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Magha 22, 1947 (Saka)

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Seventh Session

(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, February 11, 2026/ Magha 22, 1947 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[Shri P.C. Mohan *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#Starred Question Nos. 161 to 173

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Question. No. -161, Shri Pushpendra Saroj.

DEDICATED GREEN ENERGY ZONES

***161. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:**

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any in-principle or formal decision to notify dedicated Green Energy Zones for renewable power generation, storage and green manufacturing and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of objective criteria finalised for identification of such zones including land availability, grid connectivity, industrial linkage and employment potential;

(c) whether any assessment or inter-ministerial study has quantified the expected district-wise employment, skilling requirements and local value addition arising from proposed Green Energy Zones;

(d) the States which have been identified or are under consideration for such zones, if any; and

(e) the fiscal policy or viability-gap support proposed for State Governments or

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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.

private developers for zone-level infrastructure, manufacturing units and skill development?

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

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

STATEMENT

(a) to (e): Presently there is no proposal under Ministry of New & Renewable Energy to notify dedicated Green Energy Zones for renewable power generation, storage and green manufacturing. However, several initiatives have been taken by the Government to support renewable power generation, storage and clean energy manufacturing. Details of such major initiatives are placed at **Annexure.**

ANNEXURE

Major initiatives taken by the Government to support renewable power generation, storage and clean energy manufacturing are given below:

(i) 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.

(ii) 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.

(iii) MNRE is undertaking the activity of declaring Renewable Energy Potential Zones to facilitate the development of renewable energy capacity across the country. Till date, MNRE has declared Renewable Energy Potential Zones of 333.6 GW, beyond 500 GW target, in 5 States.

(iv) The Government is implementing the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, for achieving domestic manufacturing capacity of Giga Watt (GW) scale in High Efficiency Solar PV modules, with an outlay of Rs. 24,000 crore. Under the Scheme, Letters of Award have been issued for setting up of 48,337 MW of fully/ partially integrated solar PV module manufacturing units.

(v) Under some of the current schemes of the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy, namely CPSU Scheme Phase-II, PM-KUSUM Components B & C, and PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana, wherein government subsidy is given, it has been mandated to source solar PV cells and modules from domestic sources.

(vi) The Government has imposed Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on import of

solar PV cells, solar PV modules, solar inverters, and solar glass.

(vii) The Government has exempted Basic Customs Duty on import of goods specified in List 18 of Notification No. 45/2025-Customs dated 24th October 2025, for the manufacturer of solar PV cells and modules.

(viii) Notified Guidelines for Procurement and Utilization of Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) as part of Generation, Transmission and Distribution assets, along with Ancillary Services.

(ix) Issued National Framework to promote Energy Storage Systems in the country.

(x) Issued Guidelines to promote Pumped Storage Projects (PSP).

(xi) Granted 100% waiver of Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) charges for PSP for which construction work is awarded on or before June 30, 2028 and also for co-located BESS projects, commissioned on or before 30th June 2028, with certain conditions.

(xii) In March 2024, approved a Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for the development of large-scale BESS with an outlay of ₹3,760 crore for the development of 13,220 MWh, at a VGF of ₹27 lakh per MWh.

(xiii) In June 2025, approved another VGF Scheme for 30 GWh, funded through ₹5,400 crore from the Power System Development Fund (PSDF), at a VGF of ₹18 lakh per MWh.

(xiv) Earmarked 10 GWh capacity for Grid Scale Stationary Storage applications

under the “National Programme on Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery Storage".

(xv) Issued an Advisory on ‘Co-locating Energy Storage Systems with Solar Power Projects to enhance grid stability and cost efficiency’.

(xvi) Government is implementing skill development initiatives under the programmes such as Surya Mitra, Varun Mitra and Vayu Mitra.

श्री पुष्पेंद्र सरोज : सर, वर्ष 2020 में माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा 1200 मेगावॉट का जालौन अल्ट्रा मेगा सोलर पार्क उत्तर प्रदेश में सैंक्शन किया गया था। … *(व्यवधान)*

11.01 hrs

At this stage, Shri Benny Behanan, Dr. Mohammad Jawed and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

उसके बावजूद माननीय मंत्रालय द्वारा जवाब में यह हुआ कि पांच वर्ष भी बीत गए, लेकिन चार प्रतिशत की फाइनेंशल प्रोग्रेस है और आठ प्रतिशत फिज़िकल प्रोग्रेस है। … *(व्यवधान)* सर, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या सरकार इस परियोजना के बारे में बता सकती है कि ये पांच वर्ष बीतने के बाद भी क्यों सिर्फ पांच पर्सेंट प्रोग्रेस ऑन ग्राउंड है? … *(व्यवधान)*

श्री प्रहलाद जोशी : सर, उत्तर प्रदेश में जो भी सोलर पॉवर के प्रोजेक्ट्स हमने दिए हैं, As regards the progress, majority of them have been completed. … (*Interruptions*) इसके साथ, बाकी जो विषय है, उसमें तो प्रोग्रेस अभी चल रही है। … *(व्यवधान)* सोलर पॉवर के बहुत से इश्यूज़ कई राज्यों में हैं। … *(व्यवधान)* सिर्फ उत्तर प्रदेश में नहीं है। … *(व्यवधान)* क्योंकि मेजरली इसमें लैंड इश्यु आता है। … *(व्यवधान)* लगभग उत्तर प्रदेश का जो है, जितना हमने दिया है, उसकी प्रोग्रेस अभी लैंड एक्विज़िशन पर है। … *(व्यवधान)* Some are already completed,

some are under the stages of implementation.

श्री पुष्पेंद्र सरोज : सर, ग्रीन एनर्जी कॉरिडोर के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र के जालौन, ललितपुर और चित्रकूट जैसे जिलों में रिन्युएबल एनर्जी सब-स्टेशन, सोलर पार्क आदि की स्वीकृति दी गई है। ... *(व्यवधान)* मैं इसी संदर्भ में पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उसी से सटे हुए जिला – कौशाम्बी, जो मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र है, क्या वहां पर ऐसे ग्रीन एनर्जी कॉरिडोर को शामिल करने का सरकार का कोई विचार है, ताकि वहां भी सोलर पार्क और रिन्युएबल एनर्जी परियोजना विकसित हो सके? ... *(व्यवधान)*

श्री प्रहलाद जोशी : सर, ग्रीन एनर्जी कॉरिडोर में, टोटल ग्रीन एनर्जी कॉरिडोर नंबर वन राज्यों में आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान और तमिलनाडु हैं। जो रिन्युएबल एनर्जी रिच राज्य हैं, वहां तो हमने 9,700 सर्किट किलोमीटर ट्रांजिशन लाइन की सुविधा, 24 गीगावॉट की रिन्युएबल एनर्जी कैपेसिटी इंट्रिगेशन के लिए लगभग 10 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा पैसा हमने खर्च किया है। ... *(व्यवधान)* इसमें 94 प्रतिशत काम पूरा हुआ है। ... *(व्यवधान)* दूसरी बात यह है कि the Intra-State Transmission System (InSTS), GEC-II Scheme is being implemented by seven States - Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. ... (*Interruptions*) जो भी स्कीम होती है, वह राज्य लागू करता है। ... *(व्यवधान)* राज्य जहां मांगते हैं, हम उसमें करने की कोशिश करते हैं। पहले के जो ग्रीन एनर्जी कॉरिडोर में, क्योंकि यह विदइन द स्टेट है, इसके कारण राज्य को इस पर पैसा भी लगाना पड़ता है, इम्पलीमेंट भी करना पड़ता है। ... *(व्यवधान)* पहले तो कोई, मोदी जी के आने से पहले किसी भी राज्य के ट्रांस्मिशन के लिए पैसा नहीं देते थे, लेकिन मैं रिकॉर्ड कहना चाहता हूँ कि ग्रीन एनर्जी कॉरिडोर-1 में 10 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा पैसा हमने राज्य को दिया है। ... *(व्यवधान)* और ग्रीन एनर्जी कॉरिडोर-2 में 12 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये

हमने राज्य को दिया है। … *(व्यवधान)* उसमें उत्तर प्रदेश भी है। … *(व्यवधान)* जिस जिले में वह ग्रीन एनर्जी कॉरिडोर अभी हो रहा है, जीईसी-2 में, उसकी जानकारी मैं सदस्य को लिखित रूप में उनके एड्रेस पर भेजता हूँ। … *(व्यवधान)*

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU: What are the major initiatives undertaken by the Government to promote renewable power generation? … (*Interruptions*) There is a growing emphasis on green hydrogen-based buses and trucks, and the hon. Minister himself is using one such vehicle … (*Interruptions*) Could you elaborate the key Green Hydrogen Mobility Pilot Projects being implemented under the National Green Hydrogen Mission? … (*Interruptions*)

श्री प्रहलाद जोशी : सर, ऐसे तो हमने मैन्युफैक्चरिंग के लिए जो फंड दिया है, वह बड़ी मात्रा में है। हमने स्पेशल रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी के लिए पैसा दिया है। … *(व्यवधान)* मैंने कल राज्य सभा में कहा था कि ओवरऑल ऑन एंड एवरेज 10 साल के यूपीए के कालखंड में 856 करोड़ रुपये दिए जाते थे। … *(व्यवधान)* अभी इन 11 सालों में लगभग 1 लाख 27 हजार करोड़ रुपये मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हमें एलॉट हुए हैं और हम खर्चा भी कर रहे हैं। … *(व्यवधान)*

पीवी मॉड्यूल्स के लिए पहले छह गीगावाट या सात गीगावाट से कम उत्पादन होता था, लेकिन आज 144 गीगावाट का उत्पादन पूरे देश में हो रहा है। … *(व्यवधान)* हमारे पास सरप्लस है we are in a position to export now. ऐसे ही इस साल की कैपेसिटी बढ़ गई है from 0 gigawatt to 27 gigawatts. Very shortly, I am very confident – within a year or so at the most or a maximum of one-and-a-half to two years – it will reach around 50 gigawatts… (*Interruptions*) Along with that, we have announced trajectory for wafer, ingots and polysilicon … (*Interruptions*) पीएलआई स्कीम के तहत उच्च दक्षता

वाले सोलर पीवी मॉड्यूल्स के निर्माण के लिए 24 हजार करोड़ रुपये मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में दिए हैं।... *(व्यवधान)* इसीलिए ओवरऑल हमारा इंडिजिनियस प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा हुआ है। ... *(व्यवधान)* उन्होंने ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन मोबिलिटी के बारे में बात की है। यह ठीक है कि मैं एक कार यूज कर रहा हूँ, जो ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन के आधार पर चलती है।... *(व्यवधान)* मैं उसका उपयोग कर रहा हूँ। वह बहुत बढ़िया कार है। पूरी दुनिया में ऐसी 28 हजार कारें सेल हुई हैं।... (व्यवधान) भारत में हमने एक सैम्पल शुरू किया है। वह टेस्टिंग और रिसर्च के लिए हमें दिया गया है। ... *(व्यवधान)* हमारे इंस्टीटयूट्स उसकी ओवरऑल स्टडी कर रहे हैं।... *(व्यवधान)* हमारा नेशनल ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन मिशन का फोकस मोबिलिटी पर है और अन्य एरियाज़ पर है। ... *(व्यवधान)* पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के लिए ओवरऑल ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन में 19 हजार करोड़ रुपये दिए हैं। उसमें से 496 करोड़ रुपये ग्रीन एनर्जी मोबिलिटी के लिए दिए हैं।... *(व्यवधान)*

In that, we have sanctioned pilot projects comprising 37 hydrogen vehicles... (*Interruptions*) Among these, there are ten buses and 27 trucks, along with nine Hydrogen Refuelling Stations... (*Interruptions*) Out of the total vehicles, 15 are fuel cell-based and 27 are hydrogen ICE-based, thereby enabling the comparative testing of both technologies under Indian operating conditions... (*Interruptions*) सर, उसमें ओवरऑल बहुत अच्छी प्रोग्रेस हो रही है। मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन और ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन मोबिलिटी पर भारत में जो काम हो रहा है, वह बहुत तेजी से आगे बढ़ रहा है।... *(व्यवधान)* चूँकि जब में दावोस गया था तो वहां बहुत सारे देशों के जो मल्टीलैटरल इनवेस्टर्स हैं, बैंकर्स हैं, फंड मैनेजर्स हैं, वे बहुत बड़ी संख्या में मुझ से आकर मिले थे। ... *(व्यवधान)* इसका कारण एक ही है कि भारत में मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में पॉलिसी स्टेबिलिटी है और पॉलिटिकल स्टेबिलिटी है। ... *(व्यवधान)* यह पॉलिटिकल स्टेबिलिटी बहुत लंबे समय तक रहने वाली है।

इसलिए वे भारत में इनवेस्टमेंट करना चाहते हैं। … *(व्यवधान)*

As far as green energy is concerned, India is leading the world… (*Interruptions*) We are not participants; we are leading, and we are shaping the green energy system of the world… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Question. No. -162, Shri Vishaldada Prakashbapu Patil.

NON-FUNCTIONAL WI-FI HOTSPOTS IN RURAL AREAS

***162. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:**

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any evaluation of the implementation of the rural Wi-Fi hotspot initiative given that a large number of installed hotspots remain non-functional;

(b) if so, the details of the current operational status and the reasons identified for the low activation rate of these hotspots;

(c) whether the Government has engaged with telecom service providers and local bodies to assess the challenges related to maintenance, connectivity and adoption of these Wi-Fi services;

(d) if so, the details of the assessment and any corrective measures being planned; and

(e) the details of the policy interventions and financial support mechanisms being introduced to ensure the success of the programme and improve digital

connectivity in rural and underserved regions?

