को काम मिल रहा है या नहीं मिल रहा है?

... (व्यवधान)

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील (खण्डवा) : माननीय सभापति, आपने मुझे विकसित भारत – जी राम जी विधेयक पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। 'राम जी की चिड़िया राम जी का खेत, खाओ मेरी चिड़िया भर भर पेट' को चरितार्थ करते हुए, देश में राम राज्य की संकल्पना को साकार करने के लिए हर हाथ को काम मिले और प्रत्येक गांव का विकास हो। अब ग्रामीण परिवारों को रोजगार के लिए 100 दिन से बढ़ाकर 125 दिन, यानि पहले से अधिक रोजगार देने के साथ, 125 दिन की मजदूरी रोजगार की वैधानिक गारंटी का प्रस्ताव अब "विकसित भारत - जी राम जी" के नाम से माननीय मंत्री जी ने विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है। इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

महोदय, यह विधेयक भारत को समृद्धि के मार्ग पर अग्रसर करेगा। इससे भारत देश में लगभग साढ़े पंद्रह करोड़ जॉब कार्डधारी लोग लाभांविता होंगे। इससे मेरे मध्य प्रदेश के ही लगभग 1 करोड़ जॉब कार्डधारी ग्रामीण गृहस्थों जिनके वयस्क सदस्य अकुशल शारीरिक कार्य करने हेतु आगे आएंगे। उनके लिए इस कानून से रोजगार की पूरी-पूरी गारंटी मिलेगी, क्योंकि यह रोजगार देने की गारंटी देने वाला कानून बन रहा है। इसका नाम "वीबी-जी राम जी" रखकर रामराज्य स्थापित करने

के लिए एक कदम बढ़ाया है।

महोदय, अंतिम व्यक्ति भी सुखी हो, यही रामराज्य है। यह तो स्वयं महात्मा गांधी जी की अवधारणा रही है। इसलिए, मैं भी इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

मान्यवर, पहले की मनरेगा योजना में कई राज्यों में अनियमितताएं हुई और किसी स्थायी परिसंपत्ति का निर्माण नहीं हुआ और यह योजना केवल पैसे बांटने की योजना तक ही सीमित रह गई। यहां तक कि देश के मजदूर भाई बहनों को रोजगार तो दूर, यह योजना भ्रष्टाचार और अनियमितता की भेंट चढ़ गई थी।

मान्यवर, कई राज्यों में मस्टर रोल पर फर्जी प्रविष्टियां की गई और मजदूरी में कटौती की गई। इसको कोई देखने वाला नहीं था। आज के समय माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के विकसित भारत की परिकल्पना के आधार पर ग्रामीण विकास, ग्रामीण कौशल, ग्रामीण अधोसंरचना और ग्रामीण आजीविका को ध्यान में रखते हुए योजना में कई बदलाव किए गए हैं। इसके साथ ही पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी की भी परिकल्पना थी कि देश का अंतिम व्यक्ति ही विकास का केंद्र हो। महात्मा गांधी जी का सपना भी था कि जहां हर व्यक्ति को सम्मान और आत्म निर्भरता से जीवन यापन करने के लिए, अब मनरेगा नहीं, बल्कि "बीबी - जी राम जी" यानि विकसित भारत - गारंटी फॉर रोजगार एंड आजीविका मिशन (ग्रामीण) बिल 2025 आ रहा है। यह 125 दिन रोजगार देने की गारंटी दे रहा है।

23.12 hrs

(Hon. Speaker in the Chair)

मान्यवर, इसमें मैं कुछ सुझाव माननीय मंत्री जी को देना चाहूंगा। माननीय मंत्री जी जब मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री थे तो माननीय मंत्री जी ने मध्य प्रदेश में गांव, गरीब, किसान और मजदूर की चिंता करते हुए, बहुत सारे विकास के कार्य किए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को सुझाव देना चाहूंगा कि नवीन योजना अंतर्गत कृषि आधारित कार्यों की कार्य योजना बनाया जाना चाहिए। नवीन योजना अन्तर्गत कृषकों की कृषि कार्यों की लागत कम करने के लिए लघु सीमान्त श्रेणी से लेकर मनरेगा से मजदूर उपलब्ध कराते हुए निराई, गुराई और कटाई की कार्य योजना तैयार कराकर कृषकों को

लाभान्वित किया जा सकता है। इससे कृषक और मजदूर दोनों लाभान्वित हो सकेंगे। ग्रामीण विकास के समस्त योजना एवं निर्माण कार्यों का अभिसरण नवीन योजना से किये जाने का सुझाव मेरी ओर से है। नवीन योजना अन्तर्गत भौगोलिक स्थिति अनुसार (कृषि विभाग के अधिकारियों के साथ) तकनीकी प्राक्कलन तैयार किये जाने का प्रावधान शामिल किये जाने हेतु मैं अपनी ओर से सुझाव प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

मैं देश के उन सभी ग्रामीण परिवारों की ओर से आपके माध्यम से माननीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी, माननीय अमित शाह जी एवं माननीय ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी को अपनी लोक सभा क्षेत्र की ओर से बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। भारत माता की जय।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्यगण, आप सभी घड़ी देख लें। तीन मिनट होते ही आपकी माइक बंद हो जाएगी। जिन माननीय सदस्यों को बोलना है, वे सहमति दे और जिनको नहीं बोलना है, वे भी बता दें।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अभी माननीय सदस्य चले गए, उन्होंने कहा था कि कितने घंटे चर्चा करवाओगे। यही कहा था ना। मैंने कहा कि घंटों की चिंता मत करो, बैठने की चिंता करो।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप तो यहां आगे बैठोगे। श्री बापी हलदर।

***SHRI BAPI HALDAR (MATHURAPUR):** Thank you, Hon. Speaker Sir, for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin): VB–G RAM G (Viksit Bharat–G Ram G) Bill, 2025, which is yet another step towards snatching away the fundamental rights of the common people. At the very outset, I express my gratitude to our

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

Honourable Chief Minister, Smt. Mamata Banerjee; and to our beloved Member of Parliament, Shri Abhishek Banerjee- who was detained by the Delhi Police while fighting for the rights of the people of West Bengal under this scheme. Our women Members of Parliament were also detained on that day. The people of Bengal and the people of India witnessed the anti-Bengal actions of this Government on that occasion.

Since March 2022, this Government has not allocated a single rupee to West Bengal under this scheme, purely because of its anti-Bengal attitude. Yet, time and again, it has falsely claimed that the allocated funds for Bengal have been released. Our leader, Shri Abhishek Banerjee, repeatedly appealed to the authorities in Delhi. If even a single rupee has been released to West Bengal after March 2022, then a White Paper should be published so that the people of Bengal and the people of India may know that Bengal's dues have been settled. Till date, no such White Paper has been published, and the people of Bengal and India still remain unaware because Bengal's rightful dues have not been paid. Approximately 1 crore 37 lakh families and 2 crore 56 lakh job card holders in West Bengal, under the leadership of Chief Minister Smt. Mamata Banerjee, has repeatedly secured top positions in the implementation of this scheme across the country. This Government, having failed to physically harm the people of Bengal, is now conspiring to starve them. It has withheld ₹52,000 crore of the hard-earned money of the working people of Bengal.

Sir, it was stated in this sacred Parliament, through legislation, that job card holders would be given work for 14 days and that on the 15th day, the

wages would be directly deposited into their bank accounts. Those who claim to be the custodians of law are now violating the law itself, disregarding the orders of the High Court and the Supreme Court, and have still not paid Bengal's rightful dues amounting to ₹52,000 crore. This Government, while changing the names of various schemes and institutions, is ultimately hurting the sentiments of the people of Bengal. They are sparing no one—sometimes Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, sometimes Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, sometimes Raja Ram Mohan Roy. They have even conspired to insult Rabindranath Tagore, the world-renowned son of Bengal, by removing the title of Mahatma given by him from the name of this Bill. By removing Mahatma Gandhi's name from this Bill, Rabindranath Tagore has effectively been insulted. Sir, this project does not involve merely a change of name. The funding pattern has also been altered from 90:10 to 60:40, thereby shifting a greater financial burden onto the State Governments. This clearly reflects an intention to gradually dismantle this scheme in the future.

I strongly oppose this Bill. While it speaks of extending employment from 100 days to 125 days, the reality is that this Government has failed to provide even 100 days of work. The people of Bengal have been denied their rightful entitlement under the 100-day work scheme. I strongly protest against this Bill and request that it be referred to a Joint Parliamentary Committee for detailed examination. Thank you.

श्रीमती संजना जाटव (भरतपुर) : धन्यवाद अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे विकसित भारत- जी राम जी बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं कुछ चंद पंक्तियों से शुरुआत करना चाहूँगी -

"कि गांव की मिट्टी ने पूछा आज संसद के इस दरबार में,
 कि गांव की मिट्टी ने पूछा आज संसद के इस दरबार में,
 क्या फिर से लौटेगा ठेकेदार, मजदूर के इस संसार में।
 मनरेगा था, तो भूख भी डरकर भाग गई,
 मनरेगा था, तो भूख भी डरकर भाग गई,
 अब कौन देगा काम, जब खेत सूखे हर साल में।"

मैं सबसे पहले यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी का सम्मान पूरे विश्व में किया जाता है। यह एक भाजपा के वरिष्ठ नेता जब विदेश के दौरे पर जाते हैं, तो वहां बापू की प्रतिमा पर फूल अर्पित करते हैं, यहां देश में उनकी सोच को मिटाने की जो कोशिश की जा रही है। मैं सदन में बताना चाहूँगी कि ये चाहे कुछ भी कहें, ये कभी नेहरू हटाओ, तो कभी गांधी को हटाओ, तो कभी इतिहास बदलो, कभी नाम बदलो।

विगत 10 वर्षों से भाजपा सरकार में है और खुद ही यह कह रही है कि कोरोना के उपरांत मात्र 7.61 परसेंट परिवार को ही साल में 100 दिन का रोजगार मिला था तो अब यह कौन सी जादू की छड़ी है, जिससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में हर गरीब परिवार को ये प्रतिवर्ष 125 दिनों का काम दे पाएंगे।

दूसरी तरफ पहले केन्द्र सरकार 100 प्रतिशत का अनुदान किया करती थी, जो कि अब घटकर 60 प्रतिशत हो गया है। अब 40 प्रतिशत का योगदान राज्य सरकार भी करेगी। इससे राज्य सरकारों को एक तरह का आर्थिक बोझ झेलना पड़ेगा। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि गांव का मजदूर शब्दों की राजनीति नहीं समझता है। वह सिर्फ इतना समझता है कि 'आज काम मिलेगा या नहीं और शाम का चूल्हा जलेगा या नहीं।'।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल के पारित होने से इन सब पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा। गांवों के लिए स्वायत्ता खत्म हो जाएगी और केन्द्र के द्वारा जब कार्यों का निर्णय लिया जाएगा तो उससे मनरेगा का स्वरूप ही एकदम खत्म हो जाएगा। इस बिल को पारित करके सारी शक्तियों का केन्द्रीकरण भारत सरकार में ही हो जाएगा।

इस बिल में एक और प्रावधान है कि फसल कटाई के दौरान 60 दिन तक कोई ग्रामीण विकास का कार्य नहीं होगा, जिससे किसानों को फसल कटाई के समय मजदूरों की कमी नहीं होगी, किन्तु यह जरूरी नहीं है कि हर गरीब मजदूर को कार्य मिल ही जाएगा। आजकल कटाई मशीनों से होने लगी है और यह किसानों को सस्ता पड़ता है। मजदूरों से काम करवाएं तो ऐसे में गरीब किसान परिवार और ग्रामीणों को आर्थिक परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

अंत में मैं अपनी बात दो लाइन कहकर समाप्त करना चाहूंगी।

“मनरेगा झुका नहीं, झुकाया गया है,
नाम बदलकर अधिकार छीना गया है,
सदन से सड़क तक गुंजेगी यह आवाज,
गरीब का हक लौटाओ, यह वादा लिया गया है।”

यह बिल ग्रामीण गरीब जनता के लिए एक अभिशाप होगा और मैं इस बिल का पूरी तरह से विरोध करती हूँ।

श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा (श्रावस्ती) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। साथ ही साथ हमारी पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष माननीय श्री अखिलेश यादव जी का और मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र श्रावस्ती, बलरामपुर की देवतुल्य जनता को भी मैं बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मौजूदा सरकार ने महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम, 2005 का नाम बदलकर ये जो “विकसित भारत-रोजगार और आजीविका के लिए गारंटी मिशन (ग्रामीण) : वीबी-जी राम जी (विकसित भारत-जी राम जी) विधेयक, 2025” लाई है, उस पर मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी क्या मजबूरी आ गई थी कि इस कानून का नाम बदलना पड़ रहा है? क्या नाम बदलने से मजदूरों की भूख मिट जाएगी? क्या उनका पलायन रुक जाएगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर कुछ करना ही था तो सरकार मनरेगा मजदूरों के लिए कम से कम 365 दिन का रोजगार गारंटी लाती। जब साल में 365 दिन होते हैं, तो गरीब मजदूर को सिर्फ 100

दिन का रोजगार क्यों मिलता है? आज मनरेगा मजदूरों की माली हालत बहुत ही खराब है। सरकार विकसित भारत का नारा दे रही है, लेकिन गाँव का युवा आज भी रोजगार की तलाश में पलायन करने को मजबूर है। जमीनी सच्चाई यह है कि मजदूरों को न तो पर्याप्त काम मिल रहा है और न ही समय पर मजदूरी मिल रही है।

केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच फंड बंटवारे की खींचतान को लेकर कई जगहों पर काम ठप पड़ा है। कई राज्यों को महीनों से पैसा नहीं मिला है। यह विधेयक पुराने मनरेगा को नए नाम और नए नारे के साथ पेश करने का प्रयास है, लेकिन इसमें न ही बजट बढ़ाया गया है और न ही समय पर भुगतान की कोई कानूनी गारंटी दी गई है। इसमें न ही देरी होने पर कोई दंड का प्रावधान किया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब तक पैसा समय पर नहीं मिलेगा, जब तक मजदूर को कानूनी हक के रूप में रोजगार और मजदूरी नहीं मिलेगी, तब तक “विकसित भारत” का सपना साकार नहीं होगा। जब मनरेगा के अंतर्गत केंद्र-राज्य के व्यय का अनुपात 90:10 था, तब भी फंड समय पर जारी न होने अथवा उसमें देरी के कारण कार्य बीच में ही ठप हो जाते थे एवं मजदूरों को समय से मजदूरी नहीं मिल पाती थी। ऐसे में मौजूदा बिल में इस अनुपात को बदलकर 60:40 किया जा रहा है तो क्या इससे समस्याएँ और अधिक नहीं बढ़ेंगी?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मेरी मांग है कि मनरेगा मजदूरों की मजदूरी को बढ़ाकर कम से कम 500 रुपए प्रतिदिन की जाए। 100 दिन की रोजगार गारंटी को बढ़ाकर 365 दिन की जाए और मनरेगा का पैसा प्रधानों को (पंचायत के खाते में) समय पर जारी किए जाने का प्रावधान किया जाए।

प्रावधान किया जाए। मजदूरों को फंड और मजदूरी भुगतान में देरी पर उन्हें कानूनी मुआवजा दिया जाए। साथ ही किसानों की खेती में सहयोग हेतु धान, गेहूँ, गन्ना आदि फसलों की खेती मनरेगा के मजदूरों से कराया जाए। इससे किसानों को सहयोग मिलेगा, उनकी लागत में कमी आएगी और किसान जो आज भी भूखमरी के कगार पर हैं, उन्हें राहत मिलेगी। साथ-साथ मनरेगा मजदूरों को

भी पूरे वर्ष 365 दिन का काम मिल सकेगा। सभी गांवों और शहरों का रूप बदल दिया जाए, जिससे गांव शहर हो जाए। इससे मजदूरों और किसानों दोनों की माली हालत में सुधार होगा।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, आज भी हमारे लोक सभा क्षेत्र के दोनों जनपद - श्रवस्ती और बलरामपुर में विकास खंड- पचपेड़वा, गैसड़ी, तुलसीपुर, सिरसिपा, जमुनहा, जो नेपाल बॉर्डर के किनारे लगभग 40 ग्राम सभाएं बसी हैं, वहां अभी मोबाईल नेटवर्क नहीं है। बच्चों की ऑन-लाइन पढ़ाई नहीं हो पाती है। प्रधानों को भी ऑन-लाइन हाजिरी और अन्य कार्य करने में कठिनाई होगी। जब किसान आगे बढ़ेगा, तो गांव आगे बढ़ेगा। जब गांव आगे बढ़ेगा, तो देश आगे बढ़ेगा।

धन्यवाद अध्यक्ष जी।

डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा (सीधी) : धन्यवाद माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय। आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। मैं विकसित भारत, गारंटी फॉर रोजगार एंड आजीविका मिशन (वीबी-जी राम जी) के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए यहां पर खड़ा हूं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने लोक सभा क्षेत्र सीधी, सिंगरौली- ब्योहारी की जनता को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि मुझे सदन में आज इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने के लिए यह अवसर उनकी तरफ से दिया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे यहां एक सुभाषित है -