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

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

विवरण

(क) और (ख): सरकार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों सहित देश भर में वाई-फाई हॉटस्पॉट के प्रसार के लिए, प्रधानमंत्री वाई-फाई एक्सेस नेटवर्क इंटरफेस (पीएम-वाणी) पहल शुरू की है। दिनांक 31.1.2026 तक, उक्त पहल के तहत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 52,733 वाई-फाई हॉटस्पॉट स्थापित किए गए थे, जिनमें से 94 हॉटस्पॉट निष्क्रिय थे।

(ग) और (घ): प्रधान मंत्री वाई-फाई एक्सेस नेटवर्क इंटरफेस (पीएम-वाणी) वर्तमान में इस विभाग की सक्रिय वाई-फाई हॉटस्पॉट पहल है, जिसमें सरकार की भूमिका मुख्य रूप से नीति को सक्षम बनाने और एक ढांचा प्रदान करने की है। इसके अलावा, 31.12.2025 तक, पीएम - वाणी योजना के प्रसार के लिए विभाग के फील्ड कार्यालयों द्वारा कुल 609 कार्यशालाएं/ सेमिनार, 318 प्रेस ब्रीफ और 183 विज्ञापन दिए गए हैं।

(ड.): प्रधानमंत्री वाई-फाई एक्सेस नेटवर्क इंटरफेस (पीएम-वाणी) योजना के तहत सार्वजनिक वाई-फाई एक्सेस पॉइंट्स के प्रसार से संबंधित मुद्दों का समाधान करने के लिए दूरसंचार विभाग द्वारा 16.09.2024 को पंजीकरण के लिए मौजूदा पीएम-वाणी फ्रेमवर्क दिशानिर्देशों में कई अंत:क्षेप जारी किए हैं। इन नीतिगत अंत:क्षेप में शामिल हैं:

- सार्वजनिक डेटा कार्यालयों (पीडीओ) को नियमित एफटीटीएच कनेक्शन के माध्यम से पीएम वाणी की पेशकश करने की अनुमति देना जिससे उनकी लागत कम हो जाएगी।
- पीडीओ को अपने एकाधिक एक्सेस पॉइंट को आईएसपी की ओर सिंगल बैकहॉउल में एग्रीगेट करने की अनुमति देना।

- मौजूदा होम या बिज़नेस वाई-फाई एक्सेस पॉइंट्स को वृहत पीएम-वाणी नेटवर्क में शामिल होने की अनुमति देना, जिससे कि उनके मौजूदा एक्सेस पॉइंट का राजस्व के स्रोत के रूप में उपयोग किया जा सके।
- सार्वजनिक डेटा कार्यालय एग्रीगेटर्स (पीडीओए) के बीच रोमिंग की अनुमति देना जिससे एंड यूज़र्स अलग-अलग पीडीओए के पीएम-वाणी वाई-फाई हॉटस्पॉट के बीच आसानी से स्विच कर सकें।
- मौजूदा दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं के साथ मिलकर सार्वजनिक डेटा कार्यालयों (पीडीओ) को मोबाइल डेटा ऑफलोड की पेशकश करने की अनुमति देना।
- उपभोक्ता की सहमति के बाद, सार्वजनिक डेटा कार्यालय एग्रीगेटर्स (पीडीओए) और ऐप प्रदाताओं को संभावित पीएम-वाणी वाई-फाई उपभोक्ताओं को कंटेंट, प्रमोशन और ब्रांडिंग संदेश भेजने की अनुमति देना।
- इसके अलावा, दिनांक 16.06.2025 को भारतीय दूरसंचार नियामक प्राधिकरण (ट्राई) ने सार्वजनिक डेटा कार्यालयों (पीडीओ) के लिए रिटेल ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी के लिए टैरिफ से संबंधित दूरसंचार टैरिफ (71वां संशोधन) आदेश, 2025 जारी किया है। इस आदेश के अनुसार, 200 एमबीपीएस तक के सभी रिटेल एफटीटीएच ब्रॉडबैंड प्लांस सार्वजनिक डेटा कार्यालयों (पीडीओ) को ऐसी कीमतों पर दिए जाने चाहिए, जो संबंधित उपभोक्ता ब्रॉडबैंड की कीमत से दोगुनी से ज़्यादा न हों।
- पीएम-वाणी योजना के तहत किसी भी राज्य या संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को वित्तीय सहायता तंत्र प्रदान करने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है।

***SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:** My question to the Honourable Minister is regarding the government's targets. The goal was to establish 5 million public Wi-Fi hotspots by 2020, 1 million by 2022, and 5 million by 2030; however, only 500,000 have been completed so far.

The density stands at 131 in cities, while in villages, it is only 58%. In our state of Maharashtra, Wi-Fi hotspots are below 6%. Therefore, my question is: what specific Wi-Fi facilities are you going to provide for the children in rural areas?

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Sir, this is a very important question. Under the leadership of the Prime Minister, the resolution of the Honourable Prime Minister and our NDA government is to ensure high density and to bring every single person into the world of connectivity.

If we look at the data, today there are 1.2 billion mobile connections in the country. Ten years ago, our broadband connectivity was at 250 million, which has now reached 1 billion. Internet connectivity has expanded significantly; broadband connectivity, which was at 60 million (6 crore), has now reached 1 billion (100 crore). A significant transformation in tele-density and broadband connectivity has taken place in the country under the Prime Minister's leadership.

The core philosophy behind Wi-Fi is to strengthen the economic condition of every individual in both urban and rural areas by providing them with

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

connectivity to the international world within a specific timeframe. Regarding the target of 1 million (10 lakh) for 2030, we have already achieved 50% of it today, and our resolve is to take a giant leap beyond the target by 2030.

As for Wi-Fi connectivity in Maharashtra, I am pleased to inform the member that Maharashtra ranks 2nd in the country in terms of rural Wi-Fi connectivity. Out of the 92,000 Wi-Fi hotspots across the nation, Maharashtra has 7,500 connections. There are 36 districts in Maharashtra, and the member's district ranks 2nd in the state.

Therefore, our government is committed to ensure that connectivity and Wi-Fi connections reach every corner of the country.

***SHRIMATI BAG MITALI (ARAMBAG):** Namaskar Hon. Chairperson Sir, thank you for Namaskar, thank you chairperson sir for allowing me to speak.

Sir, only 38% of the total families of the country are digitally literate and in rural areas it is 25%. Why is the government failing to provide subsidised 5G service to economically weaker districts?

The Central Government promised to allocate more than Rs. 3.2 lakh crores for BSNL and MTNL between 2019 and 2025, but only 8% of the population is using BSNL and MTNL. Private companies have acquired more than 91% of the share. How can we justify this expenditure of taxpayers' money, and why is this share still the same?

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* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

This is what I would like to ask the honourable minister, Sir.

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य एम. सिंधिया : सर, यह प्रश्न वाई-फाई के साथ संबंधित है ।... (व्यवधान) लेकिन, फिर भी सांसद महोदया ने 5जी के बारे में पूछा है, तो उनके इस प्रश्न के माध्यम से और आपके द्वारा मैं सदन को यह सूचित करना चाहता हूं कि भारत 4जी में विश्व के पीछे था । ... (व्यवधान) भारत 5जी में विश्व के साथ चला है, पर भारत 6जी का नेतृत्व करेगा। ... (व्यवधान) यह प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का संकल्प है।

जहां तक 5जी का विषय है, 5जी टेक्नोलॉजी का भारत में सबसे तीव्र गति से क्रियान्वयन हुआ है। 22 महीनों में सम्पूर्ण देश में 5जी टेक्नोलॉजी का क्रियान्वयन हुआ है।... (व्यवधान) 99.9 प्रतिशत जिलों में आज 5जी लागू है । करीब 5 लाख बीटीएस और और 4 लाख करोड़ रुपये का निवेश हमारे टीएसपीज़ के द्वारा किया गया है। ... (व्यवधान) पूर्व प्रश्न में मैंने कहा था कि हमारे 1.2 बिलियन सबस्क्राइबर्स हैं, 120 करोड़ सबस्क्राइबर्स हैं, मुझे आपको सूचित करते हुए हर्ष हो रहा है कि हमारे 40 करोड़ सबस्क्राइबर्स 5जी पर ऑपरेट कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 2030 तक यह संख्या 40 करोड़ से 100 करोड़ तक हो जाएगी। इसका अनुमान हमने लगाया है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न संख्या 163, श्री दयानिधि मारन।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्री दयानिधि मारन - उपस्थित नहीं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्री डी.एम. कथीर आनंद - उपस्थित नहीं।

... (व्यवधान)

AMRIT BHARAT STATION SCHEME FOR TAMIL NADU

***163. THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN**:**

SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:

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

(a) the total number of stations identified for redevelopment under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme (ABSS) across the country since its inception and the total number of stations completed as on 1st January, 2026;

(b) whether the Southern Railway is undertaking redevelopment of railway stations in Tamil Nadu under the said scheme and if so, the total number of stations covered and the present status of works therein;

(c) whether redevelopment works at Park, Guindy, Chennai Beach, and Guduvanchery railway stations are nearing completion and if so, the details thereof and the timeline by when the remaining stations are expected to be completed;

(d) the details of passenger amenities being provided under the scheme including lifts, escalators, toilets, improved platforms, safety measures, accessibility facilities for differently abled and senior citizens and last-mile connectivity support;

****** Since Thiru Dayanidhi Maran and Shri D. M. Kathir Anand were not present hence, Hon'ble Chairperson asked the Hon'ble Minister to lay the reply and allowed Shri Kirti Azad and Shri Pratap Chandra Sarangi to ask Supplementary Questions.

(e) the details of the total funds allocated/released and utilised under the said scheme, State and zone-wise; and

(f) whether issues such as parking space shortage and commuters inconvenience during construction work pertaining to redevelopment have been reported and if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government to address the same and ensure timely completion of the projects?

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी।

… (व्यवधान)

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

(a) to (f): Sir, a **Statement** is laid on the Table of the House..... (*Interruptions*)

STATEMENT

(a) to (f): Ministry of Railways has launched Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for redevelopment of stations. So far, 1337 stations have been identified for development under this scheme and works have been completed at 172 stations.

In Tamil Nadu, 77 stations including Chennai Beach, Chennai Park, Guindy and Guduvancheri, have been identified for development under this scheme. The names of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Tamil Nadu are as following:

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
Tamil Nadu	77	Ambasamudram, Ambattur, Arakkonam Jn, Ariyalur, Avadi, Bommidi, Chengalpattu Jn, Chennai Beach, Chennai Egmore, Chennai Park, Chidambaram, Chinna Salem, Chrompet, Coimbatore Jn, Coimbatore North, Coonoor, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode Jn., Guduvancheri, Guindy, Gummidipundi, Hosur, Jolarpettai Jn, Kanniyakumari Terminus, Karaikkudi Jn, Karur Jn, Katpadi Jn, Kovilpatti, Kulitturai, Kumbakonam, Lalgudi, Madurai Jn, Mambalam, Manaparai, Mannargudi, Mayiladuturai Jn, Mettupalayam, Morappur, Nagercoil Jn, Namakkal, Palani, Paramakkudi, Perambur, Podanur Jn., Pollachi Jn, Polur, Pudukkottai, Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G. Ramachandran Central, Rajapalayam, Ramanathapuram, Rameswaram, Salem, Samalpatti, Sholavandan, Srirangam, Srivilliputtur, St. Thomas Mount, Tambaram, Tenkasi, Thanjavur Jn, Thiruvarur Jn., Tiruchendur, Tirunelveli Jn, Tirupadripulyur, Tirupattur, Tiruppur, Tirusulam, Tiruttani, Tiruvallur, Tiruvannamalai, Tuticorin, Udagamandalam, Vellore Cantt., Villupuram Jn., Virudhunagar, Vriddhachalam Jn.

Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme

in Tamil Nadu have been taken up at a good pace. Till now, works of 19 stations (Bommidi, Chennai Park, Chidambaram, Chinna Salem, Karaikkudi Jn, Kulitturai, Manaparai, Mannargudi, Morappur, Pollachi Jn, Polur, Samalpatti, Sholavandan, Srirangam, Srivilliputtur, St. Thomas Mount, Thiruvarur Jn., Tiruvannamalai, Vriddhachalam Jn.) in Tamil Nadu 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:

- **Chennai Beach station:** The works of improvement of platform shelter at platform no. 1 to 8 and improvement of stairs flooring of Foot Over Bridge have been completed. The works of improvement of concourse building, platform surfacing of platform no. 1 to 6, Integrated Passenger Information System and lighting have been taken up.
- **Guindy station:** The works of improvement of platform shelter, toilet block, parking at GST road side and 3 nos. lifts have been completed. The works of improvement of station building, platform surface, new booking office, circulating area, Integrated Passenger Information System and lighting have been taken up.
- **Guduvancheri station:** The works of improvement of platform shelter of platform no. 4/5 and platform surface of platform no. 1 & 2/3 have been completed. The works of improvement of station building, canopy, toilet,

circulating area, parking at Villupuram end, Integrated Passenger Information System, lighting and lift have been taken up.

- **Mayiladuturai Junction station:** The works of new toilet block, signages, platform shelter, parking shelter, entrance arch, exit arch, terminal building extension with portico, extended concourse, AC waiting hall, improvements to platform surface and Divyangjan facilities like ramp, low height ticket counter, help booth, toilets, tactile pathway etc. have been completed. The works of improvement of circulating area, landscaping, water cubicles, 6 m Foot Over Bridge, lifts and escalators have been taken up.
- **Kumbakonam station:** The work for soil investigation for main station building and 3 m Foot Over Bridge has been completed. The works for demolition of infringing building, site clearing, extension of platform no. 4 and circulating area have been taken up.

Further, development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of stations including provision for lifts, escalators, toilets, 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.

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 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.

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.

Indian Railways is committed to make its railway stations accessible for Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjans) and passengers with reduced mobility as part of “Sugamya Bharat Mission” or ‘Accessible India Campaign’ of Government of India. In compliance of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, “Guidelines on accessibility of Indian Railway stations and facilities at stations for differently abled persons (Divyangjans) and passengers with reduced mobility” have been circulated and notified in the Gazette of India. The guidelines include provisions of facilities for Divyangjans and passengers with reduced mobility such as entrance ramps, accessible parking, low height ticket counters/help booths, toilets, drinking water booths, subways/foot over bridges with ramps/lifts,

standard signages including Braille signages and tactile pathways for visual impairment etc.

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. Receipt of such suggestions / representations is a continuous and dynamic process and these are examined and action as found feasible and justified is taken from time to time.

Indian Railways has a well established mechanism to monitor implementation of projects including their reviews, inspection, check for safety, quality of works and audits. 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 are taken immediately. This is a continuous and ongoing process.

Development / Upgradation / Modernization of stations including Amrit Bharat Station Scheme is generally funded under Plan Head-53 ‘Customer Amenities’. The details of allocation and expenditure under Plan Head-53 are

maintained Zonal Railway-wise and not work-wise or station-wise or state-wise. The state of Tamil Nadu is covered under the jurisdiction of two railway zones, namely, Southern Railway and South Western Railway. For these zones, an allocation of ₹ 1,697 crore has been made for the financial year 2025-26, out of which an expenditure (up to December, 2025) of ₹1,360 crore has been incurred so far.