“ग्रामे-ग्रामे सभा कार्ये, ग्रामे-ग्रामे कथा सुभौ

पाठशाला मल्लशाला, प्रतिपर्व महोत्सव”

इस बिल से यह प्रमाणित होता है कि यह सुभाषित आगे चल कर सही रास्ते पर आने वाला है। सामने बैठे हमारे विपक्ष के लोग तरह-तरह के अनर्गल आरोप लगा रहे हैं। गांधी जी हमारे दिल में बसते हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी पार्टी की एक पंचनिष्ठा है। उस पंचनिष्ठा का जो तीसरा पैरा है, उसमें लिखा है कि गांधीवादी आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण, समतायुक्त एवं शोषणमुक्त समाज के प्रति निष्ठा। यह हमारा सिद्धांत ही है, तो आप हमें गांधीवाद क्या सिखा रहे हैं? आप सिर्फ नाम लेते हैं,

हम गांधी जी का काम करते हैं। मैं इसके लिए अपने यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री जी को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं। हमारे जो माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी हैं, माननीय शिवराज सिंह जी आपने ने तो किसानों और गरीबों के लिए मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसा कार्य किया है कि मध्य प्रदेश को कई बार कृषि कर्मन अवार्ड आपके मुख्यमंत्री रहते मिला है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो विधेयक है आगे चलकर के गांव के चतुर्मुखी विकास और विकसित गांव बनाने में बहुत योगदान करेगा।

गांव के बेरोजगार युवा जो काम हेतु दूसरे प्रदेशों में जाते थे, इस बिल से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पलायन रुकेगा। इस बिल के कुछ बहुत महत्वपूर्ण फायदे हैं।

दूसरा, इस बिल की निगरानी केन्द्र से होगी। केन्द्र से निगरानी होने के कारण योजनाओं को लागू करने में जो बहुत-सारी इंटर डिपार्टमेंटल प्रॉब्लम्स होती थी, वे निश्चित तौर से पीएम जनशक्ति से जुड़ने के कारण दूर हो जाएंगी। प्राकृतिक आपदाओं या साधारण परिस्थितियों में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निश्चित तौर से विनिश्चय किये जाने का भी स्थायी परिवर्तन में छूट होगी। यह डिमांड वेस्ड स्कीम है। मांगने पर पात्र व्यक्तियों को निश्चित तौर से रोजगार मिलेगा और रोजगार नहीं मिलने से बेरोजगारी भत्ते का भी इसमें प्रावधान है। इस बिल की कुछ विशेषताएं हैं। पहले सौ दिन का रोजगार मिलता था, अब 150 दिन का रोजगार मिल रहा है, तो आपको क्या समस्या हो रही है?

चूंकि, हम पंडित दीनदयाल जी के सिद्धांतों पर चलने वाले हैं। हमारा अंत्योदय का जो सिद्धांत है, हम उसी सिद्धांत के आधार पर चलेंगे।

मैं पुनः इस बिल का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूं और अपने यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का और यशस्वी माननीय शिवराज सिंह जी का जो ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री के साथ-साथ कृषि मंत्री भी हैं, को भी धन्यवाद देता हूं।

अध्यक्ष जी हमें बोलने का मौका देने के लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री मनोज कुमार (सासाराम) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे विकसित भारत - जी राम जी विधेयक, 2025 पर बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं आदरणीय जननायक राहुल गांधी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं जिन्होंने मुझे यहां आने का मौका दिया। मैं बिहार के लोगों को और

अपने पार्लियामेंट क्षेत्र सासाराम की जनता को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, मेरा यह सौभाग्य है कि आज मैं साढ़े ग्यारह बजे आपके सामने बोलने जा रहा हूँ। मुझे आज यह सौभाग्य देने के लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

महोदय, यह लड़ाई सत्ता बनाम विपक्ष की नहीं है। यह लड़ाई गरीब बनाम अहंकारियों का है और इतिहास बताता है कि अहंकार की कभी विजय नहीं होती है। भोजपुरी में एक कहावत है - 'का कहीं, केकरा से कहीं, सबका में भरल खीस बा, जेकरा के हम आपन जननी, उहे निकलल 420 बा।'।

महोदय, हर साल दो करोड़ रोजगार देने के बारे में कहा गया था। 15 लाख रुपये हर एकाउंट में देने की बात कही गयी थी। काला धन वापस लाने की बात कही गयी थी। लेकिन इसमें केन्द्र सरकार का कंट्रोल और राज्य को खर्च करने के लिए मजबूर करना। मजदूर के अधिकार को कम करके शर्त को लगा देना। इसलिए यह कानून गरीब विरोधी है।

महोदय, महात्मा गांधी जी का नाम हटा देने का मतलब देश का अपमान है, चूंकि वह हमारे राष्ट्रपिता हैं। इनका नाम हटाने का मतलब संविधान और लोकतंत्र का अपमान है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कुछ बातों को रखना चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस बिल के माध्यम से बिल के कुछ प्रावधानों को हटाकर मजदूर और ग्राम पंचायत के अधिकारों को छीनना तथा बिहार जैसे संघर्षशील राज्यों पर अतिरिक्त आर्थिक बोझ डालना चाहती है। इस बिल से गारंटी वाले काम के न्यूनतम दिन 100 से 125 किए जा रहे हैं। मैं इसके विरोध में नहीं हूँ। हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य डेढ़ सौ दिन के लिए बोल रहे थे। हम चाहते हैं कि इसको बढ़ाकर दो सौ दिन कर दिया जाए। हम इसके पक्ष में हैं। बहुत से सत्ता पक्ष से हमारे मित्र बता रहे थे कि हम गांव की बिजली और स्वास्थ्य को अच्छा करना चाहते हैं। सामुदायिक भवन बनाना चाहते हैं। हम भी इसके पक्ष में हैं और हम भी चाहते हैं क्योंकि भारत गांवों का देश है।

महोदय, मेरी आपके माध्यम से मांग है कि राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी जी के नाम को न बदला जाए। पुराने फंडिंग जारी रखा जाए जिसमें मजदूरी का सौ प्रतिशत तथा मेटिरियल कास्ट का 75

प्रतिशत भुगतान केन्द्र सरकार करती है। कानून के डिमांड ड्रिवन नेचर को न बदला जाए। न्यूनतम मजदूरी कानून के तहत अधिसूचित मजदूरी दर को इस योजना से लागू किया जाए। कृषि कार्यों को योजना में शामिल कर कानून के तहत किसानों को मजदूर उपलब्ध कराए जाएं। कृषि सीजन में रोजगार कानून को सस्पेंड करने वाले प्रावधान को खत्म किया जाए।

महोदय, हम जब दिशा की मीटिंग लेते हैं तो उसमें मनरेगा के लोग भी आते हैं। इस मीटिंग में बड़े लेवल पर शिकायतें आती हैं। बिहार में डबल इंजन की एनडीए की सरकार है। बिहार में हजारों-लाखों मजदूरों ने काम किया है, लेकिन उनको पेमेंट नहीं किया गया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि उन लाखों गरीबों को सर्वे कराकर जिनका पेमेंट नहीं किया गया है उनका पेमेंट नहीं किया गया है, वह जितना जल्दी हो सके, किया जाए। बड़े लेवल पर बिहार में मनरेगा में भ्रष्टाचार है उस पर रोक लगनी चाहिए। दिशा में जिस प्रकार से एक समिति बनाकर रखी गयी है। हमें हर तीन महीने में तीन से चार घंटे लोगों को बैठना चाहिए ताकि यह योजना और मजबूत हो सके और बढ़िया हो सके ताकि गांवों को हम मजबूत बना सकें। बिहार पर लाखों-करोड़ों का कर्ज है, अगर 60:40 का रेश्यो किया गया तो यह भार और बढ़ जाएगा। यह योजना ग्रामीणों के हित में है, इससे यह और कमजोर हो जाएगी। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री उमेशभाई बाबूभाई पटेल (दमन और दीव) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे विकसित भारत-जी राम जी बिल, 2025 पर अपनी बात रखने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

महोदय, मनरेगा ने पिछले दो दशकों में ग्रामीण भारत की तस्वीर बदली है। यह न केवल 100 दिनों की गारंटीड मजदूरी प्रदान करता था, बल्कि काम के अधिकार को कानूनी दर्जा देकर गरीबी उन्मूलन, ग्रामीण संपत्ति निर्माण और महिलाओं की भागीदारी बढ़ाने में ऐतिहासिक भूमिका निभाई है। नई योजना में 125 दिनों की गारंटी, तकनीकी एकीकरण, जैसे मोबाइल ऐप से हाजिरी, आधार लिंकड भुगतान, जियो टैगिंग, ड्रोन मॉनिटरिंग और एआई आधारित फ्रॉड डिटेक्शन सकारात्मक कदम हैं। ये पारदर्शिता बढ़ाएंगे, भ्रष्टाचार कम करेंगे और कार्यों को चार प्राथमिक क्षेत्र,

जल सुरक्षा, ग्रामीण संरचना, आजीविका संबंधी संपत्ति तथा जलवायु अनुकूलन पर केंद्रित करके टिकाऊ विकास सुनिश्चित करेंगे। साथ ही कृषि मौसम में 60 दिनों का कार्य विराम किसानों को श्रम उपलब्धता प्रदान करेगा। लेकिन, मैं आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि 60 दिनों को भी किसान श्रम रोजगार गारंटी में जोड़ दिया जाए।

महोदय, यह बिल ग्रामीण रोजगार को मजबूत करने का दावा करता है, लेकिन जमीनी हकीकत अलग है। मनरेगा के तहत वर्ष 2004 में औसतन एक व्यक्ति की योजना में अनिवार्य 100 दिनों के बजाय केवल 43 दिनों का रोजगार मिला। योजना के तहत केवल 3.5 प्रतिशत व्यक्तियों को ही पूरे 100 दिन का रोजगार प्राप्त हुआ। 125 दिन की नई गारंटी तब तक खोखली है, जब तक मांग पर काम न मिले।

महोदय, मुझे दिशा कमेटी की मीटिंग में हमारे बीडीओ ने बताया कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में मनरेगा योजना लागू नहीं है। ऐसी महत्वपूर्ण योजना का हमारे प्रदेश में लागू न होना बहुत ही दुःखद और दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। हमारे प्रदेश के लोगों को इस योजना के लाभ से वंचित न रखा जाए। हमारे प्रदेश में भी इस योजना का अमलीकरण सुनिश्चित किया जाये।

महोदय, इस बिल की कमियां गंभीर हैं, जिन पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए। डिमांड ड्रिवेन से सप्लाई ड्रिवेन मॉडल काम का अधिकार बजट पर निर्भर बनाएगा। पहले मनरेगा योजना के तहत 90 प्रतिशत व्यय केंद्र सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाता था, जबकि राज्यों द्वारा शेष 10% वहन किया जाता था। नए विधेयक के अनुसार यह अनुपात बदलकर 60:40 हो जाएगा, जिसमें राज्य 40% व्यय वहन करेंगे। फंडिंग अनुपात 60:40 राज्यों पर बोझ डालेगा, जो गरीब राज्यों को तोड़ देगा। महात्मा गांधी का नाम हटाना योजना की आत्मा को कमजोर करना है। निजी ठेकेदारों पर प्रतिबंध का स्पष्ट प्रावधान न होना शोषण को न्योता देगा। सरकार इसका समाधान कैसे करेगी?

महोदय, मेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं। फंडिंग अनुपात को पुराने स्तर पर बनाए रखें या कम से कम मजदूरी भाग पर केंद्र का पूरा योगदान सुनिश्चित करें। डिमांड ड्रिवेन मॉडल और काम के अधिकार को मजबूत करें और महात्मा गांधी का नाम बनाए रखें, ताकि योजना की प्रेरणा और विरासत जीवित

रहे। ग्राम सभाओं को कार्य योजना में अधिक अधिकार दें। साथ ही, नई मजदूरी दरें मौजूदा दर से अधिक हों। बढ़ती महंगाई को ध्यान में रखते हुए मजदूरी की दर कम से कम 500 रुपये प्रतिदिन रखी जाए।

महोदय जी. यह बिल ग्रामीण भारत को सशक्त बनाने का बड़ा अवसर है। लेकिन, यदि यह श्रमिकों की मांग को नजरअंदाज कर केंद्र की मनमानी बढ़ाएगा, तो विकसित भारत का सपना विभाजित भारत में बदल सकता है।

अंत में, मैं सदन से अपील करता हूं कि हम राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर ग्रामीण जनता के हित में सभी पक्षों की राय लेकर फैसला लें। आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. MALLU RAVI (NAGARKURNOOL): Thank you very much, hon. Speaker, Sir. I rise to oppose the Bill because of three, four reasons. The first reason is that this Bill intends to change the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi's name.

Sir, you all know, Mahatma Gandhi's name was not given by their parents. It was given by the people of India.

Not only that, he is known as the Father of the Nation. This title was not given by any Parliament or Assembly; it was given by the people of India. Mahatma Gandhi's name stands for human values as well as freedom struggle. He is the man who led the freedom movement and secured freedom for India without bloodshed. Therefore, if you want to remove such a name from this Bill, it goes against the very feelings of the people of India. Some names stand for certain values. For instance, when you mention Ambedkar, his name stands for the Constitution. If you mention Abraham Lincoln, it stands for democracy. Lord

Krishna's name stands for Bhagavad Gita. Likewise, Vajpayee's name stands for certain values. Our Rural Development Minister is also known for the good work done in Madhya Pradesh, as many speakers have just mentioned. The names they have established cannot be taken away by some Bills. Hence, I request the hon. Rural Development Minister to restore the name of Mahatma Gandhi in this Bill.

The next point is that previously budget used to be sanctioned in such a way that 100 per cent wages were given to the labour. But in this Bill, a 60-40 ratio is being followed, because of which the State Governments are not in a position to take up this MGNREG Bill. As a result, people will not get work. Though they have increased the days from 100 to 125, if the State Government is not able to contribute 40 per cent, then MGNREGS work cannot be taken up. Kindly look into this again and ensure that it is done as it was earlier, with 100 per cent going to the labour. The labourers we are calling are the wealth creators in the villages. Through their hard work, all the wealth is generated. That is why we must take care of them, and that is the reason this Bill came into existence.

Another point is that earlier the budget sanction used to be demand-driven from the villages. Now this budget is being sanctioned by the Central and State committees. It has become a matter of discussion at the Central Government or State Government level, rather than being demand-driven. Kindly look into this also see that a demand-driven budget is sanctioned.

Next is the issue of the 60 days' cancellation of MGNREGS work during the agriculture season. If agricultural work is taken up under MGNREGS during

this season, both farmers and labourers will benefit. But that is not being done. Because of this 60-day period with no work, some people may get agricultural work while others do not, and they suffer. Therefore, I request the hon. Rural Development Minister to kindly look into this matter, restore the name of Mahatma Gandhi, restore the 100 per cent sanction, and remove the 60-day cancellation during the agriculture season.

Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री लक्ष्मीकान्त पप्पू निषाद (संत कबीर नगर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से समाजवादी पार्टी श्री अखिलेश यादव जी की तरफ से इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ। मैं एक शेर से अपनी बात शुरू करता हूँ-

“आपकी आँखों में देश के लिए कोई ख्वाब नहीं है,
आप कब बदल जाओ, इसका कोई हिसाब नहीं है,
नाम बदलने की आपकी आदत पुरानी है,
इसमें कोई नई बात नहीं है।”

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, इन लोगों को नाम बदलने में महारत हासिल है। चाहे वह दिल्ली वाले हों या लखनऊ वाले, ऐसा लगता है कि इनका बस एक ही मिशन है, बस नाम बदलो और चुनाव लड़ो।

आप कितना नाम बदलिएगा और हमारे आराध्य भगवान श्रीराम जी का कितना उपयोग कीजिएगा? ऐसा मत कीजिए। मैं निषाद हूँ, निषादराज का वंशज हूँ। मेरे पूर्वज भगवान राम के मित्र थे और पीढ़ी-दर-पीढ़ी से हमें यही बताया गया है। “निर्मल मन जन सो मोहि पावा, मोहि कपट छल छिद्र न भावा।” आपके मन में कपट-छल था, तभी आप अयोध्या से हार गए। आप निष्काम भाव से देश की सेवा नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप देश को हर तरह से तोड़ने की कोशिश में हैं, कभी धर्म के नाम

पर, कभी महापुरुषों में विभेद पैदा करके। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मनरेगा, जो महात्मा गांधी जी के नाम पर संचालित था, उसे खत्म करने की या उसका नाम बदलने की क्या जरूरत आ पड़ी? क्या यह सरकार महात्मा गांधी जी के ग्रामोदय के सिद्धांत को नहीं मानती या फिर गांधी जी के विचार इस सरकार को असहज करते हैं? आपने बदलाव भी किया तो कैसा? जहां मनरेगा में 100 फीसदी अकुशल मजदूरी केन्द्र देता था, अब इस योजना को वी बी - जी राम जी में केन्द्र सिर्फ 60 फीसदी देगा। वह भी उस दशा में जब राज्यों पर 83.3 लाख करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज है, तो प्रदेश कैसे काम करेंगे? इसके लिए सरकार को सोचना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मनरेगा को हटाने और इस बिल को लाने के पीछे जो सबसे बड़ा कारण सरकार द्वारा दिखाया जा रहा है, वह पारदर्शिता, भ्रष्टाचार पर रोक, एआई तकनीकी का उपयोग करके बेहतरीन तरीके से योजना को संचालित करना है। अगर ये सारे प्रावधान जरूरी हो गए थे, तो मनरेगा में ही सम्मिलित किए जा सकते थे। इसके लिए पूरी की पूरी योजना को खत्म करना कहा तक जायज है?

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं करबद्ध निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस बिल को स्टैंडिंग कमेटी को भेजा जाए। अंत में, दुष्यन्त कुमार की कुछ पंक्तियां हैं, जो मैं आपको सुनाता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, यह कवि सम्मेलन नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री लक्ष्मीकान्त पप्पू निषाद (संत कबीर नगर) : सर, मैं पहली बार बोल रहा हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश के लेबर को 250 रुपये मजदूरी मिलती है। यह उचित नहीं है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि उन्हें कम से कम 600 रुपये मजदूरी दी जाए। उत्तर प्रदेश के लगभग 40 हजार मनरेगा कर्मचारियों को उनका बकाया दिया जाए। देश में ऐसे लगभग 5 लाख लोग हैं, उनका बकाया मानदेय देने की कृपा करें।

दुष्यन्त कुमार की पंक्तियां हैं :

“तुम्हारे पांव के नीचे कोई जमीन नहीं है

कमाल यह है कि फिर भी तुम्हें यकीन नहीं है।

मैं बेपनाह अंधेरो को सुबह कैसे कहूँ,

मैं इन नजारों का अंधा तमाशबीन नहीं हूँ।”

जय हिंद, जय भारत, जय समाजवाद, जय अखिलेश।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आज रामदास अठावले जी यहां नहीं हैं, नहीं तो वे तुरन्त जवाब दे देते।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्रीमती स्मिता उदय वाघ।

श्रीमती स्मिता उदय वाघ (जलगांव) : मैं विकसित भारत रोजगार और आजीविका के लिए गारंटी मिशन (ग्रामीण) विधेयक, 2025 का पुरजोर समर्थन करते हुए यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह विधेयक केवल एक नई योजना नहीं है, बल्कि ग्रामीण भारत के भविष्य को सुरक्षित करने वाला दूरदर्शी सुधार है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, सबसे पहले, मैं देश के यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री माननीय श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को हृदय से धन्यवाद और अभिनंदन करती हूँ, जिन्होंने "सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास और सबका प्रयास" के मंत्र को जमीन पर उतारते हुए आम आदमी, किसान, मजदूर और गरीब परिवार को विकास की मुख्यधारा से जोड़ा है।

यह विधेयक लगभग दो दशक पुराने मनरेगा कानून को विकसित भारत 2047 के दृष्टिकोण के अनुरूप आधुनिक, परिणाम-आधारित और तकनीक सक्षम स्वरूप देता है। इसके अंतर्गत ग्रामीण परिवारों के लिए रोजगार गारंटी को 100 दिनों से बढ़ाकर 125 दिन किया गया है जिससे ग्रामीण आजीविका सुरक्षा और अधिक मजबूत होगी।

इस विधेयक की सबसे बड़ी विशेषता यह है कि अब रोजगार केवल अस्थायी राहत तक सीमित नहीं रहेगा, बल्कि इसे जल सुरक्षा, ग्रामीण बुनियादी ढांचा, आजीविका सृजन और जलवायु अनुकूल परिसंपत्तियों के निर्माण से जोड़ा गया है। यह वही सोच है जो माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार को पिछली सरकारों से अलग बनाती है। डिजिटल गवर्नेंस इस विधेयक की आत्मा है।

बायोमेट्रिक उपस्थिति, जीपीएस आधारित निगरानी, रियल-टाइम डैशबोर्ड और समयबद्ध डिजिटल भुगतान से भ्रष्टाचार, फर्जी हाजिरी और बिचौलियों की भूमिका समाप्त होगी। इससे श्रमिकों की गरिमा सुरक्षित होगी और उन्हें समय पर मजदूरी मिलेगी। जलगांव जैसे कृषि-प्रधान जिले के लिए यह विधेयक विशेष रूप से महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि इसमें खेती के मौसम के अनुसार रोजगार कार्यों को समायोजित करने की व्यवस्था की गई है। इससे किसानों को मजदूरों की कमी की समस्या से राहत मिलेगी और कृषि तथा ग्रामीण रोजगार के बीच संतुलन बनेगा।

यह विधेयक सहकारी संघवाद को भी सशक्त करता है। 60:40 के संशोधित फंडिंग पैटर्न से राज्यों की भागीदारी बढ़ेगी और योजनाओं का बेहतर क्रियान्वयन सुनिश्चित होगा। यह विधेयक स्पष्ट संदेश देता है कि यह सरकार केवल योजनाओं के नाम बदलने में विश्वास नहीं रखती, बल्कि परिणाम, पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही पर काम करती है। यह गांधीजी के आदर्शों को वास्तविक विकास कार्यों के माध्यम से आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयास है।

अंत में, मैं पुनः माननीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व को नमन करते हुए कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह विधेयक ग्रामीण भारत को आत्मनिर्भर, सशक्त और विकसित बनाने की दिशा में एक ऐतिहासिक कदम है। मैं इस विधेयक का पूर्ण समर्थन करती हूँ।

SHRI SHREYAS M. PATEL (HASSAN): Thank you, hon. Speaker, Sir. At the outset, I place on record my deepest respect for the Father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, and for the promise of social justice that the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act brought to our villages. It was the Congress-led UPA Government which had the courage to enact a law that gave the poorest rural family a legal right to work, that is, MGNREGA.

MGNREGA transformed millions of lives by providing dignity of labour, income security and the creation of local assets. Today, we are being told that the Government proposes to repeal that Act and replace it with the so-called

Viksit Bharat Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) Bill, 2025.

This Bill formally removes the name of Mahatma Gandhi and alters several core features of the guarantee on which people have relied for the past two decades.

This is not a mere technical correction; it is a political Act with grave consequences for millions who depend on guaranteed rural employment.

Sir, this is not only about a name but it is an assault on the spirit of the original scheme – the idea that poverty can be fought by guaranteeing work by upholding dignity and by empowering local communities. These are Gandhian ideals. To strip the scheme of its name is to show disregard for that spirit. Beyond symbolism, the Bill contains deeply troubling substantive changes. Measures such as the introduction of funding caps where earlier the Central Government bore full responsibility for wage payments will now require States to share wage costs, thereby shifting a heavier financial burden onto State Governments.

In Karnataka, MGNREGA has been a lifeline, issuing millions of job cards, creating local assets and ensuring steady wages, particularly for marginal farmers and women-headed households. Official and reliable data clearly demonstrate high fulfilment rates and substantial livelihood support across the State, especially during periods of drought and crop failure. Diluting this Act will directly undermine the hard-won progress achieved by rural families in Karnataka.

Sir, we are not opposed to reform. We stand for strengthening the scheme and improving outcomes – not for political rebranding that erases history and weakens a legally guaranteed right. If there are shortcomings in implementation,

let us address them with enhanced funding, improved systems and stronger grievance-redressal mechanisms, not by changing the name and diluting the guarantee. The country needs greater protection for the poor, not increased uncertainty.

In conclusion, a law that bestowed dignity upon the poor cannot be stripped of its name and values without consequences. You may change the signboard, but you cannot erase memory or the needs of our people. A rose is a rose. You may change its name, but you cannot take away its fragrance. Similarly, you may rename the scheme as you wish, but the work, the dignity and the gains of MGNREGA live on in the lives of our people and will always remain etched in public memory. Therefore, this Bill is anti-poor, anti-farmer, anti-women and anti-labour.

I strongly oppose this Bill.

श्री मुकेशकुमार चंद्रकांत दलाल (सूरत) : थैंक यू, स्पीकर सर ।

जय राम जी की । गांधी नाम जपना और पराया माल अपना । कहीं पे निगाहें, कहीं पे निशाना ।

आज मोदी जी ने कम से कम एक जादू तो कर दिया कि आपने पूरी जिन्दगी में गांधी जी का इतनी बार नाम नहीं लिया होगा, जितनी बार आज पूरे विपक्ष ने पूरे दिन में गांधी जी का नाम लिया है । Do not try to teach us about Gandhi Ji. Gandhi Ji is in our heart. Our Party is based on the philosophy of Gandhi *vichardhara*. We have adopted Gandhian principles, policies and programmes in our Party. So, do not try to teach us what Gandhi Ji is.

The Bill is to align the rural employment guarantee with an infrastructure-focused, digitally governed, expanded scheme that fits the Viksit Bharat 2047

vision. It aims to align the rural development framework with the national vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 by enhancing the statutory wage-employment guarantee to 125 days per financial year. It advances empowerment and growth through convergent public works under the Viksit Bharat National Rural Infrastructure Stack, focusing on water security, rural infrastructure, livelihoods and climate resilience. It ensures adequate farm-labour availability during peak agricultural seasons. It supports Viksit Gram Panchayat Plans that bring together different Government programmes and is aligned with PM Gati Shakti, using digital tools and technology to improve coordination across Block, District, State and National levels.

The Bill is part of ongoing reforms by the Modi-led Government to strengthen governance and accountability through a digitally enabled ecosystem, incorporating biometric authentication, GPS-based monitoring, real-time dashboards, public disclosures and AI-enabled oversight.

Under UPA, MGNREGA wages stagnated, asset creation was weak, and C&AG reports flagged fund leakages, ghost beneficiaries and inflated muster rolls. We have witnessed this in the past. In a way, we had seen scandals of Commonwealth Games, Colgate and 2G.

The Bill replaces open-ended funding model with fixed allocations based on objective criteria, aligning expenditure with national priorities. The Modi Government reformed Centre-State relations by replacing the Planning Commission's discretionary fund allocations with NITI Aayog and implementing the 14th Finance Commission's recommendations, raising States' tax share from

32 per cent to 42 per cent which was historical since Independence. We have brought up Centre-State relations on this core and 60:40 allocation will promote cooperative federalism and State ownership in rural employment planning. At the same time, the Bill strengthens transparency through digital infrastructure, mandating real-time attendance monitoring, end-to-end digital wage payments and weekly disbursement, reducing discretion and ensuring timely payments.

Moving beyond, the MGNREGA nomenclature reflects principled governance that honours Mahatma Gandhi Ji through outcomes rather than symbolic nameplates – a distinction UPA failed to grasp. Congress reduced Gandhian ideals to branding only while allowing poor asset quality, leakages and ineffective implementation to undermine the dignity of labour and village self-reliance that Gandhi Ji championed.

24.00 hrs

The Bill advances Gandhian principles substantively through productive work, durable assets, self-sustaining village economies and long-term livelihood creation.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, अभी इस विधेयक पर कुछ माननीय सदस्य अपने सार्थक विचार रखना चाहते हैं। यदि सभा की सहमति हो, तो सभा की कार्यवाही इस चर्चा की समाप्ति तक बढ़ा दी जाए?

अनेक माननीय सदस्य : हां-हां।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री महोदय, इस चर्चा का उत्तर कल देंगे।

श्री मुकेशकुमार चंद्रकांत दलाल जी, कृपया आप अपनी बात पूरी करिए।

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL: The Bill is founded on the

principle of sustainable rural development, welfare of labourers and farmers, and rural economy in a long way. When implemented, the Bill will go a long way in creating fixed assets in villages and enhance our GDP growth.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, आप अंत में गुजराती भाषा में बोल दीजिए ।

श्री मुकेशकुमार चंद्रकांत दलाल : महोदय, ठीक है ।

Sir, I welcome this Bill and thank Narendra Modi ji because his Government has made these people chant Gandhi's name many times.

* **SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN (PALAKKAD):** Thank you Hon'ble Speaker Sir, I strongly oppose the bill that is introduced in the name VB G RAM G.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, क्या आप मलयालम भाषा में बोल रहे हैं?

SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN: Yes, Sir.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, क्या आप मलयालम भाषा का अनुवाद हिन्दी में सुन पा रहे हैं?

अनेक माननीय सदस्य :हां-हां

***SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:** Modi government is implementing a programme by changing the name and destroying the aim and good intention of MGNREA, which was brought by UPQ government in order to remove the poverty of crores of common man. This program that benefitted crores of people and workers were implemented when Dr. Manmohan Singh was the Prime Minister and Sonia Gandhi was the UPA chairperson. By torpedoing this scheme BJP government

..... English translation of this part of the Speech was originally delivered in Gujarati.

* English translation of this part of the Speech was originally delivered in Malayalam.

has cheated crores of people.

MGNREGA is an Act by which 100 man days were guaranteed, where as through the proposal in this new bill this has been changed to a centrally sponsored scheme. This is a humongous cheat towards the workers. Not only that, the scheme that was earlier fully funded by the centre has now been cut to 60 %, where by a situation has arrived so that it cannot be implemented at all. Earlier when the electronic attendance was introduced lakhs of workers were kept out if this. Now, since the centre has cut the fund, those states having financial problems cannot implement this and ultimately will be discarded. This scheme is of use for leading crores of people to poverty. 125 man days is not going to be a reality. People will give a befitting reply to BJP who is trying to befool the people for their political ends. If you have any sincerity to implement this scheme, the 100 man days should be increased to 200, and show your sincerity.

This is not for the first time Mahatma Gandhi's name is being discarded. Narendra Modi government is doing the same in several schemes and chanting the slogan of "Gandhi Mukth" India. This has been going on for years. Suppressing Mahatma Gandhi through changing the name of this scheme will remain an unfulfilled dream. Crores of people in this country are waiting to give a befitting reply to BJP government that is afraid of Mahatma Gandhi's name even after 77 years of his death. I forewarn this government that Modi or 100 Modis may try, Mahatma Gandhi's ideas will remain untained eternally so long as the world goes. I urge to withdraw this bill and to make 200 man days, and

give 100 percent central fund and take measures to help the poor workers.

I demand that the bill may be withdrawn.

***SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN (ALATHUR):** Sir, I am grateful to you that you allowed me to speak. I strongly oppose the proposed bill on behalf of Communist Party of India Marxist. The reason to oppose the bill has been explained by many honorable members here. As mentioned here, the UPA Government implemented this programme with the support of the left in the year 2005. This scheme was named after the great Mahatma Gandhi, our father of nation. By implementing that scheme it ensured employment and source of income to crores of people in the country. They came out of poverty and hunger up to some extent. We would have supported this bill, if the new bill proposed strengthening as per the existing scenario. Instead of achieving the goal of improving the livelihood of rural areas by providing employment and income, their condition worsened.

Sir, crores of rural people of our country have come out of poverty and hunger up to some extent. I have to say that this condition has worsened. The new bill proposes 125 man days instead of 100 man days. An increase in man days is a good thing. We would have supported the Government for this, however there is a deception hidden behind this. That is the central and state government should share the wages as 60% by central government and 40% by state government. In that case, it is an over burden for the state government. As

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Malayalam.

already said here, Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development was the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. A person, who has experienced the burden and liability of a state government, is now trying to impose the same on state governments. This is completely destroying the MGNREGA scheme. Sir, Kerala has well implemented this scheme. Kerala topped in almost all sectors in implementing this scheme. Apart from being on top, Kerala has implemented welfare scheme for these labourers. Not only in rural areas, but in urban areas also, this scheme was implemented in the name of great Ayyankali along with welfare schemes. The rank of India in World Hunger Index is 125 and in the same country where most of the people are poor, a state, on 01st November this year, was declared free of extreme poverty, and it proves the improvement of livelihood of the people of Kerala. This scheme can be used effectively to eradicate extreme poverty from extremely poor people. Instead of that, this programme is being devastated. As mentioned by other members, the primary objective of destroying this bill is to remove the name of our great, Father of the nation from the scheme. We know that, on 30th January 1948, Mahatma Gandhi the one who led the fight against British Empire was assassinated by the communalists. The same communal forces are trying to erase his name by this bill. Sir, in the name of Sri Ram, they are trying to erase the name of Gandhi. If you ask, who is the greatest devotee of Sri Ram, the answer will be Mahatma Gandhi. So, if the government withdraws the present bill, which uses Sri Ram's name to erase the name of Mahatma Gandhi, and introduce a new bill which proposes for the welfare of the poorest of the poor, the left will support the bill.

As this bill is anti-people, it is our responsibility to oppose the bill.

I conclude my words by opposing the bill. Thank you.