माननीय सभापति : श्री कीर्ति आज़ाद।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री कीर्ति आज़ाद : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि वर्ष 2023 में अमृत भारत स्टेशन स्कीम के अंतर्गत 1337 स्टेशन का पुनर्विकास होना था… (व्यवधान) जिसमें से 101 पश्चिम बंगाल में हैं। इनमें से केवल तीन ही तीन सालों में पूर्ण हुए हैं।… (व्यवधान) मंत्री जी बताएं कि पश्चिम बंगाल के विरुद्ध विषमता, विद्वेष और पक्षपाती रवैया क्यों है?…(व्यवधान)

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सांसद महोदय ने एक ऐसा आक्षेप किया है, जिसके पीछे कोई तथ्य नहीं है… (व्यवधान) पश्चिम बंगाल के लिए माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने रिकॉर्ड बजट का आवंटन किया है ।… (व्यवधान) यह माननीय सांसद महोदय जान लें कि वर्ष 2009-2014 के पीरियड में मात्र 4300 करोड़ रुपये का बजट होता था, आज माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी पश्चिम बंगाल के लिए 14205 करोड़ रुपये का बजट देते हैं ।… (व्यवधान) एक-एक प्रोजेक्ट का लगातार फॉलोअप चलता है।… (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सांसद जी से रिक्वैस्ट करना चाहूंगा कि वे कृपया जाकर अपनी मुख्यमंत्री जी से पश्चिम बंगाल में रेलवे प्रोजेक्ट्स को एक्सपिडाइट कराने के लिए

रिक्वैस्ट करें... (व्यवधान) क्योंकि पश्चिम बंगाल के प्रोजेक्ट्स में 4662 हेक्टेयर जमीन की एक्वीजिशन की जरूरत है, लेकिन मात्र 27 परसेंट लैण्ड का एक्वीजिशन ही हो पाया है । ... (व्यवधान) इसके अलावा बहुत से ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट हैं, नवदीप घाट से नवदीप धाम न्यू लाइन- जीरो लैण्ड एक्वीजिशन। कल्याण गंज से बुनियादपुर न्यू लाइन- जीरो लैण्ड एक्वीजिशन। मैं इसी तरह से कई नाम पढ़ सकता हूं।... (व्यवधान)

मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सांसद महोदय से पूछना चाहूंगा कि उनकी सरकार का पश्चिम बंगाल की जनता के प्रति इतना विद्वेष क्यों है?... (व्यवधान)

श्री प्रताप चंद्र षडङ्गी : अधिष्ठाता महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मान्यवर मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि बालासोर स्टेशन का अमृत भारत स्टेशन स्कीम के तहत निर्माण कार्य कब तक सम्पूर्ण होगा।... (व्यवधान) बालासोर लोक सभा में और कौन-कौन से स्टेशन्स अमृत भारत स्टेशन्स योजना के अंतर्गत आते हैं। कृपया इसकी जानकारी भी दें।... (व्यवधान)

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : मान्यवर सभापति महोदय, श्री प्रताप षडङ्गी हमारे बहुत वरिष्ठ नेता हैं। ऐसे सांसद महोदय हैं जिन्होंने अपने सार्वजनिक जीवन को कठिन परिस्थितियों से निकाला है।... (व्यवधान) बालेश्वर स्टेशन को अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत बहुत ही अच्छे तरीके से डेवलप किया जा रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) इसके डिजाइन में माननीय सांसद महोदय ने बहुत योगदान दिया है और इसके लिए मैं माननीय सांसद को धन्यवाद भी देना चाहूंगा। ... (व्यवधान) बालेश्वर स्टेशन का किस तरह का डिजाइन हो, इसके लिए सभी के साथ कंसल्टेटिव प्रोसैस के तहत इसका डिजाइन किया गया था और इसका काम भी बहुत तेजी से चल रहा है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न संख्या 164, श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके।

महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में वंदे भारत रेलगाड़ियां

***164. श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:**

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

(क) महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में वर्तमान में चल रही वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और उनके विशिष्ट मार्गों और बारंबारिता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश के भीतर या बाहर के प्रमुख शहरों, तीर्थ स्थलों या पर्यटन स्थलों को जोड़ने वाले नए वंदे भारत मार्ग शुरू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में तेज गति वाली वंदे भारत सेवाओं के लिए सेमी-हाई-स्पीड कॉरिडोर शुरू करने या मौजूदा पटरियों का उन्नयन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वंदे भारत रेलगाड़ियां चलाने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) इन रेलगाड़ियों में किफायती किराया सुनिश्चित करने और स्थानीय व्यंजनों के विकल्पों को शामिल करने के लिए उठाए जा रहे विभिन्न कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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): As the railway network straddles across State boundaries, trains are

introduced across such boundaries as per network requirement. On originating/terminating basis, 24 Vande Bharat Express services are catering to the needs of various stations located in the State of Maharashtra while 10 Vande Bharat Express services (including 26505/26506 Khajuraho-Banaras Vande Bharat Express introduced w.e.f. 11.11.2025), are catering to the needs of various stations located in the State of Madhya Pradesh. These are listed below:

Vande Bharat serving Maharashtra:

SN	Train no. and name	Frequency
1	26101/26102 Pune-Ajni Vande Bharat Express	6 Days a week
2	20101/20102 Nagpur-Secunderabad Vande Bharat Express	6 Days a week
3	20669/20670 Hubballi-Pune Vande Bharat Express	3 Days a week
4	20673/20674 SCSM(T) Kolhapur-Pune Vande Bharat Express	3 Days a week
5	22961/22962 Mumbai Central-Ahmedabad Vande Bharat Express	6 Days a week
6	20705/20706 H. S. Nanded-Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj(T) Vande Bharat Express	6 Days a week
7	22229/22230 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj(T)-Madgaon Vande Bharat Express	6 Days a week
8	20911/20912 Indore-Nagpur Vande Bharat Express	6 Days a week
9	22223/22224 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj(T)-Sainagar	6 Days a week

	Shirdi Vande Bharat Express	
10	22225/22226 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj(T)-Solapur Vande Bharat Express	6 Days a week
11	20825/20826 Bilaspur-Nagpur Vande Bharat Express	6 Days a week
12	20901/20902 Mumbai Central-Gandhinagar Capital Vande Bharat Express	6 Days a week

Vande Bharat serving Madhya Pradesh:

SN	**Train no. and name**	**Frequency**
1	20171/20172 Rani Kamlapati-Hazrat Nizamuddin Vande Bharat Express	6 Days a week
2	20173/20174 Rani Kamlapati-Rewa Vande Bharat Express	6 Days a week
3	20911/20912 Indore-Nagpur Vande Bharat Express	6 Days a week
4	22469/22470 Khajuraho-Hazrat Nizamuddin Vande Bharat Express	6 Days a week
5	26505/26506 Khajuraho-Banaras Vande Bharat Express (introduced w.e.f. 11.11.2025)	6 Days a week

These Vande Bharat services, *inter alia,* are providing connectivity to major destinations like Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Shirdi, Nashik, Ratnagiri, Solapur, Secunderabad, Prayagraj, Banaras, Bhopal, Ujjain, Indore, Jabalpur, Khajuraho,

Maihar, Rewa, etc. and are thereby catering to the needs of Pilgrims and Tourists as well.

Besides, introduction of new trains including Vande Bharat train services on 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

Track infrastructure

Strengthening, upgradation, modernisation and improvement of track infrastructure is a continuous and ongoing process over Indian Railways. 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 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 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) 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) Adoption of portable Track Measuring Trolley for continuous recording of track parameters in yards.

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.

As a result of above measures, there has been significant increase in speed potential of the tracks. The details of speed potential of railway tracks during 2014 vis-a-vis 2025 are as under:

Sectional Speed (kmph)	**2014**		**2025 (up to Dec'25)**	
	Track Km	%	Track Km	%
130 & above	5,036	6.3	23,010	21.8
110 - 130	26,409	33.3	61,234	57.9
< 110	47,897	60.4	21,428	20.3
Total	79,342	100	1,05,672	100

Affordable Fares

Railways are running different types of train services like suburban locals/ordinary, non-suburban local/ordinary, Mail/Express, Superfast trains, Garib Rath, Gatimaan, Rajdhani, Shatabdi, Duronto, Mahamana, Amrit Bharat, Vande Bharat, Vande Bharat Sleeper, Namo Bharat Rapid Rail, Humsafar, Tejas, Special trains on special charges etc.

Railways always strive to provide affordable services to all strata of society. Accordingly, it operates different categories of train services to cater to the travel needs of various categories of society which include trains with lower fare to give benefit to underprivileged section of the society and also trains with enhanced facilities.

Indian Railways gave subsidy of ₹ 60,466 crore on passenger tickets in 2023-24. This amounts to concession of 45% on an average, to every person, travelling on Railways. In other words, if the cost of providing service is ₹ 100, then the price of ticket is ₹ 55 only. This subsidy is continuing for all passengers. Further, concessions beyond this subsidy amount are continuing for many categories like 4 categories of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjans), 11 categories of patients and 8 categories of students.

Local cuisine options

The menu of prestigious Vande Bharat trains are being designed by Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Ltd. (IRCTC), on the basis of regional/popular demand by the travelling passengers. IRCTC has introduced Regional/local cuisines of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh in the Vande Bharat trains operating in the states, towards offering a more personalized experience. Some of the Regional/local dishes introduced are Paneer Kolhapuri, Murg Kolhapuri, Kobhichi Bha, Batata Muttor Bhaji, Batata Poha, Kanda Poha, Indori Poha, Sev tamatar sabji, Ajwain paratha, Ragi Bhakhri, Patra Bhagar, Khoya Chicken, Ragi Thepla, Bhey (Spicy Lotus stems), etc.

Introduction of these Regional/local dishes have given passengers the opportunity to enjoy authentic local flavors and connect with the local culture.

***SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:** Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister, through you that, as the Minister mentioned in his reply, 24 Vande Bharat services are being operated in Maharashtra.

My constituency, Ahilyanagar, is an important industrial and historical hub connecting big cities like Pune and Mumbai. Thousands of students and employees commute from here. Considering this, will the government provide a new Vande Bharat or any other train for Ahilyanagar-Pune? Also, as you mentioned about Vande Bharat sleeper trains in the answer, is the government planning to start new long-distance trains like Pune-Ahilyanagar, Delhi-Ahilyanagar, Ahilyanagar-Jammu and ensure a halt at Ahilyanagar?

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विभिन्न स्टॉपेजेज के बारे में बात की है, जिसे हमने नोट कर लिया है । इनमें जो भी फिजिबल होगा, इनके साथ हम चर्चा कर लेंगे । … (व्यवधान)

***SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:** Honourable Chairperson, 24 Vande Bharat services are operating in Maharashtra. Considering the increasing number of these trains, infrastructure is required for their technical maintenance and reliability.

Since, Ahilyanagar is an important railway hub in Maharashtra, is the government considering setting up a new maintenance depot for Vande Bharat

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

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here?

Also, as you mentioned in part 'D' of your answer, local food items like Kolhapuri, Paneer Kolhapuri, Kande Pohe have been introduced in these trains. Does the government have any policy to provide employment to the unemployed and local self-help groups in Maharashtra in this catering management?

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : सभापति महोदय, महाराष्ट्र में रेलवे के डेवलपमेंट के लिए बहुत ही विस्तृत तरीके से काम चल रहा है। उस विस्तृत तरीके से काम चलने के साथ ही साथ महाराष्ट्र के लिए जो बजट दिया गया है, पहले कभी इतना बजट नहीं दिया गया था। ऐसा बजट माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने महाराष्ट्र के लिए दिया है। ... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, महाराष्ट्र के लिए माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने 23,926 करोड़ रुपये का बजट रेलवे का इस वर्ष के लिए आवंटन किया है। अगर हम यूपीए सरकार के समय से कंपैरिजन करें तो यूपीए सरकार के समय में मात्र 1,100 करोड़ रुपये का बजट मिलता था। आज 23,926 करोड़ रुपये का बजट है। करीब-करीब 1,50,000 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा के प्रोजेक्ट्स महाराष्ट्र में चल रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) कई नये प्रोजेक्ट्स हाथ में लिये गए हैं, जो महाराष्ट्र के इंडस्ट्रियल क्षेत्र और औद्योगिक नगरों को जोड़ते हैं। साथ ही साथ जो बड़े एजुकेशन हब्स बने हैं, जो बड़े टेक्नोलाजी के हब्स बने हैं, उनको भी जोड़ते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) पुणे और अहिल्यानगर क्षेत्रों के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय रखा है, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को जानकारी देना चाहूंगा कि पुणे की कैपेसिटी को डबल करने का काम अभी चल रहा है। महाराष्ट्र में और भी कई स्टेशन्स और कई शहरों की कैपेसिटी को दोगुना करने का काम चल रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) उसमें बहुत तेजी से काम चल रहा है। उसमें बहुत अच्छी प्राग्रेस है और हम बहुत डिटेल में जा रहे हैं।

महोदय, नासिक में कुंभ का काम भी तेजी से चल रहा है। नासिक के कुंभ में किस तरह से

कैपेसिटी बढ़े, लोगों का आना-जाना सुगम हो सके, उसके लिए एक-एक करके नासिक स्टेशन से पहले के दो स्टेशन और नासिक स्टेशन के बाद के दो स्टेशन पर डिटेल में काम चल रहा है। अहिल्यानगर के लिए भी अभी नये प्रोजेक्ट्स चल रहे हैं। महाराष्ट्र में बहुत तेजी से काम चल रहा है।... (व्यवधान)

श्री देवेश शाक्य : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी जानना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश को सेवित करने वाली वंदे भारत की कितनी ट्रेनें हैं? क्या मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र एटा, कासगंज में बरेली-कासगंज-मथुरा, कासगंज-फर्रुखाबाद तथा कासगंज-मथुरा के लिए कभी वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन दी जाएगी?... (व्यवधान) इसके लिए कोई प्रावधान है या नहीं? धन्यवाद।

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सांसद जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश में कितनी वंदे भारत ट्रेन्स चल रही हैं, उनकी डिटेल्स मांगी हैं।... (व्यवधान) मैं उन्हें डिटेल्स प्रोवाइड करा दूंगा। ऑलरेडी सहारनपुर कनेक्टेड है, लखनऊ कनेक्टेड है, बनारस कनेक्टेड है, मेरठ कनेक्टेड है और बहुत सारे शहर उत्तर प्रदेश के कनेक्टेड हैं।... (व्यवधान) साथ ही साथ उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस बार बजट में 20,000 करोड़ रुपये का एलोकेशन किया है और उत्तर प्रदेश में 1,00,000 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा का टोटल इंवेस्टमेंट हो रहा है। कई नई गाड़ियां चल चुकी हैं और कई नए प्रोजेक्ट्स चल रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान) मैं वंदे भारत ट्रेन की उत्तर प्रदेश की लिस्ट माननीय सासंद जी को दे दूंगा।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र खण्डवा-बुरहानपुर से होकर गुजरने वाला रेल मार्ग उत्तर और दक्षिण भारत को जोड़ने वाला एक प्रमुख गलियारा है।... (व्यवधान) खण्डवा स्थिति ओंकारेश्वर ज्योतिर्लिंग और बुरहानपुर के ऐतिहासिक युनेस्को श्रेणी के धरोहर स्थलों पर देश-विदेश से आने वाले पर्यटकों की भारी संख्या को देखते हुए क्या सरकार इन महत्वपूर्ण केंद्रों पर वंदे भारत ट्रेन का नया स्टॉपेज

देने पर विचार कर रही है?... (व्यवधान) साथ ही बुरहानपुर क्षेत्र में केले और खण्डवा क्षेत्र में सोयाबीन, प्याज और मिर्च का बड़े पैमाने पर होने वाले कृषि उत्पादन को वंदे भारत की तर्ज पर तेज गति से बड़े बाजारों तक पहुंचाने के लिए इस क्षेत्र में विशेष कार्गो हब या उन्नत रेल लॉजिस्टिक सुविधा विकसित करने की क्या कोई समयबद्ध योजना है?... (व्यवधान)

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : माननीय सांसद महोदय जी का अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में बहुत अच्छा फालोअप रहता है, बहुत अच्छा फीडबैक रहता है।... (व्यवधान) मैं माननीय सांसद महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि आप लगातार अपने इस प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में मुझसे मिलते भी हैं और उसका जो लेटेस्ट अपडेट है, आप उसकी जानकारी भी रखते हैं।... (व्यवधान) आपके बुरहानपुर क्षेत्र से रिलेडेट कई नई गाड़ियों की शुरुआत भी की गई है। आपकी स्टॉपेजेज की जो रिक्वेस्ट आयी है, उस पर भी ध्यान दिया गया है।... (व्यवधान) आज आपने जो एग्रीकल्चर से रिलेटेड बात की है, उस बारे में भी मैं आपसे मिलकर अलग से बैठकर विस्तृत चर्चा करूंगा।... (व्यवधान)

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल : माननीय सभापति जी, अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि महाराष्ट्र में विस्तृत कार्य चल रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी इस बार के बजट में 20,000 करोड़ रुपये है और 1,00,000 करोड़ रुपये का काम चल रहा है।... (व्यवधान) माननीय मंत्री जी ने वंदे भारत ट्रेन से सारे प्रमुख शहरों को जोड़ने की योजना बतायी है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि पिलग्रिम्स और टूरिस्टों के जो प्लेसेज हैं, उनको जोड़ने के लिए हम वंदे भारत ट्रेन को फिजिबिलिटी पर चलाते हैं, तो जो बुद्धिस्ट सर्किट है, श्रावस्ती, कपिलवस्तु, सिद्धार्थनगर और कुशीनगर के लिए मैंने पहले से मांग की है।... (व्यवधान) क्या बुद्धिस्ट सर्किट को जोड़ने के लिए वंदे भारत ट्रेन को चलाने पर विचार करेंगे? यदि हां, तो मैं आपके माध्यम से जानकारी चाहता हूं।... (व्यवधान)

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : माननीय सांसद महोदय जी ने बुद्धिस्ट सर्किट में वंदे भारत सर्विसेज की बात

की है ।... (व्यवधान) ऐसे कई शहर हैं, जो बुद्धिस्ट सर्किट हैं, वहां पर ऑलरेडी वंदे भारत सर्विसेज चल रही हैं और अब तो इस बजट में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए बुलेट ट्रेन हाई स्पीड कॉरिडोर की भी घोषणा की है, जो कि उत्तर प्रदेश के कई शहरों को जोड़ेगी और उसमें बुद्धिस्ट सर्किट से जुड़े हुए कई शहर भी शामिल होंगे ।... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Question No. 165.