श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल (बाड़मेर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, धन्यवाद ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज विकसित भारत - रोजगार और आजीविका के लिए गारन्टी मिशन (ग्रामीण) : वीबी-जी राम जी (विकसित भारत-जी राम जी) विधेयक, 2025 के विरोध में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सरकार फिर एक बार गरीब को भ्रम, संसद को गुमराह करने और देश के सामने नाम बदलने की राजनीति परोस रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यूपीए सरकार वर्ष 2005 में मनरेगा जैसी महत्वाकांक्षी योजना लेकर आई थी, जिससे ग्रामीण भारत के अंदर रोजगार के नए अवसर पैदा हुए। गांवों के अंदर लोगों को रोजगार मिला और लोगों का पलायन कम हुआ। विशेषकर, मैं पश्चिम राजस्थान के थार के उस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ, जहां पानी की वैल्यू घी और दूध से ज्यादा होती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस योजना की वजह से गांवों और ढाणियों के अंदर रहने वाले लोगों के लिए टांकों का निर्माण हुआ, जिससे पानी की समस्या का समाधान हुआ। छितराई हुए ढाणियों के अंदर आने-जाने के लिए ग्रेवल रोड के माध्यम से लोगों को आने-जाने में सुविधा हुई। जिस तरीके से अब इस योजना को धीरे-धीरे कमजोर किया जा रहा है और लेबर का हजारों-करोड़ों रुपया भुगतान के लिए बाकी है। आज पूरे देश के अंदर 20,000 करोड़ रुपए मनरेगा में लेबर और मटेरियल आपूर्तिकर्ताओं के लिए बाकी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी के तहत अकेले राजस्थान के अंदर 2,000 करोड़ रुपए बाकी हैं। इसी के साथ मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के अंदर 1,000 करोड़ रुपए के करीब मनरेगा के अंदर मटेरियल और सप्लाई के बकाया हैं। ऐसे में धीरे-धीरे इस योजना को कमजोर किया जा रहा है, नए कार्यों को स्वीकृत नहीं किया जा रहा है और इस योजना के अंदर, वर्ष 2024 के अंदर जल संग्रहण योजना के तहत बाड़मेर जिले को सेकेंड पोजीशन मिली। चाहे चार-पांच साल के आंकड़ों को इकट्ठा करके मिली हो, लेकिन, जल संग्रहण के क्षेत्र में ये योजनाएं वरदान साबित हुईं और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लोगों

को रोजगार देने के लिए भी ये योजनाएं वरदान साबित हुईं।

इसके साथ ही साथ इस नई योजना के अंदर 40 परसेंट हिस्सा राज्यों के ऊपर डाल दिया गया है। आज राजस्थान राज्य आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है। आज राजस्थान के अंदर रिफाइनरीज जैसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रोजेक्ट्स चल रहे हैं। उनके अंदर राज्य अपना 25 परसेंट हिस्सा देने के लिए सक्षम नहीं हैं, तो इस योजना के अंदर 40 परसेंट हिस्सा राजस्थान सरकार कहां से लेकर आएगी? यह इस योजना को कमजोर करने की साजिश है।

अतः मैं इस योजना के विरोध में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं और पूरी कांग्रेस पार्टी इस योजना का विरोध कर रही है।

अब योजनाओं के नाम बलकर नई योजनाएं ला रहे हैं। आदर्श सांसद ग्राम योजना हो, चाहे स्मार्ट सिटी योजना हो, सब योजनाओं के नाम बदलकर योजनाएं लागू की जाती हैं, लेकिन पैसे के अभाव में सारी योजनाएं फेल साबित हुई हैं। इसलिए हमारी पार्टी इस नए नाम से लाई गई योजना का पूर्ण रूप से विरोध करती है।

श्री लुम्बाराम चौधरी (जालौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे विकसित भारत रोजगार और आजीविका के लिए गारंटी मिशन (ग्रामीण) वीबी-जी राम जी (विकसित भारत जी राम जी) विधेयक, 2025 पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं और आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि इस विधेयक के गारंटी मिशन योजना में किसान के कृषि कार्य को शामिल किया जाए, जिससे रोजगार भी बढ़ेगा और गरीब किसानों को भी फायदा मिलेगा। हमारे कृषि मंत्री किसानों से जुड़े हुए हैं। इन्होंने किसानों के दर्द को जानते हुए हमारे कृषि किसानों की बुवाई और कटाई के महत्वपूर्ण समय में 60 दिन देने का जो कार्य किया है, इसके लिए मैं इस विधेयक का गरीब जनता और किसान भाइयों की ओर से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और आदरणीय कृषि मंत्री महोदय का बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद और आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। मैं पूरे देश के किसानों की तरफ से बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। जय हिन्द, जय भारत।

डॉ. कल्याण वैजीनाथराव काले (जालना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे अपनी बात रखने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना का जो नाम बदलने का नया बिल यहाँ पर लाया गया है, जिसका नाम वीबी-जी राम-जी अधिनियम, 2025 के नाम से है। मैं इसके इतिहास में आपको लेकर जाना चाहूँगा।

जब महाराष्ट्र में वर्ष 1965 में अकाल पड़ा, तो वीएस पागे समिति ने यह योजना सांगली जिले में तासगांव में प्रायोगिक तौर पर शुरू की थी। उसके बाद वर्ष 1978-79 में यह योजना महाराष्ट्र में लागू हुई। वर्ष 1980 में इस योजना को महाराष्ट्र ने राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के नाम से जाना। वर्ष 2005 में यह महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम के नाम से लागू हुई। इसकी हिस्ट्री को बताने का मतलब इतना ही है कि यह योजना महाराष्ट्र से आई थी। उस अकाल के बेरोजगारी, भुखमरी और पलायन को रोकने के उद्देश्य से यह योजना लाई थी। बात यह है कि यह योजना महात्मा जी के नाम से वर्ष 2005 में लागू हुई थी। गुजरात के एक सांसद हैं, अभी उन्होंने एक गाना गाया था। ... (व्यवधान) वह गाना है कि - “राम नाम जपना, पराया माल अपना।” आपने उसको “गांधी नाम जपना” बोला है। मैंने उसको करेक्ट कर दिया है। हम सब लोग महात्मा जी को इतना मानते हैं, आप भी मानते हैं और हम भी मानते हैं। इसका नाम बदलने से क्या इस योजना में कोई परिवर्तन आने वाला है? यदि आपको योजना में परिवर्तन लाना ही है, तो इसके लिए एक नया डिपार्टमेंट शुरू होना चाहिए। अलग-अलग डिपार्टमेंट के लोगों को एक जगह लाकर यह योजना राज्यों में चलानी पड़ती है। इसकी खुद की इस्टेब्लिशमेंट नहीं है।

मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूँगा कि यदि इसमें कुछ अमेंडमेंट लाना है, तो खुद की इस्टेब्लिशमेंट भी ज़रूरी है, तभी योजना कुछ काम में आएगी, अन्यथा इस योजना से काम नहीं होगा और गरीब लोगों को काम नहीं मिलेगा। पहले केंद्र सरकार इसमें 90 परसेंट खर्च उठाती थी, लेकिन अब यह खर्चा 60 परसेंट कर दिया गया है। इसका मतलब यह है कि कौन से राज्य को कितना देना है, अपने हिस्से और राज्य के हिस्से में कितने पैसे डालने हैं। राज्यों की हालत इतनी खस्ता है कि वे आज भी सारे पैसे नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। इसमें एक अमेंडमेंट और लाया गया है, जो 100 दिन के बजाय 125

दिन काम देने से संबंधित है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार को और मंत्री जी को यह बताना चाहूंगा कि इस योजना में स्टैण्डिंग कमेटी ने 150 दिन के रोजगार का सुझाव दिया था। मैं यह कहूंगा कि उसमें कम से कम 150 दिन का रोजगार देना जरूरी है। दूसरी बात यह भी है कि जो बायोमेट्रिक का सिस्टम लाने वाले हैं। आज भी बहुत जगह बायोमेट्रिक है। अपने फेयर प्राइस शॉप पर दिक्कत आ रही है, काम नहीं हो रहा है और आपने यह फिर शुरू किया। मैं अंत में इतनी ही बात कहूंगा कि किसान के खेत में जो काम होते हैं, उनको भी इस बिल में इक्लूड किया जाए। जैसे कि बीज बोना, फसल काटना आदि जितने भी काम किसान खेत में करते हैं, उस किसान को भी इसमें शामिल किया जाए, ताकि वह किसान अपने खेत में ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम करेगा और अगर कोई मजदूर भी लगाएगा, तो उनकी मजदूरी भी इस योजना में से देनी चाहिए। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बोलने का अवसर देने के लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

*** डॉ. हेमांग जोशी (वडोदरा) :** Thank you, Hon'ble Speaker Sir. First of all, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to you in Gujarati, because you have given me the opportunity today to speak on the VB - G RAM G Bill on behalf of the people of Gujarat and the sacred land of Gujarat from which Mahatma Gandhiji emerged.*

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यह याद आता है कि जब माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने मनरेगा की बात इस सदन में कही थी, तब उन्होंने कहा था कि 'मनरेगा' कांग्रेस सरकार की विफलताओं का जीता-जागता स्मारक है। फिर इसके बाद भी उन्होंने इस योजना को स्क्रेप नहीं किया, बल्कि इस योजना में ऐसे सशक्त प्रावधान डाले जिससे यह योजना ज्यादा से ज्यादा सशक्त बन सके। वरना ये तो 60 साल पहले गरीबी हटाने निकले थे और गरीबों को हटाने लगे थे। इस योजना को लेकर जो-जो

..... English translation of this part of the Speech was originally delivered in Gujarati.

अच्छी बातें हैं, उनके बारे में तो हमारे माननीय सदस्य बताने ही वाले हैं, परंतु जिस बलबूते पर यहां पर इसका विरोध किया जा रहा है, मैं इस बात पर जोर डालना चाहता हूं। कांग्रेस हों या उसके सभी सहयोगी दल हों, जिस गांधी जी की आप चिंता कर रहे हैं और अभी डीएमके की एक बड़ी नेत्री जो अभी इस सदन में मौजूद नहीं हैं, उन्होंने तो जी राम जी बोलने से भी परहेज किया। वीबी ग्राम जी ऐसा बोला। यह सारी चीज भी देश देख रहा है। अभी डॉक्टर काले जी ने बोला कि हम भी गांधी जी को मानते हैं। मैं आपको बताता हूं ये गांधी जी को कितना मानते हैं। नेहरू जी ने वर्ष 1928 में गांधी जी द्वारा दिए गए राम राज्य के विचार को ही नकारा था और कहा था कि राम राज्य जैसा कुछ भी भारत में संभव नहीं है। इंडस्ट्रियल इवोल्यूशन तो इनएविटेबल है और जो को-ऑपरेटिक्स की बात कही थी, उन्होंने कहा कि को-ऑपरेटिव जैसी चीज भारत में कतई संभव नहीं है, परंतु आज गर्व से कहना चाहता हूं कि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी और हमारे को-ऑपरेटिव के मंत्री-सह-गृहमंत्री श्री अमित शाह जी के नेतृत्व में देश को-ऑपरेटिव के माध्यम से भी विकसित भारत बनने के लिए आगे बढ़ रहा है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, वर्ष 2022 के विधान सभा चुनाव के चुनावी प्रवास में हमारे प्रवासी चुनावी नेता और विपक्ष के नेता आदरणीय राहुल गांधी जी गुजरात में मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र वड़ोदरा में पधारे थे। जब वे एयरपोर्ट पर पधारे तो कार्यकर्ताओं ने उनको सूतर की आटी पहनाने के लिए ऑफर की। माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह गांधी जी के लिए बहुत बड़ा प्रतीक है, उसी सूतर की आटी का अपमान वड़ोदरा की धरती पर हमारे विपक्ष के नेता ने किया था। यह बात गुजरात कभी नहीं भूल सकता है।... (व्यवधान) यह बहुत ही अच्छा है। सुनिए, आपको काम आएगा। जब वर्ष 2024 के लोक सभा चुनाव में राजकोट में कांग्रेस की चुनावी सभा हुई थी। वे कहते हैं बहुत बड़ी थी, परंतु उनकी चुनावी सभाओं में मीडिया के अलावा कोई नहीं जाता है। उसी चुनावी सभा में कांग्रेस के गुजरात के बहुत दिग्गज नेता ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, वह वर्बेटिम मैं आपके सामने पेश करता हूं, देश में सिर्फ एक ही महान गांधी हैं और वह हमारे राहुल गांधी हैं। ऐसी बात कांग्रेस के नेता ने गुजरात की धरती से की थी और दूसरी बात से तो हर भारतीय का सिर शर्म से झुक जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि उन्होंने

बोला था कि गांधी में तो फिर भी थोड़ा खाली जगियापन है, मैं यह बात यहां पर नहीं कह सकता हूं। गांधी में तो फिर भी थोड़ा खाली जगियापन था, परंतु हमारे राहुल गांधी तो संपूर्ण रूप से मासूम इंसान हैं।

वाह! बहुत अच्छा मानते हैं। आप कौन से गांधी को मानते हैं? आप वह भी थोड़ा बता देते।... (व्यवधान) मैं आखिरी चीज बताना चाहता हूं। ये बोल रहे हैं कि नाम की राजनीति करते हैं। नाम की राजनीति करते-करते तो 60 साल में आपने शौचालयों को भी गांधी, नेहरू का नाम दे दिया था। उसे नाम की राजनीति बोलते हैं। वर्ष 2014 तक 400 से ज्यादा योजनाओं में नेहरू-गांधी परिवार का नाम जोड़ दिया था। उसे नाम की राजनीति बोलते हैं। हमारे माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी की सरकार नाम की राजनीति नहीं, बल्कि काम की राजनीति करती है। मैं उन कामों के बारे में सदन को... (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं 30 सैकेंड में अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। यह काम की बात तो अब आई है।... (व्यवधान) मैं सरकार के काम की कुछ उपलब्धियों को आपके सामने पेश करूंगा— जीएसटी, गुड्स एंड सर्विस टैक्स, इनसॉल्वेंसी एंड बैंकरप्सी कोड, मेक इन इंडिया, ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस, नीति आयोग, प्रधानमंत्री जनधन योजना, स्वच्छ भारत अभियान, प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना और आयुष्मान भारत आदि हैं।

अंत में, मैं संस्कृत का एक श्लोक बोलकर अपनी बात पूर्ण करना चाहूंगा। एक बहुत ही अच्छा श्लोक है।

नमन्ति फलिनो वृक्षाः नमन्ति गुणिनो जनाः।

शुष्ककाष्ठश्च मूर्खश्च न नमन्ति कदाचन।।

उसका मतलब है कि जिस इंसान में गुण होता है, वह झुकता है। जिस पेड़ में फल होता है वह झुकता है, परंतु सूखी लकड़ी और दुर्गुणी इंसान कभी नहीं झुकता है। महात्मा गांधी जी के ऊपर रामोजी राव की एक बहुत अच्छी फिल्म आई थी। मैं उसका डायलॉग बोलकर अपनी बात को समाप्त करूंगा। उसमें गांधी जी के वेश में एक इंसान दूसरे किरदार को बोलता है कि बेटा, जिस रास्ते पर तुम चल रहे हो, आगे बहुत बुरी तरह फंसोगे। मैं यही बात कहकर अपनी बात को पूर्ण

करता हूँ।

भारत माता की जय। जय राम जी की।

श्री श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वे (रामटेक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विकसित भारत-जी राम जी बिल के ऊपर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। जिस तरीके से प्रभु श्रीराम चंद्र जी का नाम इस बिल पर लिया जा रहा है, तो मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय और सत्ता पक्ष के सारे साथियों को बताना चाहूंगा। मैं रामटेक लोक सभा क्षेत्र से चुन कर आता हूँ और वर्ष 2024 में जहां-जहां प्रभु श्रीराम जी का नाम लोक सभा क्षेत्र के नाम में जुड़ा हुआ था, आप वहां सभी जगह पर हारे हुए हैं। आप राम जी का नाम लेने का अधिकार खो चुके हैं। आप राम जी का नाम लेकर कितना बचोगे और कितना राम जी का नाम लेकर आप वोट मांगोगे? आप कभी तो कामों पर वोट मांगो। आप इस बिल में दिखाओ कि आपने 100 दिन से 200 दिन कर दिए हैं। ... (व्यवधान) आप कभी तो बोलो कि हमने 100 परसेंट पैसे दिए हैं।

मैं आपके माध्यम से इस बिल के बारे में बताना चाहूंगा। क्लॉज 37 में मनरेगा को समाप्त करना, ऐतिहासिक जनकल्याण कानून की हत्या, यह बिल सीधे-सीधे महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम, 2005 को निरस्त करता है। मनरेगा कोई स्कीम नहीं, बल्कि अधिकार आधारित कानून था। नया कानून रोजगार का अधिकार नहीं, बल्कि सरकार की योजना आधारित दया में बदल देता है। सरकार एक मजबूत सामाजिक सुरक्षा कानून को खत्म कर रही है। 200 दिन की मांग के बजाय जरूरत से कम केवल 125 दिन की गारंटी सरकार दे रही है। जबकि महंगाई, बेरोजगारी और ग्रामीण संकट को देखते हुए विपक्ष की मांग 200 दिन की थी। सरकार रोजगार बढ़ाने का दावा करती है, लेकिन काम के दिन घटाकर आंकड़ों का खेल खेल रही है। क्लॉज 6 में पीक एग्रीकल्चरल सीजन रीस्ट्रिक्शन लगाकर रोजगार को और कम करने का काम इस बिल में किया गया है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने मुख्य मंत्री के रूप में 15 साल से ज्यादा का समय मध्य प्रदेश में गुजारा है। मनरेगा की ताकत क्या है, यह इनसे अच्छा कोई जानता नहीं है। लेकिन मुझे पता नहीं है कि किस विफलता के कारण इस बिल को उन्होंने मंजूरी दी और किस तरीके से पेश किया है। क्योंकि

कृषि सीजन में काम पर रोक लगाई गई है। जिस समय सही मायने में रोजगार की जरूरत होती है, उसी समय को 60 दिन के लिए बैन किया गया है। यह जो हठ है, यह मेरी समझ से परे हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से विनती करूंगा कि ऐसी कोई भी हठ बाहर की जाए।... (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिर्फ एक मिनट लूंगा, उससे ज्यादा नहीं लूंगा। मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहूंगा कि क्लॉज 10 में मजदूरी तय करने की सारी पावर केन्द्र सरकार ने अपने पास रख ली है।

केंद्र सरकार ने 40 और 60 का जो अनुपात रखा है, यह भी गलत है। मैं महाराष्ट्र से आता हूं। महाराष्ट्र पर आज भी मैटेरियल का 1540 करोड़ रुपया बकाया है। रोजी का भी 500 करोड़ रुपया बचा हुआ है। जब अभी ही 10 प्रतिशत में यह हाल है, तो 60:40 में क्या होने वाला है? मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यही विनती करूंगा कि जो-जो सुझाव आज विपक्ष ने दिए हैं, उनको सम्मिलित किया जाए और इसको अच्छे से पेश किया जाए, ताकि गरीब लोगों का कल्याण हो सके। जिस उद्देश्य से मनरेगा तैयार की गई, उसका उद्देश्य खत्म न करें, मैं आपके माध्यम से बस यही विनती करता हूं। मैं आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इसका उपाय करके बिल में सुधार करेंगे। धन्यवाद।

श्री धवल लक्ष्मणभाई पटेल (वलसाड) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको खूब-खूब धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि इतने महत्वपूर्ण बिल 'विकसित भारत रोजगार और आजीविका मिशन गारंटी (बीवी जी राम जी)' पर बोलने का मुझे मौका दिया। इस बिल से सबसे ज्यादा लाभ किसी को होगा, तो हमारे आदिवासी समाज, दलित समाज और पिछड़े समाज को होने वाला है। इसीलिए आदिवासी सांसद के तौर पर पूरे भारतवर्ष के आदिवासी समाज की ओर से मैं प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी और हमारे कृषि मंत्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी को दिल से धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। मैं इस बिल का पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूँ। वर्ष 2014 तक हमारा भारत देश पूरे विश्व के अंदर 11वें नंबर की बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था बना था। हमारे मोदी जी ने 11 साल में 11वें नंबर से भारत देश को विश्व में चौथी नंबर की अर्थव्यवस्था बना दिया।

वर्ष 2047 में, जब हमारे देश की आजादी के 100 वर्ष पूर्ण होंगे, तब हमारे मोदी जी का संकल्प है, उनका विजन है कि उस समय तक देश विकसित भारत बन जाएगा। यदि हमको विकसित भारत बनाना है, तो उसके लिए सशक्त और समृद्ध ग्राम होना चाहिए। इसीलिए महात्मा गांधी जी का भी सपना था कि हमारे गांव स्वावलंबी बने, आत्मनिर्भर बने। जो महात्मा गांधी जी का सपना था, वह हमारे प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी पूर्ण कर रहे हैं। हमारे गांधी जी का एक सपना और भी था कि आजादी के बाद कांग्रेस को पूरी तरह से समाप्त कर दिया जाए, फिनिश कर दिया जाए, वह सपना भी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी पूरा कर रहे हैं। गांधी जी का सपना, जिसमें कांग्रेस का अंत करना है, उसको भी वह पूरा कर रहे हैं। जब मनरेगा वर्ष 2005 में चालू हुई, तब सिर्फ 100 दिन के रोजगार की गारंटी देती थी, लेकिन जो 'बीवी जी राम जी' बिल है, उसमें 125 दिन के रोजगार की गारंटी देने की बात की गई है। जो हमारी मनरेगा की स्कीम थी, वह पहले 100 प्रतिशत सेंट्रल फंडेड थी। अभी उसको 60:40 में बांट दिया गया है। इस बिल में जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधान है, जो विपक्ष नहीं बता रहा है, वह यह है कि जो हमारे पूर्वोत्तर और हिमालय के राज्य हैं, उनमें 90 प्रतिशत हमारी केंद्र सरकार और 10 प्रतिशत राज्य का हिस्सा रहेगा। साथ ही केंद्र शासित प्रदेश में इसको अभी भी 100 प्रतिशत ही रखा गया है। इसमें मुझसे पहले के स्पीकर अपनी बात कर रहे थे, कल से अनेक स्पीकर्स अपनी बात कर रहे थे।

माननीय सभापति : आप सबका जवाब मत दीजिए।

श्री धवल लक्ष्मणभाई पटेल : कल से मैं देख रहा हूं कि आदिवासी समाज और प्रभु श्रीराम को अलग रखने की बात की जा रही है। अरे भाई! आदिवासी समाज सबसे बड़ा रामभक्त है और वनवास के समय भी आदिवासी ही हमारे प्रभु श्रीराम के साथ रहे थे। उतना ही नहीं, राम जी भी हमारे आदिवासी समाज की शबरी माता के आश्रम में गए थे।

माननीय सभापति : आप अपना भाषण समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री धवल लक्ष्मणभाई पटेल : मेरे से पहले बोलने वाले स्पीकर बता रहे थे कि जितनी जगहों पर भी राम का नाम लिया गया, वहां पर हम हार गए। मैं खुद शबरी धाम वलसाड लोकसभा का प्रतिनिधित्व

करता हूँ। वहाँ पर कांग्रेस को हराकर भाजपा जीती है। इसलिए आपकी यह बात भी गलत है।

श्री आनंद भदौरिया (धौरहरा) : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय। यह बदलती हुई तारीख, मजदूरों का मुस्तकबिल, यह तो तारीखी बहस है, यह बदलती हुई तारीख मजदूरों का मुस्तकबिल जरूर तय करेगी। मैं मजदूरों की पीड़ा को स्वर देने के लिए अपनी पार्टी समाजवादी पार्टी, अपने नेता पीडीए के जननायक माननीय अखिलेश यादव जी की तरफ से उनकी बात रखने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह जो सत्ता में बैठे लोग, उस तरफ बैठे लोग हैं, अभी दलाल जी कह रहे थे, मैं उनको सुन रहा था कि 'राम-राम जपना, पराया माल अपना', ये मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम प्रभु राम जी नाम का व्यापार करने वाले लोग हैं। पूज्य बापू के सीने में तीन गोलियाँ उतारने वाले लोग आज बापू का नाम हटाकर फिर एक बार बापू के विचारों की हत्या करने जा रहे हैं।

माननीय सभापति : आप इस तरह के आरोप नहीं लगाइए।

श्री आनंद भदौरिया : आप कृषि योजना से बापू का नाम हटा सकते हैं, पर गरीबों, मजदूरों, किसानों और इस देश के आवाम के दिलों से पूज्य बापू का नाम नहीं मिटा सकते हैं। मजदूर के पसीने में सदैव पूज्य बापू जिंदा रहेंगे। आप सिर्फ नाम नहीं बदल रहे हैं बल्कि कानून की मूल आत्मा को बदल रहे हैं। कृषि मंत्री जी इतिहास नाम बदलने वालों को नहीं, बल्कि जिंदगी बदलने वालों को याद रखता है। आपके पास कोई नई योजना नहीं है, इसलिए पुरानी योजना का नाम बदल रहे हैं। मनरेगा में बदलाव बहाना है और मकसद मजदूरों को गुलाम बनाना है। मनरेगा देश में काम का अधिकार था, वह अधिकार आज फिर से कृपा बनाया जा रहा है। मनरेगा ने मजदूरों को जिंदगी में रंग भरा था, जिसे यह सरकार बदरंग कर रही है। यह रोजगार नहीं, बल्कि सम्मान के साथ जीने के अधिकार की रक्षा करता था, जिसे अब छीना जा रहा है। यह नया बिल भारत में फिर से बंधुआ मजदूरी और सामंती व्यवस्था को पैदा करेगा, जिसकी लड़ाई हमारे पुरखों डॉ. राम मनोहर लोहिया, बाबा साहेब भीमराव अंबेडकर, नेताजी और कांशीराम साहब ने लड़ी थी।

सभापति महोदय, मनरेगा किसी सरकार की योजना नहीं थी। यह संसद का कानून है। यह गरीब के हाथ में दिया गया काम का अधिकार था, कोई कृपा नहीं। जिस दिन यह कानून बना उस

दिन इस देश ने स्वीकार किया कि गरीबों को रोजगार मांगने के लिए सरकार के दरवाजे पर खड़ा नहीं होना पड़ेगा। सरकार उसके दरवाजे पर आएगी।

सभापति जी, मनरेगा के संविदा कर्मचारी, ग्राम रोजगार सेवक, तकनीकी सहायक, ब्लैक सोशल ऑडिट कोऑर्डिनेटर को न्यूनतम वेतन प्रदान किया जाए। बहस नाम पर खड़ा करना सरकार चाहती है, पर संसद के बाहर मजदूर का जीवन काम पर टिका है। अगर सरकार सच में ग्रामीण भारत को मजबूत करना चाहती है तो 200 दिन काम के किए जाएं, मजदूरी 600 रुपए की जाए, बजट पर्याप्त किया जाए।... (व्यवधान)

सभापति जी, हमारा माइक नहीं बंद कीजिए।

माननीय सभापति : हम माइक कहां बंद करते हैं? हम माइक बंद नहीं करते हैं। माइक के सिस्टम के बारे में अवधेश जी से पूछिएगा।

श्री आनंद भदौरिया : सभापति जी इतिहास याद रखेगा कि जब मजदूरों की लड़ाई रात बारह के बाद लड़ी जा रही थी तो इसी तरीके से सरकार माइक बंदकरा रही थी। आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया है। धन्यवाद।

माननीय सभापति : आपको यह अवसर कैसे मिला? साढ़े बारह बजे रात को आपको बोलने का अवसर मिल रहा है। साढ़े बारह घंटे इस पर चर्चा हो चुकी है।

श्री सौमित्र खान (बिष्णुपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको, स्पीकर सर और शिवराज सिंह चौहान, पार्लियामेंट्री मिनिस्टर और सभी सीनियर मिनिस्टर्स को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। अभी रात के एक बजने जा रहे हैं। वक्फ बिल के बाद इस बिल पर बहुत अच्छी चर्चा हो रही है। मैं वर्ष 2014 से माननीय सांसद हूं। मैं इसके पहले माननीय विधायक था, लेकिन इतनी अच्छी चर्चा किसी भी पार्टी की सरकार में नहीं हुई है। यह मोदी जी के शासन में संभव हुआ है। आज ऐसा बिल आया है, जिस पर कांग्रेस पार्टी कह रही थी कि इस पर चर्चा चाहिए। आज उसके माननीय सांसद भी बहुत कम हो गए हैं। हम लोग चाहते हैं कि जितने विरोधी पक्ष के जूनियर माननीय सांसद हैं, वे यहां लास्ट तक रहें, लेकिन वे लोग यहां नहीं हैं।

सर, मैं विकसित भारत रोजगार और आजीविका के लिए गारन्टी मिशन (ग्रामीण) : वीबी-जी राम जी (विकसित भारत -जी राम जी) विधेयक के लिए इनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। जय श्री राम।

*Today, many Hon. Members of Parliament from West Bengal have opposed this Bill. I do not understand why. Instead of 100 days of work, 125 days of work will be provided, yet they are opposing it. Do you know the reason? There is only one reason. A digital attendance system will be implemented, and they will no longer be able to steal. That is why they are opposing it. If they cannot steal wages from the 100-day work scheme, the TMC Government will not be able to function. Previously, there was the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana; its name was changed, and the name of NREGA was also changed. At this juncture, when this VG-GRAM-G Bill is about to be passed, tribal people and daily wage labourers will receive 125 days of work.

I thank the Honourable Minister today for thinking about the people of rural Bengal and the villages of India. We are first in the country in 100-day work because there is no work in Bengal. I believe the TMC should have supported this Bill, which has been brought for the benefit of the people of Bengal, because it provides 125 days of work instead of 100. I would also like to thank Honourable Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi and Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan for thinking about the people of our villages. During the COVID-19 pandemic, free food was delivered to the homes of 80 crore people. This Modi Government

..... English translation of this part of the Speech originally delivered in Bengali.

is for the poor, and this Central Government stands firmly by the poor. Thank you.*

ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI (NANDURBAR): Thank you, Chairperson, Sir. I directly want to speak about the Bill that is the VB–G RAM G Bill. This Bill may look constitutionally tenable, may be constitutionally tenable, but it is vulnerable. It is not *per se* unconstitutional or lacks legislative competence, but multiple provisions are likely to be struck down or read down by courts because of the dilution of the fundamental rights, violating established constitutional principles, and contradicting binding Supreme Court judgements. Employment and rural development fall under Entry 23 of List 3, that is the Concurrent List as well as the Entry 20 of List 3. Parliament does not have the power to enact this law. So the challenge is not about lack of power, but about how the power is exercised. MNREGA is not just a scheme, it is a rights-based welfare legislation. The VB–G RAM G Bill replaces a demand-driven legal entitlement. With a budget-capped executive control programme, this directly triggers constitutional scrutiny. As the Supreme Court judgement in *Olga Tellis* states, the right to livelihood is an integral part of Article 21 of the Constitution. In *Swaraj Abhiyan vs. Union of India*, delayed or denied MNREGA wages violates Article 21. This VB–G RAM G Bill is vulnerable because it caps unemployment irrespective of distress, allows suspension of work for up to 60 days, shifts unemployment allowance burdens to the States at the 60-40 ratio, and makes employment contingent on budget ceilings, not need. This is in violation of the doctrine of non-retrogression. Once the State creates a welfare right, it cannot regress

arbitrarily. In the State of Punjab vs. Ram Lubhaya Bagga case, the hon. Supreme Court says that welfare measures, once institutionalized, cannot be withdrawn arbitrarily. Similarly, in Navtej Singh Johar's case, fundamental rights jurisprudence prohibits backsliding. I want to say that this is violative of Article 14 as well. I will quickly finish it up. It is because there is an assault on federalism as well as the basic structure of the Constitution because it shifts financial burden on the States, retains rulemaking ceilings, audits with the Centre and leaves States accountable without authority. I just want to finish by stating that there is weak accountability and social audits. This is against Article 21, the rule of law. As well as, there is likely to have a judicial outcome that could be striking down of suspension of work clauses, arbitrary budget caps, and unilateral cost shifting.

In the end, I just want to say one line. The VB-G RAM G Bill may have legislative competence, but it fails the constitutional test of dignity, equality, non-regression, federalism, and right to livelihood under Article 21. Thank you.