Shri Jai Parkash – Not present.

Shri Satpal Brahamchari – Not Present.

... (*Interruptions*)

कोहरे के कारण रेलगाड़ियों के परिचालन में कठिनाइयां

***165. श्री जय प्रकाश[**]:**

श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी[**]:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि शीत ऋतु के दौरान घने कोहरे के कारण उत्तर रेलवे के अंतर्गत हरियाणा, विशेष रूप से हिसार, हांसी, सोनीपत और जींद जिलों से गुजरने वाली रेलगाड़ियों के परिचालन में बार-बार विलंब, रद्द होने और सुरक्षा संबंधी कठिनाइयां उत्पन्न हो जाती हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 2021 से अब तक उक्त जिलों में कोहरे के कारण प्रभावित रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या सहित विलंबित, आंशिक रूप से रद्द की गई और पूरी तरह से रद्द की गई रेलगाड़ियों का

[**] Since Shri Jai Prakash and Shri Satpal Brahamchari were not present, Hon'ble Chairperson asked the Hon'ble Minister to lay the reply.

ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या कोहरे की स्थिति में यात्रियों को समय पर सूचना और पर्याप्त वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था उपलब्ध नहीं होती है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) कोहरे के दौरान रेलगाड़ियों का सुरक्षित और सुचारू संचालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोहरे से सुरक्षा उपकरणों, उन्नत सिग्नल, लोको पायलटों के प्रशिक्षण और यात्री सूचना प्रणाली के संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(ङ) उक्त जिलों में कोहरे के दौरान रेल सेवाओं की विश्वसनीयता बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार की भावी कार्य योजना क्या है?

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Minister.

… (*Interruptions*)

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. … (*Interruptions*)

STATEMENT

(a) to (e): Fog and climate related conditions affect all modes of transportation - road, rail and air. As the Railway network straddles across district boundaries, trains are operated across such boundaries. Further, Indian Railways makes all efforts to run trains as per their schedule and punctually. However, foggy weather conditions sometimes affect normal operation of train services causing delays, cancellations and partial cancellations.

During the period i.e. 2021-22 to 2025-26, approximately 2.7% of scheduled Mail/Express trains operating on the entire Northern Railway network (which serves Sonipat and Jind areas) and approximately 0.8% of scheduled Mail/Express trains operating on the entire North Western Railway network (which serves Hisar & Hansi areas) were cancelled due to foggy weather during the months of December to February. During the same period, 12.1% of scheduled Mail/Express trains of Northern Railway and 4.4% of scheduled Mail/Express trains of Northern Western Railway lost their punctuality.

Safety measures during Foggy conditions:

Detailed guidelines for Zonal Railways already exist regarding safe train operations during foggy and inclement weather. These instructions are reiterated to Zonal Railways from time to time, particularly at the beginning of winter season every year.

To mitigate the effect of fog, to assist the Loco Pilots in train operations and to ensure safety of passengers during foggy weather conditions, Indian Railways have taken various measures which include

- A Global Positioning System (GPS) based portable 'Fog Safe Device' (FSD) is being provided to Loco Pilots, which displays upcoming critical landmarks such as approaching signal, level crossing gates, permanent speed restrictions etc. in advance during poor visibility conditions like fog. This device is used for safe train operation especially during winter season and to

help reduce stress on Loco Pilots while running in poor visibility conditions. As on 31.12.2025, there are 29,489 Fog Safe devices available over Indian Railways.

- Electrical/Electronic Interlocked Signalling with Absolute or Automatic block working systems are provided for safe & smooth train operation in the sections. To minimize delays upto some extent during foggy weather, provision of Modified Semi-Automatic Stop Signal has been made in Delhi – Sonipat section where automatic signalling system has been provided.

Staff training for Foggy condition:

Railway employees including Loco Pilots and Assistant Loco Pilots are given structured training at various stages of their career. Loco Pilots and Assistant Loco Pilots are imparted structured training on fog-related safety procedures function of various safety equipment VCD, Fogsafe/FogPass device during initial training as well as periodic refresher courses conducted at Railway Training Centres. The training modules created for initial and promotional as well as refresher courses for Loco Pilots and Assistant Loco Pilots, cover the functioning, safety features, and emergency protocols related to automatic signaling.

Detailed training modules including on Kavach system as per prescribed periodicity are available for respective categories at initial and promotional stages along with refresher courses as well as specialized training courses, laying emphasis on practical aspects which help them in skill upgradation and assimilation

with related advanced technology, keeping a focus on overall safety and passenger experience. These modules are also updated keeping in view the technological changes in working practice.

Training Centres located all over Indian Railways impart various type of trainings i.e. Initial, Promotional, Refresher & 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.

On Indian Railways, for dissemination of information to the travelling passengers, there is a system of sending messages(SMS) to the passengers in case of train diversion, short termination, partial cancellation and delayed running of trains.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Question No. 166.

Shri G. M. Harish Balayogi.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION HUBS

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

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

(a) the number of Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Hubs established across the country during the last five years, year and State-wise;

(b) the number of such STI Hubs established in Andhra Pradesh during the same period, district-wise;

(c) the details of these STI Hubs in Andhra Pradesh, including their objectives, key focus areas, implementing institutions and the target SC/ST beneficiary groups, district-wise;

(d) the number of beneficiaries (male, female, SC/ST) supported through STI Hubs across the country during the last five years, year, State and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh;

(e) the details of the amount of funds sanctioned, released and utilised for STI Hubs in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, year, project and district-wise; and

(f) whether the Government plans to invite applications for setting up new STI Hubs during the current financial year and if so, the details of the expected timeline for issuing calls for proposals and finalising selections?

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

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

STATEMENT

(a): The number of Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Hubs established across the country during the last five years, Year and state-wise are as follows:

S. No.	STATE	NUMBER OF STI HUBS						
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Current FY(till date)	TOTAL
1	Andaman & Nicobar	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	1	2	1	2	-	2	8
3	Assam	-	-	3	1	-	-	4
4	Goa	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
5	Gujarat	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
6	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
7	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
8	Jharkhand	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
9	Karnataka	-	-	1	1	1	-	3
10	Kerala	-	-	2	-	-	1	3
11	Ladakh	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
12	Madhya Pradesh	-	1	-	-	-	-	1

13	Meghalaya	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
14	Mizoram	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
15	Odisha	-	1	2	-	1	-	4
16	Puducherry	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
17	Punjab	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
18	Rajasthan	1	-	1	1	-	-	3
19	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
20	Tamil Nadu	1	2	2	1	-	-	6
21	Telangana	2	2	-	-	-	-	4
22	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
23	Uttar Pradesh	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
24	West Bengal	1	-	-	1	-	1	3
TOTAL		9	11	17	8	4	7	56

(b): The STI Hubs established in Andhra Pradesh during the same period, district-wise is as follows:

YEAR	STATE	NUMBER OF STI HUBS	DISTRICT
2020-21	Andhra Pradesh	1	West Godavari
2021-22	Andhra Pradesh	2	Guntur
			Chitoor
2022-23	Andhra Pradesh	1	Guntur
2023-24	Andhra Pradesh	2	Alluri Sitharama Raju
			Dr B R Ambedkar Konaseema
2025-26	Andhra Pradesh	2	Sri Alluri Sitharama Raju
			West Godavari

(c): The details of STI Hubs in Andhra Pradesh, including their objectives, key

focus areas, implementing institutions, and the target SC/ST beneficiary groups, district-wise are as follows:

Details of STI Hub Title and implementing institutions	Objectives	Key focus areas	District	Target SC/ST beneficiary groups	
				SC	ST
Science Technology and Innovation Hub in Shri Vishnu Engineering College for Women, Bhimavaram Block, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh State Shri Vishnu Engineering College for Woman, Bhimavaram-534202, West Godavari District,Andhra Pradesh	1) To make use of coconut oil for the preparation of ordinary soaps 2) To make use of virgin coconut oil for the preparation of herbal soaps. 3) To develop a data base of general health of target population and take appropriate measures for sustenance of health based on regression analysis 4)To manufacture Activated charcoal from coconut shell 5) To make rope from coconut fiber. 6) To establish packing and preparation of coconut water 7) To produce moisture free copra using solar dryers and validate the same using computer vision based auxiliary system.	1) Coconut oil product development, soap formulation and processing 2) Herbal product development, virgin oil utilization 3) Health data collection, regression analysis, public health monitoring 4) Activated charcoal production, coconut shell utilization 5) Coconut fiber product development, rope making 6) Coconut water processing and Packaging 7)Solar drying, computer vision quality control, copra processing	West Godavari	Mala, Madiga, Kolupu-lavandlu & Pambada	-
STI hub for income generation and livelihood improvement of Scheduled Caste community of Guntur district,	1. Cultivation and conservation of high value medicinal and aromatic plants for enhancing livelihood of targeted community.	Agriculture, bio fertilizer and bio energy	Guntur	Mala, Madiga & Gosangi	Yerulula, Sugali and Lambadi

Andhra Pradesh Vignan's Found-ation for Science, Technology and Research, Guntur-Tenali High Way, Vadlamudi, Andhra Pradesh- 522 213	2.Improved technology for bioinoculant based fertilizer production towards enhancement of paddy and vegetable crops 3. Sustainable biogas production by anaerobic digestion of farm wastes and cattle manure				
Science Technology and Innovation STI Hub in Chandragiri Mandal, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh State for the Socioeconomic Development of Scheduled Caste SC and Scheduled Tribe ST Communities Sree Vidyanikethan Engineering College, Sree Sainath Nagar, A. Rangampet, Tirupati - 517102, Andhra Pradesh	1.To improve the socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Caste Population in Chandragiri Mandal of Chittoor District through Interventions in food processing and post- harvest technologies (promote research, development & adaptation of appropriate and relevant technologies for socioeconomic development of target population) 2. Promotion, replication and scaling up of successful technologies leading to socio Economic empowerment and Capacity building 3. Skill Development and Technical Capacity building of SC/ST Youth in advanced trades of Postharvest processing, Food processing, Dryland agriculture, mineral industry etc. (upgrade the skills, building on Local requirements) 4. Creation of social enterprises in food processing/post-harvest processing 5.Identification, scientific	Food processing, Jaggery preparation, Mango pulp Processing Skill Development and capacity building for SC/ST youth Bio fertilizer Production Ethno medicinal practices and documentation	Chittor	Adi Andhra, Mala, Madiga & Arundh-atiya	-

	validation and documentation of the ethnomedicinal practices of Scheduled Tribes of Yerpedu Mandal (scientific validation of traditional & indigenous knowledge)				
Science Technology and Innovation Hub in Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation Green Fields, Vaddeswaram, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh – 522502	1.To strengthen and improve the existing livelihoods of selected SC communities through agri-based STI interventions. Interventions in Spice and Floriculture 2. Creation of location specific alternative agriculture/horticulture production systems 3. Skill development and technical capacity building of SC community in value addition/Post harvest processing of agriculture/ horticulture produce 4. Development of small-scale micro/social enterprises based on existing resources/strengths/skills of SC population in the targeted area	1.Yield improvement in jasmine and turmeric crops 2. Enhancement in Turmeric Curcumin Content (2-2.5 %/wt) 3.Essential oil production from Turmeric and Jasmine Flower 4.Floral biomass management – making of value added products	Kantheru	Madiga	-
Science Technology and Innovation Hub in Paderu Division Paderu Mandal and Araku Valley Mandal, Alluri Sitharama Raju District, Andhra Pradesh State. Gandhi Instutute of Technology and Management	1. To improve the socio-economic conditions of selected Scheduled Tribe population in selected villages of Araku Valley and Paderu Mandals through Science and Technology Interventions. 2. Value chain development through Science and Technology Interventions and	1. Socio-Economic Upliftment of ST Communities 2. Value Chain of niger seed and honey 3. Health & Nutrition Improvement 4. Capacity Building in Science and	Alluri Sitharama Raju District	-	Bagata, Kotiya, Valmiki, Khond, Gadhaba, Nookadora & Kondadora

(GITAM), Visakhapatnam, Andhra Prasesh-530045	creation of social enterprises (based on strengths in livelihood capitals). 3. To improve the physical and human capitals of selected beneficiaries • Improve the health and nutrition status. • STI Capacity Building • Design and development of new tools and technologies for various livelihood applications.	Technology 5. Improved varieties, cropping system, agronomic management, plant protection, harvesting, post harvest handling, value addition and bee keeping 6. Community Engagement & dissemination			
Science Technology And Innovation Hub For Development Of Scheduled Caste Communities In Amalapuram Mandal, Dr B R Ambedkar Konaseema District, Andhra Pradesh State Aditya Engineering College, Surampalem, East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh, 533437	1. Development of agricultural machinery for SC Community for producing value added products in agricultural sector. 2. Set up STI Hub for training the SC population in the target region. 3. Imparting training to the target beneficiaries. 4. Improve the socio economic status and health of SC Population in the target area	1. Design and Development of Community Level Mango Pulp Extractor 2.Mushroom cultivation with Banana pseudo stem 3. Byproducts by processing of Coconut Waste (a) Design and Development of low-cost pyrolysis kiln for production of Activated Charcoal (b)Development of mini semi-automatic fiber extractor and grader (c) Bio potash (d) Production of Mushroom from Coir pith 4.Design and Development of Adjustable Hydraulic Harvester for Oil Palm Production of bio-potash	Dr. B R Ambedkar Konaseema	Mala and Madiga	-

To Set up science Technology and Innovation Hub in IIM Visakhapatnam, Araku Valley/ Hukumpeta/Paderu mandals of Sri Alluri Sitharamaraju District, of Andhra Pradesh Indian Institute of Management Visakhapatnam Andhra bank School of Business Building, Andhra University Campus Visakhapatnam (530003), Andhra Pradesh	1. To improve the socio-economic conditions and quality of life of tribal communities of Araku Valley/Hukumpeta/Paderu mandals of Sri Alluri Sitharamaraju (ASR) District (a) By strengthening agri-horticultural value chains through S&T interventions (b) By up-gradation of infrastructural facilities coupled with market linkages 2. Deployment of Location Specific Appropriate Technologies for doubling the income of tribal farmers 3. Creating sustainable livelihood opportunities through local resource management and S&T led entrepreneurship 4. Science and Technology Capacity Building of Local Communities for Sustainable Livelihoods	Capacity building in new scientific interventions during pre-farming and post-farming methods, including new food processing machines to create new value added agro products from Ginger, Turmeric, and Black Pepper	Alluri Sitharama Raju District		Kondadora Bhagatha Kotiya Valmiki Kamara Gowdu Kodhu Porja Ghadabal Kummara Mali
Science Technology and Innovation Driven Inland Aquaculture Hub for Bhimavaram Suburbs Sagi Ramakrishnam Raju Engineering College, China Amiram, Bhimavaram, Andhra Pradesh – 534204	1. Improvement of the socio-economic conditions of selected Scheduled Caste population of Kalla Mandal, West Godavari District through Science and Technology Interventions based on weakest links in predominant livelihoods. Design and development of new technologies and modification of existing technologies for various livelihood applications for the upliftment of SC population with respect to aquaculture. 2. Strengthening the existing	1.Mechanization and automation of aquaculture 2. Enhancing nutrition of Livestock with duckweed products 3. Value addition to aqua products and by products	West Godavari	Mala and Madiga	

	aquaculture practices, livelihoods and post-harvest processes through infusion of advanced technologies. Creation of alternate livelihoods/new livelihoods using byproducts of aquatic system. 3. Value chain development and creation of entrepreneur/enterprise ecosystem based on the strengths in livelihoods. Creation of rural enterprises in aquaculture and post-harvest technologies. 4. To improve the physical and human capital of selected beneficiaries. STI Capacity building and skill development of target beneficiaries in relevant STI solutions.				