श्री अजय भट्ट (नैनीताल-ऊधमसिंह नगर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है। मुझे अधिक कुछ भी नहीं बोलना है, ये जो आज नाम बदलने की बात आई है, नाम बदलने का तो कोई सवाल ही नहीं उठता है। समझने की बात इतनी ही है कि राम, हे राम, श्री राम, जय राम, जय-जय राम। श्री राम, जय राम, जय-जय राम, यह बाद में राम नाम सत्य है। लेकिन उसको किसने अपनाया, महात्मा गांधी जी ने अपनाया। ... (व्यवधान) उसमें कहीं से कहीं तक भी कोई गलत बात नहीं है। उनका सम्मान उसी तरह से किया जा रहा है, जिस तरह से हमेशा करते रहे हैं।

सभापति जी, मैं एक छोटा सा उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। यह 'VB-G RAM G' बिल है।

इसमें क्या है? 'VB' यानी विकसित भारत, 'G' यानी गारंटी, 'R' यानी रोजगार, 'A' यानी आजीविका, 'M' यानी मिशन, 'G' यानी ग्रामीण। राम जी का नाम आ गया है, तो इतनी चिढ़ क्यों है? मैं बस इतना कह रहा हूँ कि अगर आप इस तरह के सिद्ध मंत्र का तिरस्कार करेंगे, तो दंड मिलेगा। सरकार की नीयत ठीक है। मैंने फिर कहा— 'श्री राम जय राम जय जय राम'। अगर आपका कोई काम अटका हो, तो 'राम' कहिए। देखिए, इसमें 13 अक्षर हैं। कभी-कभी 13 को अशुभ माना जाता है, लेकिन इसे शुभ माना जाता है। बेटी की शादी नहीं हो रही, नौकरी नहीं मिल रही, घर में क्लेश है, पति-पत्नी में नहीं बन रही, बेटा भटक गया है या गाय दूध नहीं दे रही—बस 'श्री राम जय राम जय जय राम' कहिए और रास्ता खुल जाएगा। आप बताएं कि मंशा कहाँ गलत है? मैं अंत में बस इतना कहना चाहता हूँ -

“सचिव वैद्य गुरु तीन जो प्रिय बोले ही भये आस

राज धर्म तन तीन कर होई बेगही नास।”

महोदय, सचिव, वैद्य और जितने भी लोग थे, वे प्रिय बोलते रहे, इसलिए आज कांग्रेस खत्म होने की कगार पर है। इस वजह से इनके दोस्त भी नीचे जाते जा रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं आपको फिर से आगाह करता हूँ कि कहीं भी महात्मा गांधी जी का कोई अनादर नहीं है। वह हमारे दिल में हैं। प्रधानमंत्री खुद उनका स्वागत करते हैं। वह हमारे कुल पुरुष हैं, वह राष्ट्रपिता हैं इसलिए मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप दिल छोटा मत कीजिए, यह भगवान राम की कृपा है और सब ठीक होने वाला है। मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

एडवोकेट प्रिया सरोज (मछलीशहर) : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, मुझे रात के 12.45 बजे बोलने का मौका देने के लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

महोदय, मनरेगा गया नामों में और मजदूर रह गया सवालियों में। मैं आज सदन में सिर्फ एक बिल का विरोध करने नहीं, बल्कि एक सोच, एक मंशा और एक साजिश को बेनकाब करने खड़ी हुई हूँ। सरकार ने 'विकसित भारत गारंटी फॉर रोजगार एंड आजीविका मिशन (ग्रामीण)' के नाम से जो बिल लाई है, वह दरअसल मनरेगा को उसके नाम, उसकी आत्मा और उसके विचार से अलग करने

की कोशिश है।

सभापति महोदय, सरकार ने मनरेगा का नाम बदल दिया है और आज उसी कानून को 'G RAM G' बिल कहा जा रहा है। मैं दो लाइनें कहना चाहती हूँ -

“गांधी से डरते हो, इसलिए नामों का खेल रचते हो,

मजदूर का हक छीनकर, उन्हें राम-राम सिखाते हो।

महलों की चमक में तुम गांवों की भूख भूल गए,

जुमले परोस कर खुद को असली भक्त बताते हो।”

सभापति महोदय, मैं सरकार से सीधे पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या नाम बदलना ही विकास है? क्या नाम बदलने से गरीब का पेट भरता है? क्या शब्दों का खेल मजदूरों के हाथों में काम लाता है? जिस गांधी ने अपना जीवन मजदूरों को समर्पित कर दिया, जिनके आखिरी शब्द 'हे राम' थे, आज आपने उनके मजदूरों को उनके हक से विस्थापित कर दिया है। सच तो यह है कि गांधी का नाम इसलिए हटाया गया क्योंकि गांधी मजदूरों की आवाज थे और सरकार को आवाज नहीं, खामोशी पसंद है। गांधी जी ने सिखाया था कि भारत की ताकत महलों की दीवारों में नहीं, बल्कि खेतों की मिट्टी और पसीने से भरे हाथों में है।

महोदय, मनरेगा से मजदूर अधिकार मांगता था। नए कानून में मजदूर कृपा मांगने के लिए मजबूर है। पहले लिखा था कि काम मांगो, सरकार देगी। अब इसमें लिखा है कि बजट होगा तो मिलेगा, डेटा सही होगा तो मिलेगा, राज्य के पास पैसा होगा तो देंगे यानी अब रोजगार हक नहीं सरकार की मर्जी बन गया है।

महोदय, सरकार ने कहा है कि 125 दिन काम देंगे, पर मजदूर जानता है कि दिन कागज पर बढ़े हैं, पैसा जमीन पर घटा है।... (व्यवधान) महोदय, आपने बोलने का मौका दिया है तो अब हमें बोलने दीजिए। आपने इसे केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना बना दिया है यानी अब रोजगार मजदूर का अधिकार नहीं, सरकार की मेहरबानी बन गया है। यह विकसित भारत नहीं, केन्द्र का अपनी जिम्मेदारी से पीछे हटना हुआ। मैं यही कहूँगी कि रोजगार दान नहीं होता, रोजगार अधिकार होता

है। मैं सदन से विनम्र अपील करती हूँ कि गरीब को नाम नहीं, काम दीजिए। मजदूर को नारा नहीं, इज्जत दीजिए, क्योंकि जो देश अपने मजदूर का सम्मान करता है, वही देश सबसे विकसित कहलाता है। मैं यह कहना चाहूँगी कि राम जी तो हम सबके दिल में बसे हैं, उन्हें किसी कागज या चुनावी बिल की जरूरत नहीं है। जय हिन्द, जय भारत, जय समाजवाद।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर (हमीरपुर) : महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे विकसित भारत गारंटी फॉर रोजगार एंड आजीविका मिशन (ग्रामीण) बिल पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है। मैं इस बिल के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं सरकार को साधुवाद देता हूँ कि वह देश के गरीबों के लिए, किसानों के लिए, महिला के लिए, मजदूर के लिए, वंचित के लिए, शोषित और पीड़ित के लिए इस बिल को लेकर आयी है। इसके लिए मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को बहुत-बहुत बधाई और धन्यवाद देता हूँ। आपको याद होगा कि जब माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने शपथ ली थी, उस दिन भी उन्होंने यही कहा था कि मेरी सरकार वंचित, शोषित, पीड़ित, गरीब, मजदूर, महिला, जवान और किसान की होगी और वह पूरा स्वरूप इस बिल में देखने को मिलता है। कुछ प्रश्नचिन्ह यहां पर खड़े किए गए कि क्या इसका नाम बदला गया। नामदार आप होंगे, हम कामदार हैं और काम करने में विश्वास रखते हैं। मैं आपको इसके इतिहास में जरूर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। आप देखिए कि पहले इसका नाम क्या था और वर्ष 1980 से इस तरह की योजनाएं चल रही हैं, जहां पर रोजगार की गारंटी की बात करते हैं। 1989 में आपने जवाहर रोजगार योजना नाम रखा। तब आपको महात्मा गांधी जी याद नहीं आए। क्या तब महात्मा गांधी जी याद आए थे? नहीं याद आए। फिर इसका नाम वर्ष 1999 में जवाहर रोजगार समृद्धि योजना रखा गया। In 2001, it was merged with the Sampurna Grameen Rozgar Yojana, which further integrated with the food for work component.

सर, 2005 में यूपीए की सरकार आई, तब भी आपने महात्मा गांधी जी को याद नहीं किया। नेशनल रूरल इंप्लायमेंट गारंटी एक्ट, नरेगा ही नाम था। वर्ष 2009 आते-आते, आपको चुनाव के समय महात्मा गांधी जी याद आए।... (व्यवधान)

आज पूरी कांग्रेस यहां पर नहीं है, लेकिन मैं उनको याद करा दूँ कि उन्होंने महात्मा गांधी जी को कितना याद किया था । ... (व्यवधान) आप अपने नेताओं को बता दीजिएगा, जो अभी विदेश घूमने गए हैं । ... (व्यवधान) सर, मैं बताता हूँ कि इसमें फर्क कितना है ।... (व्यवधान) फर्क इतना है कि आप यहां गांधी जी को याद कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आपके गांधी बाहर हैं ।... (व्यवधान) मनरेगा में केवल सौ दिनों का रोजगार उपलब्ध था । “जी राम जी” में उनके लिए 125 दिन के रोजगार के अवसर होंगे । यही नहीं, आप लोग 15 दिन के बाद पेमेंट देने की बात करते थे, लेकिन इसमें हफ्ते में पैसा मिलेगा । आपके समय मस्टरोल में धांधलियां होती थीं, गरीबों का पैसा खा लिया जाता था, हजारों करोड़ रुपये की चपत लगती थी । नरेन्द्र मोदी की सरकार ने जन-धन योजना में खाते खुलवाए । अब उन्हीं खातों में पैसे डलवाने का काम नरेन्द्र मोदी की सरकार ने किया है ।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहता हूँ कि यूपीए की सरकार में तीस से चालीस हजार करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा का बजट नहीं हो पाता था । वह भी ढंग से खर्च नहीं होता था । नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार में जब कोविड का टाइम था तब भी एक लाख 11 हजार करोड़ रुपया हमने मनरेगा में बजट दिया और कोई पैसे की कमी नहीं आने दी । हमने बढ़-चढ़कर उसमें पैसा दिया है । यही नहीं, मैं आपके माध्यम से दो-तीन बातें और कहना चाहता हूँ ।... (व्यवधान) मैं तीन मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूँगा । आप कई राज्यों की बात देखिए । बात ओडिशा और आन्ध्र प्रदेश की आती है, फंड डायवर्जन की बात आयी । बिहार, यूपी की बात आयी । वर्ष 2013 की घोस्ट जॉब कार्ड की बात आयी । जब महाराष्ट्र में, राजस्थान में, बुन्देलखंड में सूखा पड़ा तब भी यूपीए की सरकार वहां पर पैसे नहीं दे पायी, लेकिन कोविड के समय पर मोदी सरकार ने बजट से ज्यादा पैसा दिया और कभी इसके बजट में कमी नहीं आने दी । आप पिछले चार साल का बजट उठाकर देखिए, 80-90 हजार करोड़ तक बजट जाता है ।... (व्यवधान) मैं दो बात कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ । हमने स्कोप ऑफ वर्क को प्राथमिकता दी है । वाटर सिक्योरिटी, कोल, रूरल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर, लाइवलीहुड इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर, क्लाइमेट डिजॉस्टर की बात की है ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप एक मिनट रुक जाइए ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मुझे लगता है कि आपको संख्या का आभास कराना होगा। इस पक्ष की संख्या 299 है और इस पक्ष की 90 है, इसलिए समय इनके साथ अधिक है, आप इस बात को समझिए। आप एक मिनट में खत्म कीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : सर, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार ने आकर जियो टैगिंग भी की, बैंक खाते भी खुलवाए, पारदर्शिता भी लाए, पैसे भी ज्यादा खर्च किए, एसेट भी ज्यादा क्रिएट किए हैं। सर, मैं सदन को एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात बताना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अभी निशिकान्त जी भी हैं, और लोग भी हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : सर, एक मिनट तो दे दीजिए। भदौरिया जी, अगर ऐसे टोका-टाकी होगी तो शायद इस सदन में मेरे से ज्यादा तो कोई भी नहीं बोल पाता है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप बोलिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : ऐसे तो आपके कितने नेता बोल पाएंगे, इसका मेरे को पता नहीं है। मैं पांचवीं बार का सांसद हूँ। पहले यही काम करते रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप बोलिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैंने आपको बोलने की अनुमति नहीं दी है।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : मुझे पता है, मैंने कांग्रेस के भ्रष्टाचार की बात उजागर की, नाम बदलने की बात उजागर की, इसलिए आपको पीड़ा हो रही है। ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि साढ़े चार करोड़ से ज्यादा जॉब कार्ड्स डिलीट किए गए और एक महीने की ड्राइव में भी 1.63 लाख जॉब

कार्ड साफ किए गए। सर, टीएमसी के नेताओं पर कट मनी से लेकर अन्य आरोप लगे।... (व्यवधान)

मैं यह सच कह रहा हूँ, इसीलिए पश्चिम बंगाल में मनरेगा में जो धांधली हुई, यह कहा जाता है कि This was not the purge of the poor but this was the purge of parasites. ... (व्यवधान)

सर, इसको खाने का काम कुछ राज्य की सरकारों ने और कांग्रेस से लेकर विपक्ष की सरकारों ने किया। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : डॉ. प्रशांत पडोले जी।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : सर, मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि, इसमें पारदर्शिता लायी जाएगी, एआई सिस्टम का उपयोग किया जाएगा। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपकी बात आ गई है।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : सर, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि हम केवल 'जी राम जी' बिल की बात ही नहीं कर रहे हैं, हम इसके माध्यम से पारदर्शिता भी ला रहे हैं, 125 दिन का रोजगार भी दे रहे हैं, दिहाड़ी भी बढ़ाकर दे रहे हैं, सिस्टम में पारदर्शिता लाकर, देश के लिए एसेट कराकर विकसित भारत को संकल्प से सिद्धि तक ले जाने का काम नरेन्द्र मोदी की सरकार विकसित भारत 'जी राम जी' बिल के माध्यम से कर रही है। ... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. प्रशांत यादवराव पडोले (भन्डारा-गोंदिया) : महोदय, मैं भारत के प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी से विनती करना चाहूंगा कि हमारे महाराष्ट्र के मनरेगा के करोड़ों रुपये अब तक नहीं दिए हैं, तो आप वह कब तक देंगे? मैं मोदी जी से कुछ सवाल करना चाहूंगा और आप सबसे भी सवाल करना चाहूंगा कि हम सब लोगों का घर किसने बनाया? ... (व्यवधान) हमारे घर के लिए जाने का रास्ता किसने बनाया? ... (व्यवधान) हमारे कपड़े किसने सिले हैं? ... (व्यवधान) हमारे लिए भोजन किसने तैयार किया है? मोदी जी आप बताइए कि मजदूरों की आपने क्या हालत कर दी है। ... (व्यवधान) आपने मात्र 250 रुपये कर दिया है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : बर्वे जी एक माननीय सांसद बोल रहे हैं। आप सदन के बाहर नहीं हैं कि आप

उनके साथ नारा लगाएं। आप उन्हें बोलने दीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. प्रशांत यादवराव पडोले : सभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद। आज किसानों की हालत क्या है? यह प्रतिदिन मात्र 40 रुपये से नीचे है। आज लेबरों का क्या पेमेंट है, वह कैसे अपने घर को चला रहा है, न उसके पास बीमा की राशि है, न रहने के लिए बराबर घर है और खाने के लिए कुछ भी नहीं है, उसकी मदद कौन करेगा?

सभापति महोदय, चंद्रापुर में एक किसान ने साहूकारी के कर्जे के कारण अपनी किडनी बेच दी। ... (व्यवधान) आप सोचिए, आज चांद पर जाने की बात चल रही है, मंगल पर जाने की बात चल रही है, लेकिन आज किसानों की वहां पर क्या परिस्थिति है। उसने किडनी बेच दी है, उसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? ... (व्यवधान) उसके ऊपर कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारी होम मिनिस्ट्री क्या कर रही है? इंडिया में कितना बड़ा रैकेट चल रहा है।

माननीय सभापति : आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

डॉ. प्रशांत यादवराव पडोले : आप राम की बात करते हैं। राम हमारे तन, मन है साहब, तन, मन में है। काटेंगे तो राम ही निकलेगा, लेकिन हम यह अन्याय सहन नहीं करेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) हमारे मजदूर भाइयों के ऊपर अन्याय सहन नहीं करेंगे।

माननीय सभापति : श्री दर्शन चौधरी जी।

... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. प्रशांत यादवराव पडोले: हम यहां पर संकल्प लेते हैं। सर, एक मिनट।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: अपनी बात कन्क्लूड कर दीजिए। एक लाइन में कन्क्लूड कर दीजिए।

डॉ. प्रशांत यादवराव पडोले: महोदय, भारत का संविधान कहता है कि 'हम भारत के लोग' हैं, लेकिन आप 'अदानी के लोग' बनाने पर क्यों तुले हुए हैं?... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: श्री दर्शन जी।

01.00 hrs (18.12.2025)

श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी (होशंगाबाद): सभापति महोदय, मैं ग्रामीण विकास और शासन के लिए मोदी जी की अनुकरणीय दृष्टि, जो इस विधेयक में माननीय श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी के द्वारा प्रतिबिम्बित होती है और उन्होंने मध्य प्रदेश को 'बीमारू मध्य प्रदेश' से 'विकसित मध्य प्रदेश' बनाकर सात-सात कृषि करुणा अवार्ड मध्य प्रदेश को दिलाने का काम किया है।

इस योजना के माध्यम से आज यह ऐतिहासिक कानून की विरासत को नकारने का नहीं, बल्कि उसे नए युग की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप उन्नत करने का प्रयास है। यह परिवर्तन आवश्यक है, जो वर्ष 2005 में नरेगा से शुरू हुआ, वर्ष 2009 से मनरेगा आया। उस समय जो चुनौती थी, वह भूख से सुरक्षा की चुनौती थी, लेकिन यह मोदी जी का भारत है, अब आकांक्षाओं को अवसर में बदलने का समय है। काम मिलेगा या नहीं, यह प्रश्न नहीं है, बल्कि काम कैसा होगा, कब मिलेगा, कितना टिकाऊ होगा, और क्या वह गांव को आत्मनिर्भर बनाएगा, यह प्रश्न है। यही कारण है कि यह सरकार रोजगार की गारंटी को सिर्फ मजदूरी तक सीमित नहीं रखती, बल्कि उसे आजीविका, उत्पादकता और ग्राम-अर्थव्यवस्था से जोड़ती है।

VB-G RAM G विधेयक केवल रोजगार नहीं, ग्राम-निर्माण का संकल्प है। यह विधेयक तीन स्तरों पर क्रांतिकारी है। पहला, अवसर का विस्तार है। इसमें आईटी सुरक्षा और विश्वसनीयता है, जिसमें 125 दिनों के रोजगार की गारंटी दी गयी है। दूसरा, काम की दिशा है, जिसमें "खुदाई और भराई" तक सीमित नहीं रहेगा, बल्कि यह जल सुरक्षा, ग्रामीण अवसंरचना, आजीविका ढाँचे और आपदा-प्रतिरोधक परिसंपत्तियों का निर्माण करेगा, जिसमें काम भी है, संपत्ति भी है, और भविष्य भी है। तीसरा, इसमें पारदर्शिता और तकनीक है, जो डिजिटल निगरानी, सामाजिक अंकेक्षण और सार्वजनिक प्रकटीकरण है। यह सरकार मानती है कि योजना गरीब के लिए हो, और निगरानी पूरे देश के लिए हो। प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी का नेतृत्व दृष्टि से धरातल तक है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, इस योजना ने देश को सिखाया है कि गरीब को दया नहीं, बल्कि अधिकार चाहिए और अधिकार के साथ जवाबदेही भी चाहिए। इसलिए, यह सरकार काम की गारंटी

देती है और सिस्टम काम के गुणवत्ता की गारंटी देता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने वर्षों तक जमीन पर रहकर गांवों को केवल अनुदान नहीं, संरचना और सम्मान तक पहुंचाने का काम किया है।

महोदय, यह विधेयक उस भारत का निर्माण करेगा जहाँ गांव पलायन का कारण नहीं, बल्कि संभावनाओं का केन्द्र बनेगा, पंचायत केवल कार्यालय नहीं, विकास की प्रयोगशाला होगी, रोजगार अस्थायी राहत नहीं, स्थायी आजीविका बनेगा और यही तो विकसित भारत की नींव है।

जब ये बार-बार राम की बात कह रहे हैं तो मैं इतना ही कहूंगा –

राम न मारे काहू को, पापी होय न राम

आपहु ही मर जात है, कर-कर खोटे काम।

यह तो गोस्वामी तुलसीदास जी ने भी कहा है –

“राम राज बैठे त्रैलोका, हर्षित भए गए सब सोका॥

बयरु न कर काहू सन कोई, राम प्रताप बिषमता खोई॥

दैहिक दैविक भौतिक तापा, राम राज नहिं काहुहिं व्यापा॥

नहिं दरिद्र कोउ दुखी न दीना, नहिं कोउ अबुध न लच्छन हीना॥

यह विकसित भारत की गारंटी है। यदि कोई दे सकता है, तो वह आदरणीय मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में और आदरणीय मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में मिलेगा। धन्यवाद। जय हिन्द।

भगवान बलराम की जय! भारत माता की जय!

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे (गोड्डा) : सभापति महोदय, यह बिल कितना महत्वपूर्ण है और भारतीय जनता पार्टी में मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में किस तरह से इस बिल को लाया गया है, वह अभी की इस चर्चा से दिखाई दे रहा है। अभी रात के एक बज गए हैं। स्पीकर साहब बैठे हैं, आप बैठे हैं, केन्द्रीय मंत्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी बैठे हुए हैं। यहां किरेन रिजिजू जी बैठे हुए हैं, प्रह्लाद जोशी जी हैं, अर्जुन मेघवाल जी हैं। यहां अनुराग ठाकुर जी, मैं और कमलेश पासवान इत्यादि हैं। यह इस बात को दिखाता है कि पूरी की पूरी सरकार इस बिल को पास कराने के लिए यहां बैठी हुई है। चर्चा में जो

लोग भी अपनी बात कह रहे हैं, उसे सभी सुन रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं भी संविधान देख रहा था और संविधान देखने की बुरी आदत है। एक संविधान वह है, जिसे डॉ. बाबा साहेब अंबेडकर ने बनाया।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : यह अच्छी आदत है। इसे आप बुरी आदत क्यों कह रहे हैं।

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : सभापति महोदय, संविधान का आर्टिकल 49 है। इसका एक सेक्शन है, जिसके बारे में कल प्रेमचंद्रन जी ने कहा था। वह सेक्शन 51ए है। इसके कारण 'मीसा' का कानून आया था। उसमें जो दो नंबर हैं, उसे इंदिरा गांधी लेकर आई।... (व्यवधान)

स्पीकर महोदय, इन कांग्रेसियों की दिक्कत है कि मैं जैसे ही खड़ा होता हूं, वैसे ही वे चिल्लाने लगते हैं। अब आप देखिए कि संविधान-संविधान चिल्लाते-चिल्लाते इन्होंने पूरे देश को गुमराह किया। जब मैं संविधान की बात कह रहा हूं तो वे ऐसी बातें कह रहे हैं। संविधान में क्या लिखा हुआ है? आर्टिकल 51ए के तहत इमरजेंसी लगाकर इंदिरा जी 'मीसा' का कानून लेकर आईं। उन्होंने ऐसा लिखा था।... (व्यवधान)

सर, बी नंबर बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है – To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom. यह किसने किया? महात्मा गांधी जी ने सत्य और अहिंसा की बात की। राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी जी हैं। संविधान का आर्टिकल 49 कहता है कि महात्मा गांधी का नाम, राष्ट्रपति का नाम और उपराष्ट्रपति का नाम किसी भी योजना में नहीं हो सकता। कांग्रेस ने केवल भ्रष्टाचार के लिए, केवल पैसा कमाने के लिए और बैंड, बाजा तथा बारात को लेकर काम किया।... (व्यवधान) सबको पता है कि जो मनरेगा योजना है, जितने भी सांसद यहां बैठे हुए हैं, आप सभी अपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर बोलिए कि मनरेगा में भ्रष्टाचार है या नहीं? ... (व्यवधान) मनरेगा में 50 परसेंट कमीशन है। ये लोग किसलिए परेशान हैं, क्योंकि हम जो बिल लेकर आए हैं, उससे परेशान हैं।... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, हम माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहेंगे। इन्होंने बिल का शेड्यूल नहीं पढ़ा। पहला शेड्यूल यह है कि लोकपाल प्रत्येक जिले में बनाया जाएगा। जब लोकपाल बनेगा

तो ये कांग्रेसी चौदह साल से जो इतने मोटे हो गए हैं, वे सब पूरी तरह से खत्म हो जाएंगे ।...

(व्यवधान)

महोदय, जो दूसरा सबसे बड़ा सवाल है, मनरेगा में मिट्टी का काम होता है । मिट्टी की मापी दो महीने बाद, तीन महीने बाद, बारिश के बाद, जब बारिश का पूरा पानी खत्म हो जाता है, तब मिट्टी की मापी होती है । मनरेगा का सबसे बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार यही है । इस कानून में मंत्री जी लेकर आए हैं कि तीन दिन के अंदर मापी होगी । यदि तीन दिन के अंदर मापी नहीं होगी तो उसके पैसे का पेमेंट नहीं होगा । आप लोग किस तरह की बात कर रहे हैं? आप गांधी को मारने की बात कह रहे हैं? गांधी जी को आपने कितनी बार मारा, क्या आपको इसका अंदाजा है? भारत और पाकिस्तान का बंटवारा हो गया, क्या आपने गांधी जी को उस दिन नहीं मारा? आपने तिब्बत चीन को दे दिया, क्या आपने उस दिन गांधी जी को नहीं मारा? आपने कश्मीर का दो टुकड़ा कर दिया, क्या आपने उस दिन गांधी जी को नहीं मारा? आपने हिन्दू मैरिज एक्ट बनाया, क्या आपने उस दिन गांधी जी को नहीं मारा? गरीबी हटाओ का नारा देकर गरीबों को और गरीब बना दिया, क्या उस दिन आपने गांधी जी को नहीं मारा? शहबानो के केस में आपने मुस्लिम महिलाओं के हक को खत्म कर दिया, क्या आपने उस दिन गांधी जी को नहीं मारा? गौ हत्या के कारण आपने साधुओं पर गोलियां चलवा दी, क्या आपने उस दिन गांधी जी को नहीं मारा? आप गांधी जी को रोज मारते हैं ।... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, आज हम भ्रष्टाचार खत्म करने की बात कर रहे हैं ।... (व्यवधान) मैं दो मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा । हमारे यहां दो कहावत हैं – ‘चोर चोरी से जाए, हेरा फेरी से न जाए’ और ‘उल्टा चोर कोतवाल को डांटे’ । भ्रष्टाचार करने वाली यह कांग्रेस पार्टी है । भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी यह बिल लेकर आए हैं । लेकिन, कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ावा देने का काम कर रहे हैं ।

महोदय, संस्कृत में एक श्लोक है । इसे कह कर मैं अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा-

“आपदामापन्तीनां हितोऽप्यायाति हेतुताम् ।

मातृजङ्घा हि वत्सस्य स्तम्भीभवति बन्धने॥ ”

मोदी जी इस देश को 'न खाएंगे और न खाने देंगे' के रास्ते पर ले जा रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)
आपदा है और आप चोरी कर रहे हैं। आपकी चोरी की योजना है। इस चोरी को हम खत्म करेंगे और देश को बचाएंगे। हम विकास का काम करेंगे।

महोदय, इस योजना के लिए हम धन्यवाद देते हैं। हम इस बिल का समर्थन भी करते हैं।
जय हिंद – जय भारत।... (व्यवधान)

श्री नीरज मौर्य (आंवला) : सभापति महोदय, आपका धन्यवाद।

विकसित भारत-गारंटी फॉर रोजगार एवं आजीविका मिशन (ग्रामीण) : वीबी- जी राम जी विधेयक पर आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया।

मान्यवर, यह विधेयक केवल एक योजना बदलने का प्रयास नहीं है, यह देश के ग्रामीण गरीबों से, श्रमिकों से, खेतिहर मजदूरों से, हमारे पिछड़े दलित और अल्पसंख्यक समाज यानी पीडीए के अधिकार छीनने की कोशिश है।

मान्यवर, जो यह विकसित भारत की बात करते हैं और वर्ष 2047 का सपना दिखाते हैं, तो मुझे वसीम बरेलवी साहब की ये लाइनें याद आती हैं -

"घर सजाने का तसव्वुर तो बहुत बाद का है,

पहले यह तय हो कि इस घर को बचाएँ कैसे।"

मान्यवर, यह विधेयक केवल रोजगार से जुड़ा मसला नहीं है, यह इस सरकार की उस वैचारिक सोच का प्रतिबिम्ब है, जिसमें महात्मा गांधी, बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर दोनों की सोच के लिए जगह नहीं है। मान्यवर, यह सरकार और भाजपा के लोग दिखावटी तौर पर गांधी जी, बाबा साहब की तस्वीर के सामने मजबूरन सिर तो झुकाते हैं, क्योंकि इन्हें भी पता है कि यह गांधी जी और बाबा साहब का देश है, लेकिन प्रत्येक दिन उनके आदर्शों, उनके विचारों पर, उनके मूल्यों को कुचलने का काम करते हैं। आखिर गांधी जी के नाम से इतनी क्या नफरत है कि योजना का नाम बदलना पड़ गया?

मान्यवर, समाजवादी विचारधारा की जड़ भी गांव गरीब, किसान और मजदूर हैं। उत्तर

प्रदेश की समाजवादी सरकारों ने सदैव पंचायतों को मजबूत किया है, रोजगार सृजन के लिए सड़क, सिंचाई, स्कूल, आंगनवाड़ी, स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र जैसे काम गांवों में प्राथमिकता से करवाए।

मान्यवर, डॉ. राममनोहर लोहिया जी ने कहा था कि -

"दवा पढ़ाई मुफ्ती हो और रोजी-रोटी सस्ती हो।

आज जो महंगाई का दौर है, आज जिस तरह से गांवों में मजदूरों के पास खाने की समस्या है, इस योजना के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर मजदूरों को 252 रुपये का रोजगार दिया जाता है। ... (व्यवधान) अभी हमारे वरिष्ठ साथी कह रहे थे कि मनरेगा में भ्रष्टाचार है। सारे सांसद अगर दिल पर हाथ रखकर कहें, तो मैं तो कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उसमें भ्रष्टाचार है, तो आपने उत्तर प्रदेश में मनरेगा के कितने भ्रष्टाचारियों को पकड़ा है? आप बताएं यह बात कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने मनरेगा के लोगों को भ्रष्टाचार में अंदर भेजा गया?

मान्यवर, भ्रष्टाचार पर रोक लगनी ही चाहिए, ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन उसके लिए केवल बातें करने से काम होने वाला नहीं है, इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को इस योजना के तहत पहले काम के दिनों को बढ़ाना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) अगर मजदूर 125 दिन काम करेगा और आप उसे 252 रुपये देंगे, तो आप सोचिए कि सालभर में उसकी क्या आमदनी होगी? ... (व्यवधान) आज जिस तरह की महंगाई है, आज जिस तरह से डॉलर कहां पहुँच गया? ... (व्यवधान) आज रुपये की हालत क्या हो गई है? महंगाई बढ़ रही है और जिस तरह से महंगाई बढ़ रही है, जिस तरह से डॉलर का मूल्य बढ़ रहा है, रुपया गिर रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) हमारी जीडीपी जो 6-7 परसेंट बता रहे हैं, अगर सही मायने में सरकार रिपोर्ट पेश करें तो 2 से 3 परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं होगी। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : 6-7 प्रतिशत नहीं, 8.2 प्रतिशत है।

श्री नीरज मौर्य : मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस बिल पर पुनर्विचार करे। इसे सिलेक्ट कमेटी को दें या जेपीसी बनाएं और इस पर और अध्ययन करके, इसे सही तरीके से लाया जाए। मान्यवर, हमारे देश के जो मजदूर हैं, वो इस सरकार से कह

रहे हैं।

माननीय सभापति : धन्यवाद। श्री गुरजीत सिंह औजला।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री नीरज मौर्य : मान्यवर, आखिरी दो लाइनें कहते हुए, मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करूंगा कि -

"कहकहा आंखों का बर्ताव बदल देता है,

हंसने वाले तुझे आँसू नज़र कैसे आएँ।"

मान्यवर, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

माननीय सभापति : श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर, ध्यान रहे, आप सिर्फ 30 सेकेण्ड में बोलें।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं दल से ऊपर उठकर सभी सांसदों के हित में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि आपकी सांसद निधि सिर्फ पांच करोड़ रुपये है, जिसमें से 18 परसेंट जीएसटी चला जाता है। मनरेगा में कन्वर्जस अलाउड है, लेकिन सेल्फ डालने के लिए कई बार तीन महीने-छह महीने का समय लगता है, तो कन्वर्जस हो नहीं पाती है। अगर प्री अप्रूव्ड एमपीलैंड को कन्वर्जस में माना जाए, तो यह भी सरकार का पैसा है, सांसदों का पैसा है और जब मनरेगा के साथ जुड़ जाएगा, तो बेहतर एसेट क्रिएट हो पाएंगे, अगर सब सांसदों को लगता है। ... (व्यवधान) मुझे लगता है कि आप सबको इसका लाभ ही मिलने वाला है, आप लोग ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम कर पाएंगे।

श्री गुरजीत सिंह औजला (अमृतसर) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे रात के करीब एक बजे इस बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। आप यह जो बिल "विकसित भारत-रोजगार और आजीविका के लिए गारंटी मिशन (ग्रामीण): वीबी-जी राम जी (विकसित भारत-जी राम जी) विधेयक, 2025" लेकर आए हैं, उसके विरोध में मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

01.15 hrs (18.12.2025) (Hon. Speaker in the Chair)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे यह खुशी है कि यूपीए सरकार के डॉक्टर मनमोहन सिंह जी गरीबों और गांवों में रहने वाले लोगों के रोजगार के लिए जो योजना लेकर आए थे,

उसकी आज चर्चा हो रही है। मेरे सत्ता पक्ष के साथी डॉक्टर मनमोहन सिंह जी का नाम लेने से झिझकते हैं। शायद इनको डॉक्टर मनमोहन सिंह जी के नाम से आपत्ति है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप नाम ले लीजिए।

श्री गुरजीत सिंह औजला : ये उनके कामों से सहमत नहीं हैं। मैं हर बात पर उनका नाम लूंगा। जब तक ये डॉक्टर मनमोहन सिंह जी को नहीं मानेंगे, तब तक मैं उनका नाम लेता रहूंगा। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो मनरेगा कानून है, उसमें इनको महात्मा गांधी जी के नाम से चिढ़ क्यों है? देश की आजादी से पहले जितने लोगों ने भी आजादी के लिए संघर्ष किया था, उनमें से ये तीन नाम आरएसएस के लोगों के बता दें। इनके पास कोई नाम नहीं है। जिन लोगों ने देश के लिए अपना पूरा जीवन समर्पित किया, उनके नाम से रोजगार क्यों नहीं होना चाहिए?