(d):The number of beneficiaries (male, female, SC/ST) supported through STI Hubs across the country during the last five years, year, State and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh are as follows:-

STATE	DISTRICT	NO. OF SC/ST BENEFICIARY DISTRICT-WISE	
		FEMALE	MALE
2020-21			
ANDHRA PRADESH	**West Godavari**	**418**	**95**
LADAKH	Leh	1350	1500
PUNJAB	Patiala	1066	1194
RAJASTHAN	Jaipur	1442	1141

STATE	DISTRICT	NO. OF SC/ST BENEFICIARY DISTRICT-WISE	
		FEMALE	MALE
TAMIL NADU	Virudhunagar	718	282
TELANGANA	Medchal – Malkaggiri	673	1338
UTTAR PRADESH	Kanpur Dehat	42	108
UTTARAKHAND	Chamoli	172	180
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Bilaspur	695	704
WEST BENGAL	Cooch Behar	702	793
	Alipurduar	482	630
	Jalpaiguri	321	426
2021-22			
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	Nicobar district, Car Nicobar	148	467
ANDHRA PRADESH	**Guntur**	**30**	**210**
	Chittor	**493**	**458**
JHARKHAND	Ranchi	19	81
MADHYA PRADESH	Vidisha	200	200
MEGHALAYA	RiBhoi and East Khasi Hills	3729	
ODISHA	Koraput	431	1453
TAMIL NADU	Chengalpattu	847	639
	Vellore	773	697
TELANGANA	Chevella Region, Rangareddy	177	255
	Warangal	671	329
2022-23			
ANDHRA PRADESH	**Guntur**	**180**	**181**
ASSAM	Dhemaji	480	0
	Cachar	36	38
	Jorhat	3	7
	Kamrup Rural	204	187
GOA	South Goa	500	300
GUJARAT	Narmada District	205	252

STATE	DISTRICT	NO. OF SC/ST BENEFICIARY DISTRICT-WISE	
		FEMALE	MALE
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Solan	86	61
KARNATAKA	Chitradurga	68	427
KERALA	Wayanad	168	193
	Malappuram	194	208
	Palakkad	141	173
	Idukki	139	140
	Pathanamthitta	178	193
	Ernakulam	116	113
	Trissur	21	21
	Kollam	8	10
	Alappuzha	21	21
	Kottayam	24	18
	Kannur	6	6
	Kozhikode	11	18
ODISHA	Khurda	234	273
	Balangir	415	606
PUDUCHERRY	Karaikal (Puducherry U.T)	110	12
RAJASTHAN	Jodhpur	423	239
	Nagaur	289	83
	Jaisalmer	200	112
	Bikaner	52	311
	Barmer	201	129
TAMIL NADU	Cuddalore	157	54
	Salem	600	400
UTTAR PRADESH	Prayagraj	180	247
	Varanasi	33	40
2023-24			
ANDHRA PRADESH	**Alluri Sitharama Raju**	**416**	**619**
	Dr. B R Ambedkar Konaseema	**400**	**600**
ASSAM	Kokrajhar	727	1429
KARNATAKA	Chikkaballapura	1187	669

STATE	DISTRICT	NO. OF SC/ST BENEFICIARY DISTRICT-WISE	
		FEMALE	MALE
MIZORAM	Aizawl, Serchhip	2967	2006
RAJASTHAN	Baran	893	269
TAMIL NADU	Tiruvannamalai	547	459
WEST BENGAL	South 24 Parganas	330	1037
2024-25			
GUJARAT	Gir Somnath	46	54
KARNATAKA	Chikmagalur	187	697
	Kodagu	149	602
	Chamrajnagar	178	311
ODISHA	Kalahandi	25	22
	Mayurbhanj	42	30
	Kandhamal	18	27
	Kendhujhar	35	24
SIKKIM	Mangan	152	134

(e): The details of the amount of funds sanctioned, released, and utilised for STI Hubs in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, year, project and district-wise are as follows:-

STI Hub Title and Institute Address	Fund Status (Rs.)			District
	Sanctioned	Released	Utilized	
2020-21				
ANDHRA PRADESH				
Science Technology and Innovation Hub in Shri Vishnu	3,15,38,570	2,51,82,570	2,51,82,570	West Godavari

STI Hub Title and Institute Address	Fund Status (Rs.)			District
	Sanctioned	Released	Utilized	
Engineering College for Women, Bhimavaram Block, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh State Shri Vishnu Engineering College for Woman, Bhimavaram-534202, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh				
2021-22				
ANDHRA PRADESH				
STI hub for income generation and livelihood improvement of Scheduled Caste	1,60,73,660	1,56,25,768	1,56,25,768	Guntur

STI Hub Title and Institute Address	Fund Status (Rs.)			District
	Sanctioned	Released	Utilized	
community of Guntur district, Andhra Pradesh Vignan's Foundation for Science, Technology and Research, Guntur- Tenali High Way, Vadlamudi, Andhra Pradesh- 522 213				
Science Technology and Innovation STI Hub in Chandragiri Mandal, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh State for the Socioeconomic Development of Scheduled Caste SC and Scheduled	3,07,30,086	2,59,01,876	2,59,01,876	Chittor

STI Hub Title and Institute Address	Fund Status (Rs.)			District
	Sanctioned	Released	Utilized	
Tribe ST Communities Sree Vidyanikethan Engineering College, Sree Sainath Nagar, A. Rangampet, Tirupati - 517102, Andhra Pradesh				
2022-23				
ANDHRA PRADESH				
Science Technology and Innovation Hub in Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation Green Fields, Vaddeswaram,	2,59,36,092	1,80,80,412	1,80,80,412	Guntur

STI Hub Title and Institute Address	Fund Status (Rs.)			District
	Sanctioned	Released	Utilized	
Guntur, Andhra Pradesh – 522502				
2023-24				
ANDHRA PRADESH				
Science Technology and Innovation Hub in Paderu Division Paderu Mandal and Araku Valley Mandal, Alluri Sitharama Raju District, Andhra Pradesh State. Gandhi Instutute of Technology and Management (GITAM), Visakhapatnam, Andhra Prasesh-530045	3,64,60,601	3,06,46,346	2,60,39,251 *To be utilized	Alluri Sitharama Raju
Science Technology And	2,26,69,408	1,08,90,403	89,53,628 *To be	Dr. B R

STI Hub Title and Institute Address	Fund Status (Rs.)			District
	Sanctioned	Released	Utilized	
Innovation Hub For Development Of Scheduled Caste Communities In Amalapuram Mandal, Dr B R Ambedkar Konaseema District, Andhra Pradesh State Aditya Engineering College, Surampalem, East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh, 533437			utilized	Ambedkar Konaseema
2025-26 (till date)				
Science Technology and Innovation Driven Inland Aquaculture Hub for Bhimavaram Suburbs	96,00,713	63,68,805	*To be utilized	West Godavari

STI Hub Title and Institute Address	Fund Status (Rs.)			District
	Sanctioned	Released	Utilized	
Sagi Ramakrishnam Raju Engineering College, China Amiram, Bhimavaram, Andhra Pradesh – 534204				
To Set up science Technology and Innovation Hub in IIM Visakhapatnam, Araku Valley/ Hukumpeta/Paderu mandals of Sri Alluri Sitharamaraju District, of Andhra Pradesh Indian Institute of Management Visakhapatnam Andhra bank	3,34,75,121	1,38,15,441	*To be utilized	Alluri Sitharama Raju

STI Hub Title and Institute Address	Fund Status (Rs.)			District
	Sanctioned	Released	Utilized	
School of Business Building, Andhra University Campus Visakhapatnam (530003), Andhra Pradesh				
* To be utilized **(UC for FY25-26 awaited)**				

(f): The issuance of calls for proposals is scheduled during March and April 2026. The subsequent evaluation and finalization of selections will be completed within a period of three to four months after closure of call.

SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI: Hon. Chairperson, Sir, thank you for allowing me to raise a supplementary.

I thank the hon. Minister for the detailed response and for the continued support extended under the STI Hub programme. After going through this reply, I noticed certain instances when there is a severe under-utilisation of funds released to the STI Hubs. This raises concerns regarding the effective implementation of the objectives of this scheme at the ground level.

11.29 hrs

At this stage, Dr. Mohammad Jawed, Shri Anand Bhadauria and some other hon. Members left the House.

Therefore, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether any comprehensive review has been undertaken of the institutions assigned to implement the scheme, especially those showing a high rate of under-utilisation of funds released to them, particularly in Andhra Pradesh.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Hon. Chairperson Sir, I must compliment the hon. Member for asking a very significant question. Also, I must compliment him that the State of Andhra Pradesh is incidentally in the forefront of the STI Hubs that we have sought to set up. It also gives me an opportunity to say that last week, the first ever foundation stone of Amaravati Quantum Valley (AQV) was laid at Amaravati. Just a week before that, the National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) Regional Centre was inaugurated in Visakhapatnam.

Therefore, science and technology as such has received a huge push under hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, but we were constrained to slow down till the “double engine Government” took over with the present Chief Minister. While I am referring to the Visakhapatnam project, it will be interesting to share that the project was conceived 20 years back. The foundation stone was laid at Visakhapatnam in 2005. The construction was started in 2015, but with the State Government not being as cooperative as we expected, there were some issues with clearances, etc.

After that, in the last two years, ever since the new Government took over, and as I said, the double engine Government came into place, we have been

able to complete the construction in five to six months and move on. So, from that point of view also, I think Andhra Pradesh is on the right track.

As far as the STI Hubs are concerned, which the hon. Member has sought to discuss, I am also glad to share with him that the State of Andhra Pradesh has the maximum number of STI Hubs. You have as many as eight Hubs, and they are catering to different institutes – both public sector and private sector. The number of institutes is about 14, spread across the entire State.

STI Hub was actually also a part of the vision of hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, who has always been insisting on prioritizing the growth, development, and well-being of the weaker sections, including the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes. So, this is a programme and initiative which is focused on Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. It was initiated in the year 2019. Currently, we have four such programmes.

We are also in the process of increasing these Hubs, and wherever you find there is something more that can be done, we are open to that. In fact, the next call for more proposals for such Hubs is going to be issued in the month of March-April this year.

SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI: Sir, my second supplementary was with respect to asking for the extension of more opportunities in the STI Hubs, but the Minister has kindly answered that in my first supplementary. So, I will refrain from asking the second supplementary. Thank you, Chairperson Sir.

श्री भास्कर मुरलीधर भगरे : माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी स्पष्ट करें कि क्या सरकार समावेशी विकास के लिए विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी एवं नवाचार, एसआईटी हब पर सरकार के विशेष जोर को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस योजना के अंतर्गत आकांक्षी जनजातीय बहुल एवं पिछड़े क्षेत्र, जैसे महाराष्ट्र के दिंडोरी आदिवासी लोकसभा क्षेत्र में जनजातीय आबादी का उच्च अनुपात, उच्च स्तरीय वैज्ञानिक अवसंरचना की सीमित उपलब्धता तथा कृषि नवाचार, वन आधारित आजीविका, जलवायु सहिष्णु प्रौद्योगिकियों और ग्रामीण उद्यमिता की प्रबल संभावनाओं को देखते हुए ऐसे क्षेत्रों में एसआईटी हब स्थापित करने या पायलट परियोजनाएं शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव रखती है?

डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह : माननीय सभापति जी, जैसा कि मैंने पिछले प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा कि बड़े खुले मन से 'साइंस टेक्नोलॉजी इनोवेशन हब' योजना का प्रारंभ किया गया है। इस योजना का पूरा ध्यान अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित जनजातियों और इन दोनों वर्गों के भीतर जो भी अति पिछड़े वर्ग हैं, उन पर केंद्रित है तथा स्थान का चयन भी इस तरह से किया जाता है कि जहां कम से कम 70 प्रतिशत से अधिक इस वर्ग की जनसंख्या हो।

जहां पर भी इस तरह की परिस्थिति या संभावना होगी, निश्चय ही वहां इस तरह के हब खोलने में हिचक या रुकावट नहीं है। हम समय-समय पर इसकी शिनाख्त करते रहते हैं। यदि आप मुझसे पूछें, तो उसमें केवल यह सुनिश्चित करना पड़ता है कि अधिकतर जनसंख्या इस वर्ग की हो। दूसरा, उसके आगे-पीछे सुसाधन हों। इसके साथ-साथ, इसमें इतनी छूट भी है कि न केवल सरकारी संस्थाएं, बल्कि गैर-सरकारी संस्थाएं भी अपने यहां इस तरह के हब खोल सकती हैं। इसलिए यह अनिवार्य नहीं है कि इसके लिए अलग से कोई परिसर हो। जो परिसर है, उसके भीतर भी एनजीओज़ को भी इस तरह की स्वतंत्रता है।

महोदय, कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि इसका काम मिशन मोड में चल रहा है। यह इसी सरकार और प्रधानमंत्री जी की ही कल्पना का नतीजा है। निश्चय ही, जहां पर भी ये मापदण्ड हमें और देखने

को मिलेंगे, इस तरह के नये हब खोलने के लिए सरकार तत्पर रहेगी।

DR. C. M. RAMESH: Sir, are there any more opportunities for Andhra Pradesh? While sanctioning, kindly keep in mind my Constituency Anakapalle also to have one centre.

Thank you, Sir.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Thank you, hon. Chairperson Sir.

Hon. Member Ramesh Ji has put across a very positive suggestion. We welcome that and as I said in response to my earlier questions, we have a very open mind. We are not averse to it. Already, Andhra Pradesh is ahead of all other States. In that, it is having eight Hubs which are in turn supporting 15 institutions – academic as well as scientific – both from the public sector and private sector. And not only that, if you see the number of beneficiaries also, Andhra Pradesh has 2163 male beneficiaries and 1937 female beneficiaries, that means among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also, we have been so discreet and thoughtful that almost as many women as males are being benefited from these Hubs. Naturally, as I said, we are in the expansionist mode wherever the criteria is fulfilled of having sufficient number of ST or SC population and also the resources available and there is an institution coming forward to cooperate in this, whether from the Government sector or the non-Government sector.