दूसरी बात शहीद और भगवान की है। शहादत देश और कौम के लिए होती है। भगवान सृष्टि रचयिता हैं। वे पूरी दुनिया के मालिक हैं। उसको आप गली-ग्राम में नहीं लेकर आ सकते हैं। पूरी दुनिया के मालिक राम हैं, लेकिन ये लोग भगवान राम के नाम पर राजनीति कर रहे हैं। मैं इनको कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह राजनीति बहुत दिनों तक नहीं चलेगी। भगवान आपको बहुत दिनों तक यहां पर बैठने नहीं देंगे। ये कहते हैं कि हम भगवान राम को लाए हैं। ये कौन होते हैं भगवान राम को लाने वाले? भगवान राम जी इनको लेकर आए हैं, यह तो हम मान सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल पर एक छोटी सी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। इन्होंने 60:40 का जो रेश्यो रखा है, वह गलत है। चूँकि सभी स्टेट्स पहले से ही कर्ज में हैं। उनके पास फंड नहीं है। यह पूरी तरह से गलत योजना है। पहले जो योजना थी, उसी तरीके से केन्द्र को फंड देना चाहिए।

अभी निशिकान्त जी ने कहा कि इसमें 50 परसेंट भ्रष्टाचार था। निशिकान्त जी, अगर 12 सालों से 50 परसेंट भ्रष्टाचार था तो क्या आप सो रहे थे? क्या आपकी सरकार भी सो रही थी? जिन लोगों ने कुछ नहीं किया, उनको आपने जेल भेज दिया। आप ग्राम पंचायत के सरपंचों की तौहीन कर रहे हैं। सरपंच ऐसे नहीं हैं। सरपंच भ्रष्टाचारी नहीं हैं। आप लोग भ्रष्टाचारी हो सकते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

DR. ANGOMCHA BIMOL AKOIJAM (INNER MANIPUR): Thank you Mr. Speaker Sir. I know it has been quite a long debate and I will not take much time.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : रात के डेढ़ बजे भी जोश है, यह अच्छी बात है।

DR. ANGOMCHA BIMOL AKOIJAM: May I continue Sir? First of all, I am very grateful to the hon. Minister who has been listening to all these things even at this hour and I thank you for listening to all of us. I would like to put four specific points.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी ने रात डेढ़ बजे तक आप सबकी जितने ध्यान से बात सुनी है, उतने ही ध्यान से आप कल माननीय मंत्री जी की बात को सुनना। मुझे लगता है कि आपकी तैयारी कुछ और है।

DR. ANGOMCHA BIMOL AKOIJAM: I would like to put four points without wasting much time.

First of all, I quite admire the fact that our Prime Minister is very good orator and his fascination is his Government's fascination. The acronym VB- G RAM G is the way they try to make this sound. I think it is reflective of the kind of rhetoric and oratory skill of the Government I suppose.

But, nonetheless, I have these four specific issues to suggest beyond partisan politics.

The first point is that, we have been saying about Gandhiji, and I know that BJP has some issues with Mahatma Gandhi. Nobody is perfect. In *Mahabharata*, I have learned about Yudhisthira, and Lord Krishna. Even they are not perfect. Once you are born as a human being, you will have some

imperfections. I understand that they have problems with that, but the fact of the matter is that they must acknowledge, like the rest of the world acknowledges, the role that Gandhiji played in our freedom struggle. It is said there that the entire modern world was changed the way we look at our world by three or four people, three Jews and one non-Jew. The three Jews are Sigmund Freud, Karl Marx, and Einstein. The only non-Jew who changed, the way we look at the world, in our life is none other than the Indian called Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. Please do not insult him. उनका नाम मिटाने की कोशिश मत कीजिए । That is my sincere appeal.

There is one more reason why Gandhiji should be respected. We want to recover against the modernity. We, Hindustani, want our own culture and so on. Gandhiji's notion of Ram Rajya and Gram Panchayat was a reaction to the modernist notion of modern State. Therefore, the Government should not try to insult Mahatma Gandhi. That is my first point.

The second point is that, this House has done two great things in the last 75 years by enacting two laws, to my mind as a student of social science. The first is RTI Act, and the second is MGNREGA. One recognizes our right to inquire from the state, those who ever have power, people like you and me who sit here. The ordinary citizens have a right to ask for questions. Weber has said that there is a gap between the ruler and the rule by putting up something called official secret, and RTI empowers our ordinary citizens. The other one is MGNREGA, which is rooted in the right to work, which is linked to Article 21, the right to life. So please respect this. MGNREGA is rooted in right to work.

The third point is this, you have suggested 125 to 150 work days in this Bill, and if you wanted to bring in this law, please increase the wage to Rs. 500, at least. Please think over that.

The fourth point is that, I expect that this concerns with our own citizens' right to work. So, I would request the Government to learn to work in a cooperative fashion with the Opposition as well. We should not be working with vindictive partisan politics all the time. Whatever is concerned with the welfare of the people, especially the poor and the villagers, I would request our hon. Minister to think over it. Please hand over this Bill to a Select Committee. Let us discuss it in more detail and bring it back to this House.

These are my sincere appeals to the Government. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सभी माननीय सदस्य दो मिनट में समाप्त कर दें।

श्री राजपालसिंह महेंद्रसिंह जादव (पंचमहल) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस गरिमामयी सदन में माननीय मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत विकसित भारत, गारंटी फॉर रोजगार एंड आजीविका मिशन (ग्रामीण) गारंटी विधेयक जी-राम-जी के समर्थन में अपनी बात रखने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

महोदय, यह विधेयक केवल एक सरकारी प्रस्ताव नहीं है, बल्कि ग्रामीण भारत की करोड़ों नागरिकों की आशाओं-आकांक्षाओं और आत्मनिर्भर भारत का प्रतीक है। विकसित भारत, 2047 का सपना तभी साकार हो सकता है, जब भारत का गांव सशक्त होगा, समृद्ध होगा और आत्मनिर्भर बनेगा। यह विधेयक इस दिशा में एक ठोस और दूरदर्शी पहल है। ग्रामीण विकास की यह रूप-रेखा, रोजगार, आजीविका, अवसंरचना और सामाजिक सुरक्षा, चारों को एक साथ सुदृढ़ करती है। यह विधेयक के अंतर्गत पात्र ग्रामीण परिवारों को मिलने वाली वैधानिक रोजगार गारंटी को 100 दिन से बढ़ाकर प्रतिवर्ष 125 दिन किया जाना अत्यंत प्रसन्नता की बात है। इससे ग्रामीण परिवारों की

आर्थिक स्थिति सुदृढ़ होगी, उनकी क्रय-शक्ति बढ़ेगी।

यह एक महत्वपूर्ण पक्ष इस विधेयक का है कि डिजिटल टेक्नोलॉजी का उपयोग प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के दूरदर्शी नेतृत्व में सरकार ने डिजिटल इंडिया के माध्यम से शासन व्यवस्था को पारदर्शी और जवाबदेही बनाया है। इस विधेयक में डिजिटल पंजीकरण, प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण, डीबीटी, ऑन लाइन निगरानी और तकनीक आधारित मूल्यांकन के प्रावधान भ्रष्टाचार पर अंकुश लगाने और योजना के क्रियान्वयन में प्रभावी सहायता करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विधेयक ग्रामीण युवाओं, महिलाओं, अनुसूचित जाति-जनजाति और अन्य वंचित वर्गों के सशक्तिकरण का सशक्त माध्यम बनेगा। कौशल आधारित कार्यों और स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप रोजगार सृजन के आत्मनिर्भर भारत की नींव और मजबूत होगी। यह विधेयक 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास और सबका प्रयास' की भावनाओं को साकार करता है। मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री जुगल किशोर (जम्मू) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर बोलने का मौका दिया।

महोदय, मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी ने यह विधेयक लाकर देश हित में एक क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाया है। मैं दो-तीन बिंदुओं पर बात करूंगा कि सौ दिन के रोजगार को बढ़ाकर 125 दिन करके लोगों को एक राहत दी है क्योंकि हर जगह से यह डिमांड आती थी कि सौ दिन कम है, हमें ज्यादा दिन दिहाड़ी के लिए चाहिए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले मनरेगा के माध्यम से जो काम नहीं होते थे, अब विकसित भारत जी राम जी विधेयक के माध्यम से वे सारे काम हो सकेंगे जो पहले नहीं हो पाते थे। इसके साथ ही यह भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर किसी को काम नहीं मिलेगा तो उसे भत्ता मिलेगा। यह पहली बार देश में हो रहा है। यह एक क्रांतिकारी कदम है। इसके साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अनुराग ठाकुर जी कनवर्जेस की बात कर रहे थे। कनवर्जेस में काम करने से एक बड़ी राहत मिलेगी और मैम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट अपना पैसा मनरेगा में लगाकर कनवर्जेस में भी काम कर सकेगा।

महोदय, मैं अंत में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि विकसित भारत जी राम जी विधेयक के माध्यम से गांव का विकास होगा और लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा। धन्यवाद।

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल (डुमरियागंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका अत्यंत आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे विकसित भारत जी राम जी विधेयक पर बोलने का अवसर दिया।

महोदय, मैं उस समय भी मौजूद था, जब माननीय शिवराज सिंह जी इस बिल को इंट्रोड्यूस कर रहे थे। उस समय का इस तरह का शोर हो रहा था कि ऐसा लग रहा था कि इस पर चर्चा नहीं होगी और किसी को अवसर नहीं मिलेगा। जिस समय इस पर चर्चा हो रही थी तो उस समय के.सी. वेणुगोपाल जी थे तो यह बात आयी कि इस पर कितने घंटे चर्चा होगी तो उस समय आपने कहा था कि मैं इस विधेयक पर चर्चा के लिए सभी को पर्याप्त अवसर दूंगा। इस महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर सभी माननीय सदस्य चर्चा करना चाहते थे। मुझे लगता है कि आपने केवल पर्याप्त अवसर ही नहीं दिया बल्कि 14 घंटे लगातार किसी विधेयक पर चर्चा होना, यह अपने आप में इस सदन में चर्चा का एक रिकॉर्ड है। इस समय लोग सौ रहे होंगे। कल यानी 17 दिसम्बर को सदन 11 बजे शुरू हुआ और 18 दिसम्बर तक चल रहा है। यह आज 11 बजे फिर बैठेगा। मैं केवल क्लॉज 4, 5, 6, 11 और 12 का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं। बर्वे साहब यहां बैठे हुए हैं। बर्वे साहब कह रहे थे कि जिस समय किसान की बुआई और कटाई का समय होता है तो उस समय मनरेगा में काम नहीं दिया जाए। वह जनप्रतिनिधि हैं। हम गांव में जाते हैं।

महोदय, हर गांव में सबसे बड़ी शिकायत थी कि जिस समय मजदूर की जरूरत होती है, जैसे एग्रीकल्चर में जब सबसे पिक ऑवर होता है, बुआई, कटाई और सिंचाई के समय मजदूर इसलिए नहीं मिलते हैं, क्योंकि वे मनरेगा में लगे रहते हैं। कम से कम आज 125 दिन अलग किया जा रहा है। बुआई, कटाई और निराई के समय उस मजदूर को अलग काम मिलेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी ऐतिहासिक संशोधन लेकर आए हैं। इसके लिए मैं माननीय श्री शिवराज सिंह जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं। गांव में मजदूर की कमी हो गई है। वे गांव में नहीं मिलते हैं।

दूसरी बात कही गई कि स्टेट को नजरअंदाज कर दिया गया। मुझे लगता है कि आप पढ़ते

नहीं हैं। सुरेश, जी आप क्लॉज-12 को देख लीजिए। पहली बार इस फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर में भारत सरकार ने राज्य की ताकत को बढ़ाया है। इस संशोधन से पहली बार सेंट्रल ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी काउंसिल का गठन हो रहा है। मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी को बधाई दूंगा कि उसमें केंद्र सरकार के प्रतिनिधि होंगे और राज्य सरकार के भी प्रतिनिधि होंगे। उसमें केवल केंद्र और राज्य के प्रतिनिधि ही नहीं होंगे, बल्कि पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के भी प्रतिनिधि होंगे। पहली बार श्रमिक संगठनों के भी प्रतिनिधि होंगे और समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के भी प्रतिनिधि होंगे। जो परिषद् बनेगी, वह पॉलिसी डिसिजन करेगी। मैं सेक्शन-4 और सेक्शन-6 के बारे में बात करना चाहता हूं। आप देखिए कि अभी तक मनरेगा में क्या था? मनरेगा में अभी तक केवल काम यह था कि आप गांव में सड़क, खडंजा और नाली का काम कर सकते थे। पहली बार क्लॉज-4 में माननीय मंत्री जी वाटर सिक्योरिटी का संशोधन लेकर आए हैं। रोज प्रधानमंत्री जी कहते हैं कि वाटर कंजर्वेशन होना चाहिए। आज पहली बार संशोधन करने से अब मनरेगा में वाटर सिक्योरिटी का भी काम होगा। कोर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर, लाइवलीहुड इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर और क्लाइमेट रेजिलिएंस का भी काम होगा। मुझे लगता है कि ये चारों ऐतिहासिक काम हैं। जब नैचुरल कैलामिटी आ जाती थी, तो उसमें मनरेगा की कोई भूमिका नहीं होती थी।

अभी अनुराग जी ने कन्वर्जेंस की बात की है। एक तरह से यह कन्वर्जेंस की बात है। कहा गया कि जो कानून आ रहा है, उसमें 15 दिन के बाद जो बेरोजगारी थी, उसको घटा रहे हैं। क्लॉज-5 में 125 दिन की गारंटी दी गई है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं, आप देख लीजिए कि क्लॉज-11 क्या कहता है। 15 दिनों के भीतर रोजगार उपलब्ध नहीं होगा। मैं तो एक-एक क्लॉज बता सकता हूं। आप क्यों देश को गुमराह कर रहे हैं। आज इस विषय पर 14 घंटे से चर्चा हो रही है। जब यह विधेयक आएगा तो यह केवल गांव के मनरेगा को परिवर्तित नहीं करेगा, यह विकसित भारत की उस संचरना को भी मजबूत करेगा, जो माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी की आकांक्षा है। यह उसको पूरा करेगा। आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। ... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे (कल्याण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इतनी देर रात तक इस सभागृह को

चला रहे हैं। अभी रात के एक बजकर तैंतीस मिनट हो गए हैं। इस ऐतिहासिक बिल पर हम सभी लोग चर्चा कर रहे हैं। मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से सिर्फ एक ही सुझाव है कि मनरेगा स्कीम को पूरे गांव में हर व्यक्ति तक पहुंचाने का काम ग्राम रोजगार सेवक करता है, जो ग्राम सेवक और सरपंच के बीच में होता है। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कड़ी है। ग्राम रोजगार सेवक की जो तनख्वाह होती है, वह अभी तक 6 प्रतिशत है। माननीय मंत्री जी इस बिल में उसको 9 प्रतिशत करने जा रहे हैं। जो छोटी ग्राम पंचायत होती है, अगर हम देखें तो छोटी ग्राम पंचायत में कम काम आता है। कम काम आने के कारण ग्राम रोजगार सेवक को हजार रुपये भी नहीं मिलते हैं। मुझे लगता है कि उस ग्राम रोजगार सेवक को, जो छोटी ग्राम पंचायत में काम करता है, उसकी मिनिमम सैलरी फिक्स कर दी जाए, ताकि उस ग्राम रोजगार सेवक को अच्छी तरह से राहत मिल सके।

महोदय, महाराष्ट्र में महाराष्ट्र की सरकार ने ग्राम रोजगार सेवक की सैलरी फिक्स कर दी है। उससे बड़े पैमाने पर हजारों ग्राम रोजगार सेवकों को राहत मिली है। उसी के साथ कम्प्यूटर ऑपरेटर भी होते हैं, जिनकी बहुत अहम भूमिका होती है। डिजिटाइजेशन हो, पूरी प्रक्रिया हो, पूरी मनरेगा की स्कीम को लांच करना हो या उसको लोगों तक पहुंचाना हो, अगर सरकार उस कम्प्यूटर ऑपरेटर के बारे में सोचे और उसकी भी मिनिमम सैलरी फिक्स कर दे तो एक बड़ी राहत हमारे ग्राम रोजगार सेवकों को मिलेगी। वे मनरेगा की स्कीम को गांव में हर व्यक्ति तक पहुंचाने का काम करते हैं। धन्यवाद।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, आज सभी दलों के 98 माननीय सदस्यों के विचार इस महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर आए हैं। मुझे आशा है कि सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने जो-जो विचार व्यक्त किए हैं, उन पर माननीय मंत्री जी उत्तर देंगे।

सभा की कार्यवाही आज गुरुवार, 18 दिसम्बर 2025 को प्रातः ग्यारह बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

01.35 hrs (18.12.2025)

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
on Thursday, December 18, 2025/Agrahayana 27, 1947 (Saka).*

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