The next call is going to be rolled out in the month of March-April. I would

request the hon. Member to also try to prompt and encourage proposals for that so that when we go for the next cycle, we could consider other locations as well.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Now, Q. 167.

Shri Kunduru Raghuveer – Not present.

INSTALLATION OF KAVACH ON ALL RAILWAY ROUTES

***167. SHRI KUNDURU RAGHUVEER[**]:**

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

(a) whether Kavach, the indigenously developed Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS) has been installed on all trains and railway routes across the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the total number of trains and route kilometers currently covered under Kavach implementation, zone-wise;

(c) whether any major train accidents have occurred during the last two years due to non- installation/failure of Kavach and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the timeline by which 100 per cent coverage of Kavach is expected and the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure zero-collision railway operations across the country?

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND

[**] Since Shri Kunduru Raghuveer was not present, Hon'ble Chairperson asked the Hon'ble Minister to lay the reply.

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

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

STATEMENT

(a) to (d): 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 (upto 31.01.2026)	12 (90% lesser)

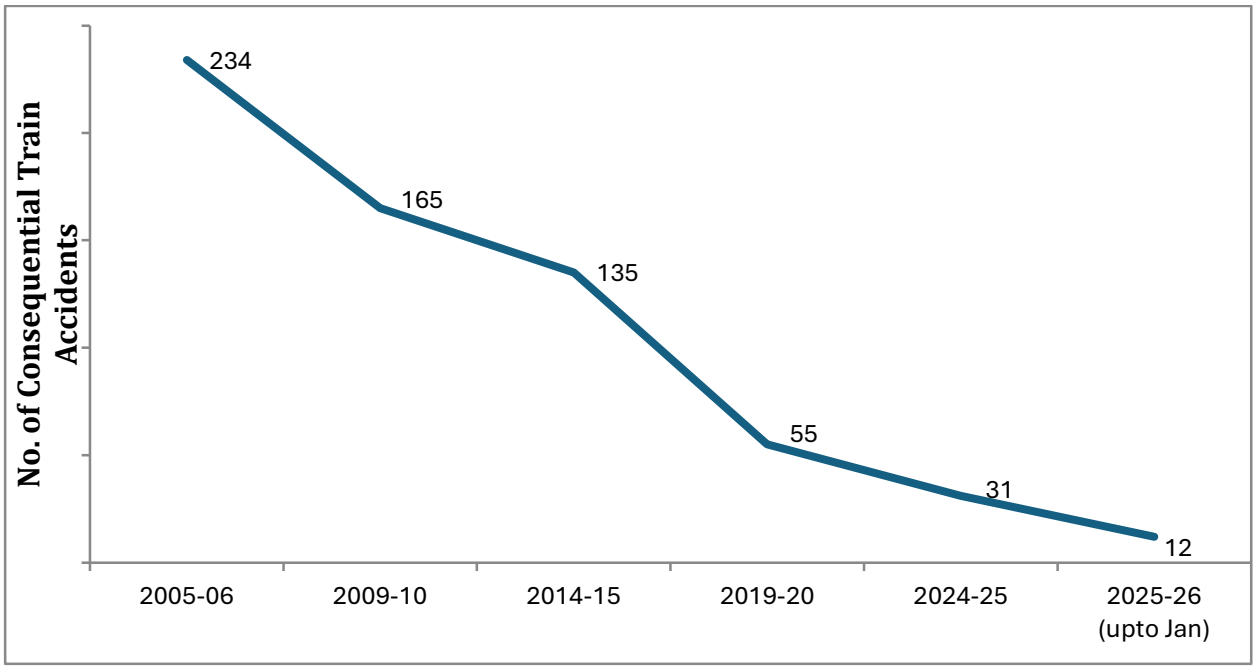
Another important index showing improvement in safety in train operations is Consequential Accidents Index, the details of which are as under:-

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.

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



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	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
39,200	**87,336**	**1,01,662**	**1,14,022**	**1,17,693**

2. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points

and signals have been provided at 6,660 stations up to 31.12.2025 to reduce accidents due to human failure.

3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 10,097 Level Crossing Gates up to 31.12.2025 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 6,665 stations up to 31.12.2025.
5. 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.
6. System of disconnection and reconnection for S&T equipment as per protocol has been re-emphasized.
7. All locomotives are equipped with Vigilance Control Devices (VCD) to improve alertness of Loco Pilots.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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.

11. Mechanisation of track laying activity through use of track machines like PQRS, TRT, T-28 etc. to reduce human errors.
12. Maximizing supply of 130m/260m long rail panels for increasing progress of rail renewal and avoiding welding of joints, thereby improving safety.
13. Ultrasonic Flaw Detection (USFD) testing of rails to detect flaws and timely removal of defective rails.
14. Laying of longer rails, minimizing the use of Alumino Thermic Welding and adoption of better welding technology for rails i.e., Flash Butt Welding.
15. Monitoring of track geometry by OMS (Oscillation Monitoring System) and TRC (Track Recording Cars).
16. Patrolling of railway tracks to look out for weld/rail fractures.
17. The use of Thick Web Switches and Weldable CMS Crossing in turnout renewal works.
18. Inspections at regular intervals are carried out to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices.
19. 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.

20. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Track, e.g. integrated block, corridor block, worksite safety, monsoon precautions, etc. have been issued.
21. Preventive maintenance of railway assets (Coaches & Wagons) is undertaken to ensure safe train operations.
22. Replacement of conventional ICF design coaches with LHB design coaches is being done.
23. All unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG) route have been eliminated by January 2019.
24. 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.
25. 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.
26. 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.

27. Regular counselling and training of staff is undertaken.

28. 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

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 1297 Route Kilometres, covering the high density Delhi- Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah routes. On the Delhi–Mumbai route Kavach ver 4.0 has been commissioned on Junction cabin-Palwal–Mathura–Nagda section (667 Rkm), Vadodara- Virar section (336 Rkm) and Vadodara - Ahmedabad section (96 Rkm), and on the Delhi–Howrah route Kavach ver 4.0 has been commissioned on Gaya Sarmatanr section (93 Rkm) and Howrah–Bardhaman section (105 Rkm).
10. Further, track side Kavach implementation work has been taken up on 23,360 RKM covering all GQ, GD, HDN and identified sections of Indian Railways.
11. Progress of key items of Kavach on High density routes including Delhi–

Mumbai & Delhi– Howrah corridors as on 30.01.26 are as under:

SN	Item	Progress
i.	Laying of Optical Fibre Cable	8570 Km
ii.	Installation of Telecom Towers	938 Nos
iii.	Station Data Centre	767 Station
iv.	Installation of Track side equipment	5672 Rkm
v.	Provision of Kavach in Loco	4154

12. Tender has been finalised for equipping 6,300 Electric Locomotives with Kavach version 4.0 and another tender for equipping 2,679 Diesel Locomotives is under finalisation.

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 about 48,000 technicians, operators and engineers have been trained on Kavach technology. This includes about 45,000 Loco Pilots & Assistant Loco Pilots. Courses have been designed in collaboration with IRISET.

14. The cost for provision of Track Side including Station equipment of Kavach is approximately Rs. 50 Lakhs/Km and cost for provision of Kavach equipment on locomotives is approximately Rs. 80 Lakh/Loco.

15. The funds utilized on Kavach works so far up to Dec'25 is Rs. 2,573.36 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.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Q. 168.

Shri Asaduddin Owaisi – Not present.

LEGALITY OF EXTENSION OF WAQF REGISTRATION DEADLINE

***168. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI[**]:**

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

(a) the details of basis on which the Government fixed 5 December 2025 as the final date for registration of waqf properties on the UMEED portal whereas the Act mandates a 6-month period to be calculated from the date of commencement of the Act which makes 5 October 2025 the last date;

(b) the manner in which the Government treats the date of launching the portal as the starting date instead of date of commencement of the Act;

(c) the details of provision of law under which the Union Government has extended the last date for registration along with the clause which allows the Government to extend this statutory timeline; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has suggested that an amendment to the Act would be required to extend the deadline and if so, the details thereof along with the manner in which the Government has extended the last date from 5 October 2025 to 5 December 2025 without bringing an

[**] Since Shri Asaduddin Owaisi was not present, Hon'ble Chairperson asked the Hon'ble Minister to lay the reply.

amendment?

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Minister.

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

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

STATEMENT

(a) to (d): The Unified Waqf Management, Empowerment, Efficiency and Development Act, 1995 came into force on 08.04.2025. Section 3B(1) of the Act mandates that details of all existing waqf and properties dedicated to waqf registered prior to the commencement of the Act shall be uploaded on the Portal within a period of six months.

However, the statutory requirement of filing details of the waqf and the property dedicated to the waqf process is contingent upon availability of a functional Portal. In accordance with the provisions of Section 3(ka) of the Actthat states “portal and database” means the waqf asset management system or any other system set up by the Central Government for the registration, accounts, audit and any other detail of waqf and the Board. Accordingly, UMEED Central Portal–2025was developed and launched on 06.06.2025 for uploading details of existing waqf and properties dedicated to the waqf, registration of new waqf, and for facilitating the overall management and governance of waqf in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Since filing details of the waqf and the property dedicated to the waqf process can be undertaken only after the Portal became fully operational, the six month period has been computed from the date of launch of the Statutory UMEED Central Portal-2025 as to provide stakeholders the complete statutory operational window, in true spirit of the law and in consonance with the legislative intent of the Act. Accordingly, based on this operational timeline, the initial six-month period concluded on 06.12.2025.

The Act also provides under Section 3B(1) that the Waqf Tribunal may, on an application basis, extend such period of six months under this section for a further period not exceeding six months as it may consider appropriate and if satisfies that applicant had sufficient cause for not filing the details of the Waqf on the portal within such period.

Further, in the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 276 of 2025 concerning the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025, listed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, it was noted by the Hon'ble Court that the UMEED Act, 1995, itself contains provisions under section 3B (1) of the Act, enabling extension of the time for uploading details of waqf properties on the UMEED Central Portal–2025. Accordingly, as per the availability of this statutory remedy, the applications were disposed of with liberty to the applicants to approach the competent Waqf Tribunal for appropriate relief.

During the hearing, the Hon'ble Apex Court was also informed that the

prescribed six-month period for filing would end on 06.12.2025. The Court ordered that aggrieved parties could avail themselves of the remedy available under the UMEED Act, 1995 by approaching the Tribunals to seek an extension of the six-month period under this section, for a further period not exceeding six months.

In view of the statutory remedy available under the Act, extensions of time were granted to the concerned State/UT Waqf Boards by the respective Hon'ble Tribunals/Courts. At present, the UMEED Central Portal–2025 has been reopened for 17 State/UT Waqf Boards so far where such orders have been received, exclusively for the purpose of uploading details of existing waqf and properties dedicated to waqf.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Now, Q. 169.

Dr. Bhola Singh.

OPTICAL FIBRE CONNECTIVITY AND RURAL DIGITAL ACCESS

***169. DR. BHOLA SINGH:**

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

(a) the details of the increase in Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) length during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the measurable improvements observed in broadband speed, network reliability and 4G/5G readiness as a result thereof and the district-wise status

of OFC connectivity in rural areas and border touching areas including Bulandshahr district, Bhiwani-Mahendergarh Lok Sabha Constituency;

(c) the details of the OFC length taken in Palghar district in Maharashtra and the reason behind poor broadband speed, network reliability and 4G/5G in the Palghar district;

(d) if so, the measurable outcomes observed in terms of network performance indicators such as average download/upload speeds, latency and network uptime in Karnataka and Bengaluru;

(e) whether expanded OFC connectivity under BharatNet in rural areas and urban fibre rollout by telecom service providers has enabled wider adoption of digital services such as e-governance, online education, telemedicine, and digital payments; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, including rural–urban coverage achieved and major gaps, if any?

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 (f): A **Statement** is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a): During the last three financial years (from 1.4.2022 to 31.3.2025), 8,50,284 route kilometres of optical fibre cable (OFC) were laid. State-wise details are at

Annexure-I.

(b) and (d): Details of measurable improvements across the country are as follows:

(i) **Mobile broadband speed:** Average mobile broadband download speed has increased from 13.67 Mbps in March 2022 to 132.00 Mbps in December 2025 as per Ookla's global speedtest index.

(ii) **Network reliability:** As per the report of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) for December 2025, all Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) met all Quality of Service (QoS) benchmarks for network-related parameters for the 4G/5G network.

(iii) **4G/5G readiness:** The number of the 4G/5G Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) increased by 51.33% from 16.91 lakh as on 31.3.2022 to 25.59 lakh as on 31.12.2025. State-wise details are at **Annexure-II**.

(iv) **Latency:** As per TRAI report, latency in September 2025 is less than 75 milliseconds and the cumulative downtime (cells not available for service) is within the specified limits of less than 2%.

The above information is for the whole country, including Karnataka and Bengaluru.

District-wise details of OFC connected and service-ready Gram Panchayats under BharatNet, in rural areas and border-touching areas, including Bulandshahr district and the Bhiwani-Mahendergarh Lok Sabha constituency, are

available at the Department of Telecommunications website (https://www.dot.gov.in/static/uploads/2026/02/1f908efb879806628e9f32bf4b966c30.pdf).

(c): In Palghar district in Maharashtra, 4,830 route kilometres of OFC have been laid. Broadband speed and network reliability may be temporarily impacted due to OFC cuts during road widening work, pipeline work and public utility works carried out by local municipal authorities.

(e) and (f): Yes, sir. The expansion of OFC connectivity in rural areas has significantly facilitated adoption of digital services across the country. The availability of high-speed broadband has strengthened service delivery and accessibility, allowing citizens in rural and remote areas to access Government services through Common Service Centres (CSCs), online portals and digital platforms. The status of some of the key e-governance initiatives is as follows:

(i) Aadhaar is the world's largest digital identity system that provides biometric and demographic data based unique digital identity. Over 143 crore Aadhaar numbers have been generated so far.

(ii) DigiLocker has enabled access on anytime, anywhere basis to authenticate digital documents from the original issuer for the common citizen. More than 65.01 crore users are registered with DigiLocker to avail of its services.

(iii) The Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance (UMANG)

mobile application for all government services is operational and offers over 2,390 services for individuals. It has witnessed cumulative 726.43 crore transactions.

(iv) CSCs are offering government and business services in the assisted digital mode. Over 800 services are being delivered through CSCs. As of December 2025, 5.87 lakh CSCs were functional across the country, in both rural and urban areas, of which 4.57 lakh were functional at the Gram Panchayat level in rural areas.

(v) Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA), which was initiated to reach functional digital literacy in 6 crore rural households (one person per household) nationwide, has reached 6.39 crore individuals.

(vi) During the financial year 2024-25, total digital payments transactions were 23,834 crore. The number of such transactions in the current financial year, till 4.2.2026, is 20,856 crore.

Due to expanded OFC connectivity under BharatNet Project, a total of 2,14,904 Gram Panchayats have been made service-ready, as of 31.12.2025. Further, out of 6,44,131 villages in the country (village data as per the office of the Registrar General of India), around 6,34,955 villages are covered with mobile connectivity, including 6,31,834 villages having 4G mobile connectivity. Thus, 98.09% villages have access to internet.

As of 30.9.2025, out of a total of 101.78 crore internet subscribers in India, 42.77 crore are rural subscribers and 59.01 crore are urban subscribers.

ANNEXURE -I

State-wise details Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) laid

S. no.	State / Union territory	OFC laid during the last three financial years (from 1.4.2022 to 31.3.2025), in route kilometres	Total OFC laid (as of 31.12.2025), in route kilometres
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	390	1,544
2	Andhra Pradesh	81,307	2,51,753
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2,627	9,913
4	Assam	27,523	93,234
5	Bihar	17,210	1,29,992
6	Chandigarh	2,073	24,763
7	Chhattisgarh	18,399	1,18,793
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	217	1,328
9	Delhi	10,830	77,409
10	Goa	648	5,065
11	Gujarat	24,235	2,90,429
12	Haryana	8,253	83,932
13	Himachal Pradesh	5,802	35,787
14	Jammu and Kashmir	10,809	44,479
15	Jharkhand	16,720	82,034
16	Karnataka	27,629	2,26,763
17	Kerala	88,591	2,59,252
18	Ladakh	1,209	5,663

19	Lakshadweep	20	59
20	Madhya Pradesh	30,374	2,63,453
21	Maharashtra	70,178	4,06,637
22	Manipur	2,500	10,499
23	Meghalaya	3,580	11,952
24	Mizoram	1,718	8,332
25	Nagaland	2,277	10,057
26	Odisha	26,406	1,56,298
27	Puducherry	137	138
28	Punjab	60,654	1,97,105
29	Rajasthan	45,058	2,39,458
30	Sikkim	474	4,827
31	Tamil Nadu	1,02,865	3,08,907
32	Telangana	65,691	2,37,946
33	Tripura	1,460	11,294
34	Uttar Pradesh	55,672	4,06,697
35	Uttarakhand	9,428	50,178
36	West Bengal	27,320	1,87,364
	Total	**8,50,284**	**42,53,334**

ANNEXURE-II

4G/5G Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs)

S. no.	State/ Union territory	4G/5G Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs), as on 31.3.2022	4G/5G Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs), as on 31.12.2025
1	Andaman & Nicobar	399	987
2	Andhra Pradesh	58,722	91,588

S. no.	State/ Union territory	4G/5G Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs), as on 31.3.2022	4G/5G Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs), as on 31.12.2025
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2,595	5,060
4	Assam	38,622	56,327
5	Bihar	78,755	1,26,048
6	Chandigarh	2,512	3,624
7	Chhattisgarh	32,489	49,481
8	Delhi	49,116	68,077
9	Goa	3,903	5,929
10	Gujarat	1,04,209	1,57,413
11	Haryana	54,071	83,571
12	Himachal Pradesh	17,902	27,087
13	Jammu & Kashmir	25,113	37,180
14	Jharkhand	36,532	54,584
15	Karnataka	1,09,796	1,56,930
16	Kerala	60,955	98,413
17	Ladakh	732	1,625
18	Lakshadweep	14	64
19	Madhya Pradesh	86,955	1,30,782
20	Maharashtra	1,78,661	2,69,542
21	Manipur	5,104	7,281
22	Meghalaya	5,020	6,903
23	Mizoram	2,435	3,436
24	Nagaland	3,596	5,205
25	Odisha	52,082	83,767
26	Puducherry	1,704	2,938
27	Punjab	55,366	83,308

S. no.	State/ Union territory	4G/5G Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs), as on 31.3.2022	4G/5G Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs), as on 31.12.2025
28	Rajasthan	91,620	1,42,644
29	Sikkim	1,712	2,187
30	Tamil Nadu	1,11,698	1,72,584
31	Telangana	64,864	94,612
32	Tripura	5,577	8,052
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1,219	1,906
34	Uttar Pradesh	2,13,702	3,21,123
35	Uttarakhand	21,981	32,500
36	West Bengal	1,11,571	1,66,946
	Grand Total	**16,91,304**	**25,59,704**

डॉ. भोला सिंह : माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे सप्लीमेंटरी प्रश्न पूछने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने संचार विभाग में 4-जी, 5-जी और भारतनेट की सेवाओं के संबंध में बहुत ही अच्छा जवाब दिया है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से, माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे देश में, खासकर ग्रामीण इलाकों में बीएसएनएल की 4-जी सेवा को पहुंचाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं और लोगों को 4-जी की अच्छी सेवा कब तक मिलेगी?

DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI: Sir, if you look at the whole India today, we have around 6.40 lakh villages. Out of those villages, 6.31 lakh villages, other

than 10,000 villages, the entire country has been covered with 4G. This includes both private players as well as the BSNL. As far as the BSNL is concerned, we launched one lakh towers with indigenous technology throughout India. Wherever there is no techno-commercial viability for the private players, that is where BSNL priority has been. The remaining 10,000 villages are also being covered in 4G saturation projects. Hopefully, in the next few months, the entire country will be covered with 4G services. Not only that, majority of the country, approximately five lakh villages have already been covered with 5G services. This is the one of the fastest rollout in the world.

Thank you very much.

डॉ. भोला सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी का संकल्प और सपना है कि डिजिटल भारत का निर्माण हो। डिजिटल भारत बनाने के लिए हमारे देश के प्रत्येक गांव में इंटरनेट की सुविधा पहुंचे। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र बुलन्दशहर की पंचायतों में 'भारतनेट परियोजना' के माध्यम से ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल्स बिछाने का काम सुचारू रूप से चल रहा है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक 'भारतनेट परियोजना' के माध्यम से कितनी पंचायतों में ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल्स पहुंची हैं? देश की सभी ग्राम पंचायतों में कब तक ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल्स बिछाने का काम पूरा हो जाएगा?

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र बुलन्दशहर व उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ-साथ पूरे देश का क्या ब्यौरा है?

DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI: Sir, we have done BharatNet Phase-I

and Phase-II with massive investments. With those two phases, we have connected close to 2.14 lakh gram panchayats across India. We are launching BharatNet phase-III with close to 17 billion dollars, which is around Rs. 1.40 lakh crore.

Firstly, this will include connecting an additional 40,000 gram panchayats, that were not connected previously.

Secondly, in addition to operate and maintain whatever the villages that we have already covered – those 2.14 lakh gram panchayats for the next 10 years – the entire 2.65 lakh gram panchayats will be connected and operated for the next 10 years. The rest of the villages can also be connected with BharatNet Phase-III based on as needed basis. If there is a request, we will be connecting those as well, Sir.

माननीय सभापति : श्री धर्मबीर सिंह – उपस्थित नहीं।

श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा जी।

श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा : सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने बहुत ही विस्तारपूर्वक जवाब दिया है। इन्होंने तीसरे चरण की शुरुआत की भी बात कही है।

महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र औरंगाबाद (बिहार) है। गया जिले के अंतर्गत डुमरिया प्रखंड में एक छकरबंधा पंचायत है और बांके बाजार प्रखंड में एक लुटुआ पंचायत है। मैं पिछली बार वहां गया था। मैंने पहले भी इस विषय पर अपनी बात रखी है। अभी हम लोग 5जी की बात कर रहे हैं। अभी तक वहां 4जी नेटवर्क की भी सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है। वहां पर कुछ साल पहले बीएसएनएल का टावर था। चूंकि वह क्षेत्र नक्सल प्रभावित रहा है और

अभी वहां पर बीएसएनएल की सुविधा भी बंद है।

महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि गया जिले के डुमरिया प्रखंड के अंतर्गत जो छकरबंधा पंचायत और बांके बाजार प्रखंड के अंतर्गत जो लुटुआ पंचायत है, क्या आप प्राथमिकता के आधार पर वहां नेटवर्क की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने की कृपा करेंगे?

DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member through you that it is ensured that every village has a BSNL tower and adequate power supply. If there is no power supply, it is ensured that there is adequate battery in power plants. For the first time, recently, we have ordered around 40,000 batteries for power plants so that even if there is no power connection, the tower is functional. They have been there already but we are strengthening two types of power supply. There is a redundant power supply so that BSNL towers work seamlessly. If there is a specific reason why a particular Gram Panchayat is not working the way it is supposed to be, I would request the hon. Member to provide me with the details. I do not have the exact details related to that particular panchayat. We will be happy to look into it and take corrective measures.

श्री तापिर गाव : सभापति महोदय, मैं ऑनरेबल टेलीकॉम मिनिस्टर को यह बताना चाहूंगा और उनसे पूछना भी चाहूंगा कि मेरे पार्लियामेंट्री क्षेत्र में एक विजय नगर जगह है, वह म्यांमार बॉर्डर के एकदम पास है। वहां 100 किलोमीटर से ज्यादा लंबाई का रूट है, जो नामदफा वाइल्डलाइफ सैंचुरी से होकर गुजरता है। उस विजय नगर में बीएसएनल का टावर है और एयरटेल का टावर भी है। मोबाइल में पूरा नेटवर्क दिखाता है, लेकिन कहीं भी कॉल नहीं लगती है। The problem is that

the Telecom Minister cannot lay the FC module on the stretch of over 100 kms across Namdapha Wildlife Santuary. वहां आर्मी है, पैरामिलिट्री है और वहां की पब्लिक बहुत तकलीफ में है। इसलिए मैं ऑनरेबल टेलीकॉम मिनिस्टर से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि उस विजय नगर के लिए आप क्या सुविधा कर सकते हैं ताकि वहां पर मौजूद आर्मी, पैरामिलिट्री और वहां की पब्लिक को टेलीकॉम की सुविधा मिल सके? धन्यवाद।

संचार मंत्री; तथा उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्री (श्री ज्योतिरादित्य एम. सिंधिया): सभापति महोदय, तापिर गाव साहब ने एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा उठाया है। इन्होंने जिस विजय नगर का संदर्भ दिया है, उस विजय नगर से मैं भली-भांति परिचित हूं। यह मेरे लिए एक भावनात्मक मुद्दा भी है, क्योंकि मेरे रिश्तेदार जनरल गुराया ने उस विजय नगर को जाकर स्थापित किया था। उस समय उसका नामकरण भी उन्हीं के द्वारा किया गया था। मैं सन् 1955-60 की बात कर रहा हूं। यह भारत का प्राथमिक गांव है। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने भारत के आखिरी गांव का सदंर्भ, जो 65 वर्षों से इस देश में दिया जाता था, उस परिभाषा को बदलकर उसे भारत का पहला गांव बनाया है। प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में भारत सरकार भारत के सारे पहले गांव, जिन्हें हम अंग्रेजी में वाइब्रेंट विलेजेस कहते हैं, उन गांवों में हर मूलभूत सुविधा प्राप्त कराने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है।

तापिर गाव साहब के साथ मेरा विचार-विमर्श भी हुआ है। हमारा संपूर्ण संकल्प है कि हम लोग हरेक गांव तक इंटरनेट और मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी की हर सुविधा पहुंचाएं। लेकिन, कुछ कठिनाइयां होती हैं, जैसे, राइट ऑफ वे इश्यू है और इनवॉयरमेंटल इश्यूज़ हैं, वहां राज्य सरकार की मदद के बिना हमारे लिए यह संभव नहीं हो पाता है। मैं, तापिर गाव साहब और अरूणाचल प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री जी, साथ मिलकर यह देखने की कोशिश करेंगे कि वहां हम क्या संभव कार्य कर सकते हैं, ताकि वहां कनेक्टिविटी मिल पाए। लेकिन, यह वास्तविकता है कि वाइल्डलाइफ सेंचुरी होने के नाते, वहां ओएफसी फाइबर ले-करना बड़ी कठिन बात है। वाइल्डलाइफ पार्क्स का यह मुद्दा सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक

चलता है, फिर भी हम लोग इसकी पूरी कोशिश करेंगे। तापिर गाव साहब हमसे आकर मिलें, हम लोग इस पर चर्चा करेंगे।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Q. No. -170, Shri Pradyut Bordoloi– Not present.

Hon. Minister.

STATUS OF PROJECTS AND SCHEMES IN ASSAM

***170. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI[**]:**

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

(a) the details of the number of projects in Assam funded by the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) that have been delayed, scrapped and foreclosed along with the reasons for each such project;

(b) the details regarding the manner in which infrastructure gaps in flood-prone and hilly areas are being addressed to ensure better connectivity and livelihoods;

(c) the details of the amount of funds under the Prime Minister's Development Initiative for North East Region (PM-DevINE), North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) and North Eastern Council (NEC) that remain unspent in Assam and the reasons for the same;

(d) the details of the reasons for which Assam is lagging behind the national average in basic connectivity and last-mile infrastructure; and

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[**] Since Shri Pradyut Bordoloi was not present, Hon'ble Chairperson asked the Hon'ble Minister to lay the reply.

(e) the details of the concrete reforms introduced so that various DoNER schemes translate into visible jobs, livelihoods and timely infrastructure?

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Minister.

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

(क) से (ङ) सभापति महोदय, **विवरण** सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

<u>विवरण</u>

(क): उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय (एमडीओएनईआर) पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों को प्रधानमंत्री की पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र विकास पहल (पीएम-डिवाइन), उत्तर पूर्व विशेष अवसंरचना विकास स्कीम- सड़क अवसंरचना के अलावा (एनईएसआईडीएस-ओटीआरआई), उत्तर पूर्व विशेष अवसंरचना विकास स्कीम- सड़कें (एनईएसआईडीएस-सड़कें), उत्तर पूर्वी परिषद की स्कीमें (एसओएनईसी) और विशेष विकास पैकेज की पांच केंद्रीय क्षेत्र स्कीमों के तहत विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। दिनांक 31.01.2026 तक, उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय की विभिन्न स्कीमों के तहत असम राज्य के लिए शुरू से अब तक कुल 826 परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति दी गई है, जिनमें से 657 परियोजनाएं पूरी हो चुकी हैं। शेष 169 परियोजनाओं में से कुल 127 परियोजनाएं विलंबित हैं। उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय की स्कीमों के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन का समय भौगोलिक अवस्थिति, इलाका, भूमि की उपलब्धता, अनिवार्य कानूनी मंजूरियां, रुकावटों को हटाना, वित्तीय बंदी आदि जैसे कई कारकों पर निर्भर करता है।

(ख): असम राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, असम के बाढ़ संभावित और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में अवसंरचना की कमी को हर-मौसम में आवागमन वाली सड़कों और मज़बूत पुलों को बनाकर और उनका अपग्रेडेशन करके दूर किया जाता है, ताकि वर्ष भर कनेक्टिविटी बनी रहे। इसके अलावा, बाढ़ और पानी भरा रहने से होने वाली दिक्कतों को कम करने के लिए सड़कों का लेवल बढ़ाया जा

रहा है और बेहतर ड्रेनेज तथा क्रॉस-ड्रेनेज ढ़ांचे बनाए जा रहे हैं। पहाड़ी इलाकों में, भूस्खलन और सड़कें बंद होने से बचाने के लिए स्लोप स्टेबिलाइज़ेशन, ढ़ांचे को बनाए रखने और बेहतर हिल रोड इंजीनियरिंग अपनाई जा रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त, उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय अपनी स्कीमों के तहत सड़कों/पुलों की परियोजनाओं को मंज़ूरी देते समय यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि मंज़ूर की गई परियोजनाएं नवीनतम विनिर्देशनों और अन्य कोडल प्रावधानों के अनुसार हों।

(ग): दिनांक 04.02.2026 तक, उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय की विभिन्न स्कीमों के अंतर्गत असम राज्य के लिए जारी धनराशि तथा केंद्रीय नोडल एजेंसी (सीएनए) खाते में पड़ी अप्रयुक्त राशि का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	**स्कीम**	**जारी निधि (करोड़ रू. में)**	**सीएनए में अप्रयुक्त राशि (करोड़ रू. में)**
1	पीएम- डिवाइन	547.20	100.77
2	नेसिड्स -ओटीआरआई	4131.70	119.51
3	नेसिड्स -सड़कें	1068.70	46.37
4	एनईसी की स्कीमें	1565.70	34.72

उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ असम सहित पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र की राज्य सरकारों के साथ नियमित रूप से फॉलो-अप करता है ताकि उन्हें जारी की गई निधि का शीघ्रता से उपयोग हो सके।

(घ): सड़क, परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय द्वारा वर्ष 2025 में प्रकाशित किए गए बेसिक रोड स्टैटिस्टिक्स ऑफ़ इंडिया 2019-20 के अनुसार, असम की प्रति 1000 वर्ग किमी रोड नेटवर्क डेंसिटी 5741 किमी है, जो 1661 किमी के राष्ट्रीय औसत से काफ़ी अधिक है, जो देश के अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में इस राज्य में अपेक्षित रूप से सघन सड़क नेटवर्क दर्शाता है।

(ङ): उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय ने हाल ही में परियोजनाओं का समयबद्ध कार्यान्वयन सुनुश्चित करने और निधि को जारी करने की प्रणाली को आसान बनाने के लिए कई सुधार किए हैं, जिनकी जानकारी नीचे दी गई है:

(i) पीएम-डिवाइन, एनईएसआईडीएस (ओटीआरआई), एनईएसआईडीएस (सड़क) स्कीमों के दिशा-निर्देशों को सरल बनाया गया है ताकि परियोजनाओं का संकल्पना नोट और मंजूरी में लगने वाले समय को कम करने के लिए परियोजना प्रस्तावों के संकल्पना नोट और डीपीआर पर एक ही बार में संयुक्त रूप से विचार किया जा सके।

(ii) उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय की स्कीमों के बीच वित्तीय और क्षेत्रीय बंटवारा किया गया है ताकि उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय की विविध स्कीमों में परियोजनाओं को मंज़ूरी देने में दोहराव को रोका जा सके।

(iii) उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय ने पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों को 25% की चार समान किस्तों में निधि जारी करने की प्रणाली को आसान बना दिया है।

(iv) उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय का पूर्वोत्तर विकास सेतु पोर्टल वर्ष 2024 में बनाया और शुरू किया गया है। इस पोर्टल ने राज्य सरकारों से मिले सभी प्रस्तावों की तेज़ी से प्रोसेसिंग और ट्रैकिंग के लिए उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय को संकल्पना नोट और डीपीआर प्रस्तुत करने की प्रक्रिया को डिजिटलीकृत कर दिया है।

उपर्युक्त सुधारों से परियोजनाओं को मंज़ूरी देने और उन्हें पूरा करने की गति बढ़ी है इससे पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के लोगों के लिए रोज़गार के अवसरों में वृद्धि, क्षेत्र का सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास, पर्यटन उद्योग का विकास और इस क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक कार्यकलाप में वृद्धि जैसे ठोस लाभ प्राप्त हुए हैं, जिससे पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों की पूरी अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा मिला है।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Q. No. -171, Prof. Sougata Ray – Not present.

Hon. Minister.

INVESTMENTS IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

***171. PROF. SOUGATA RAY[**]:**

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

(a) the details of India's hurdles in translating research results of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into commercial, market-ready products;

(b) whether India is aiming to achieve capturing 10 per cent of the $700 billion global space economy by 2030 spanning Artificial Intelligence, space technology, quantum computing and biotechnology;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the measures started to achieve the target;

(d) whether it is true that deep tech funding in India saw a 77 per cent drop with a 60 per cent reduction in the investor pool;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to encourage the investments in the sector;

(f) the details of India's gross expenditure on Research & Development since the last three years; and

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[**] Since Prof. Sougata Ray was not present, Hon'ble Chairperson asked the Hon'ble Minister to lay the reply.

(g) whether the R&D share in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is significantly lower than competitors 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):

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Minister.

(a) to (g): Sir, a **Statement** is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a): India's innovation ecosystem exhibits strong academic research output in AI and related deep technologies. In the Stanford Global AI Vibrancy 2025 report, India was ranked **3rd** in the world for AI competitiveness and ecosystem vibrancy. India is also the second-largest contributor to GitHub AI projects, showcasing its vibrant developer community.

IndiaAI Mission:

In March 2024, Government of India launched IndiaAI mission with outlay of Rs 10,372 Cr for development of the overall AI ecosystem in the country. In less than 24 months, India AI Mission has set up a foundation for development of AI ecosystem in the country:

- More than 38 thousand GPUs for common compute facility have been onboarded, which are being provided to Indian start-ups and academia at an affordable rate.

- Twelve teams have been shortlisted for development of indigenous foundational models or Large Language Models.
- Thirty applications have been approved for developing India specific AI applications.
- More than 8000 undergraduate students, 5000 post graduate students and 500 PhD students are being supported for talent development.
- 27 India Data and AI labs have been established and 543 more have been identified.

India is actively participating in shaping global debate on development, usage and safety of AI. India was the founder chair of Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI). India is hosting the India AI Impact Summit 2026 from 16–20th February 2026 at New Delhi. For the first time, the global AI summit series will take place in the Global South. The shift signals a broader move toward a more inclusive global AI dialogue.

Private Sector Investment in AI

Encouraged by the Government's initiatives, the private sector is increasingly investing in AI in India. According to the Stanford AI Index Report 2025, India's cumulative private investment in AI from 2013 to 2024 reached approximately $11.1 Billion.

Google has recently announced the establishment of an Artificial

Intelligence (AI) Hub in Visakhapatnam (Vizag), Andhra Pradesh. This investment of approximately $15 Billion dollars marks Google's largest investment in India to date.

Tata Group has announced a $11 Billion investment for an AI innovation city in Maharashtra.

A Research Symposium on "AI and its Impact" is being organized during the IndiaAI Impact Summit 2026 to bring AI research closer to real-world decision-making by connecting researchers, policymakers and practitioners.

The Government is strengthening talent development, startup support, and academia–industry collaboration to ensure research outcomes align with market needs.

(b) and (c): Government envisions to significantly grow India's share in the global space economy. Government is undertaking multiple policy measures and institutional reforms to grow India's technological and commercial footprint in space technology:

- The Government has notified the **Indian Space Policy, 2023**, which clearly delineates the roles of ISRO, IN-SPACe and industry, thereby enabling private sector participation across the entire space value chain.
- **IN-SPACe** has been established as a single-window agency to authorise, promote and supervise non-government space activities, including granting access to ISRO launch pads, testing facilities, technical infrastructure and

expertise.

- The Government has approved a **₹1,000 crore** Venture Capital Fund for the space sector, anchored by IN-SPACe and managed by SIDBI Venture Capital, to provide growth and early-stage capital to Indian space startups.
- In addition, IN-SPACe has launched a **₹500 crore** Technology Adoption Fund to help startups commercialise space technologies, scale manufacturing, and reduce dependence on imports.
- **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) norms** in the space sector have been liberalised, permitting up to **100% FDI** in satellite manufacturing and components, and enhanced limits in launch vehicles and satellite operations, to attract global capital and technology.
- Through **New Space India Limited (NSIL)**, the Government is expanding India's footprint in the global commercial launch market, particularly for small and medium satellites, leveraging India's cost-effective and reliable launch capabilities.
- **National missions and policy programmes:** Initiatives such as National Quantum Mission, IndiaAI Mission and RDI (Research, Development & Innovation) Fund schemes are designed to drive applied research, accelerate commercialization and attract private capital.
- **Space Biotechnology:** Department of Biotechnology (DBT) and Indian

Space Research Organisation (ISRO) are collaborating in space biotechnology. The key priority areas in Space Biotechnology include microgravity research, space bio manufacturing, bioastronautics and space biology.

(d) and (e): The Government has taken following steps to boost funding and strengthen the Deep Tech sector:

- A **National Deep Tech Startup Policy** has been formulated to address challenges related to funding, infrastructure, intellectual property, regulatory clarity and technology commercialisation.
- Under the Startup India initiative, deep tech startups have been provided extended eligibility periods and higher turnover thresholds, enabling them to access tax benefits, exemptions and government support for a longer duration.
- The Government has announced a **₹1 lakh crore** Research, Development and Innovation (RDI) Fund under the Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) to provide long-term, concessional financing for high-risk, high-impact deep tech projects and to crowd-in private investment.
- Sector-specific missions such as the India Semiconductor Mission, National Quantum Mission, IndiaAI Mission, and space sector reforms are creating stable demand, incentives and market opportunities for deep tech

investments.

- Dedicated funding and procurement-linked support mechanisms such as the **Technology Development Fund (TDF)** and **Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX)** are supporting startups and MSMEs developing advanced and strategic technologies.
- The Government is also strengthening the incubation and innovation ecosystem through institutions such as Atal Innovation Mission, government-supported incubators, and technology transfer programmes linking academia, research institutions and industry.

(f) and (g): As per the Economic Survey 2025-26, The Gross Expenditure on Research and Development (GERD) as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is 0.64 per cent. India's ranking in the Global Innovation Index (GII) has risen significantly from 81st in 2015 to 38th in 2025.

Government has taken the following measures to create a conducive environment and spur investments in R&D:

- Establishment of the Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) under the ANRF Act, 2023. The ANRF is intended to provide strategic direction, competitive funding opportunities and collaboration pathways across industry, academia and government
- Mission-driven national programmes such as the National Quantum

Mission, the National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems, the IndiaAI Mission, the India Semiconductor Mission, and the National Green Hydrogen Mission. Each initiative focuses on building foundational scientific capability in sunrise domains, translating research into scalable industrial capacity

- To finance innovation at scale, the Government also announced a new Research, Development and Innovation (RDI) Fund with a total outlay of **₹1 lakh** crore.

Together, the ANRF, the national missions and the RDI Fund form a consolidated architecture for expanding India's GERD.

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न संख्या 172, श्री विवेक ठाकुर।

दुर्लभ मृदा तत्वों के लिए सर्वेक्षण

***172. श्री विवेक ठाकुर:**

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार के नवादा और शेखपुरा जिलों में दुर्लभ मृदा तत्वों की संभावित उपलब्धता के संबंध में कोई सर्वेक्षण कराने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इंडियन रेयर अर्थ्स लिमिटेड (आईआरईएल) के माध्यम से उक्त क्षेत्रों में वैज्ञानिक अन्वेषण/सर्वेक्षण कराने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

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

<u>विवरण</u>

(क): हां, परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग (डीएई) की एक संघटक इकाई, परमाणु खनिज अन्वेषण एवं अनुसंधान निदेशालय (एएमडी) विरल मृदा तत्वों (आरईई) के खनिजों सहित महत्वपूर्ण और सामरिक खनिजों के अन्वेषण के लिए नवादा जिले, बिहार के कुछ भागों सहित कोडरमा जिले और आस-पास के क्षेत्रों में जी4-चरण का भूवैज्ञानिक और रेडियोमितिक सर्वेक्षण कर रहा है। यद्यपि, वर्तमान में एएमडी शेखपुरा जिला, बिहार में सर्वेक्षण नहीं कर रहा है।

(ख) और (ग): वैज्ञानिक अन्वेषण/सर्वेक्षण करना परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग (डीएई) की एक संघटक इकाई, परमाणु खनिज अन्वेषण एवं अनुसंधान निदेशालय (एएमडी) का अधिदेश है।

श्री विवेक ठाकुर : सभापति जी, मेरा प्रश्न रेयर अर्थ मिनरल्स से संबंधित है । आज के युग में यह कितना महत्वपूर्ण है, यह किसी से छिपा नहीं है । चाहे इलेक्ट्रिक व्हीकल्स हों, सेमीकंडक्टर्स हों या डिफेंस इक्युपमेंट्स हों, हर जगह इनका व्यापक उपयोग हो रहा है । आज की जियोपॉलिटिक्स का यह सबसे बड़ा मुद्दा बनकर उभरा है ।

मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र नवादा, बिहार में और निकटवर्ती जिले जैसे शेखपुरा, जमुई, नालंदा और गया में विशिष्ट भूवैज्ञानिक संरचना पाई जाती है । यह क्षेत्र छोटा नागपुर पठार के विस्तार क्षेत्र में स्थित है, जहां ग्रेनाइट और पैग्मेटाइट जैसी प्राचीन शैल संरचनाएं पाई जाती हैं । ये विश्व स्तर पर रेयर अर्थ मेटेरियल्स के लिए प्रमुख संकेतक मानी जाती हैं । विश्व के कई देशों में, जैसे चीन के इनर-मंगोलिया, ऑस्ट्रेलिया के मोंटविले और अमेरिका के माउंटेन-पास में ऐसी ही संरचना पाई जाती है,

जहां रेयर अर्थ मिनरल्स पाए गए हैं।

सभापति जी, मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र और निकटवर्ती जिले अभ्रक (माइका) का भी प्रचूर स्रोत हैं, जो बेरिल, कोलंबाइट, टेट्रालाइट और लीथियम जैसे रेयर अर्थ मेटेरियल्स के स्रोत हैं। इसका इंडस्ट्रियल सेक्टर, जैसे ईवी बैट्रीज़ में उपयोग होता है। केंद्र और राज्य के थोड़े और बेहतर संगठित प्रयासों से इस क्षेत्र में जो अवैध खनन और व्यापार हो रहा है, उस पर रोक लगाते हुए एक पॉजिटिव डायरेक्शन में हम लोग हो सकता है कि एक नए सोर्स के उद्भेदन कर सकते हैं।

इसलिए, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार के नवादा और शेखपुरा जिले में दुर्लभ मुद्रा तत्वों की संभावित उपलब्धता के संबंध में कोई सर्वेक्षण कराने का है? यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह : सभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद। माननीय सदस्य इस विषय के बड़े जानकार हैं और उन्होंने एक बड़ा ही गंभीर प्रश्न रखा है।

महोदय, जहां तक उनके प्रदेश बिहार का संबंध है, यह सच है कि कोडरमा जिले में और उसके आसपास के क्षेत्रों में हमारा एक्सप्लोरेशन का काम चल रहा है। लेकिन, इन्होंने जो दूसरे क्षेत्र शेखपुरा का उल्लेख किया है, वहां अभी काम प्रारंभ नहीं हुआ है। आने वाले समय में क्या संभावनाएं हैं, उनका अध्ययन किया जा सकता है।

माननीय सदस्य ने अवैध खनन का जो विषय उठाया है, उसका लॉ एंड ऑर्डर विभाग के साथ संबंध रहता है। इसलिए, मैं उसके बारे में बहुत अधिक तो नहीं कह सकूंगा, क्योंकि यह विज्ञान नवाचार का विभाग है। लेकिन, इन्होंने एक बहुत अच्छी और सोचने लायक बात कही है कि दुनिया भर में रेयर अर्थ का महत्व बढ़ता जा रहा है। लेकिन, यह भी सच है कि गत 10-11 वर्षों में प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी के आने के बाद पहली बार इस सेक्टर को प्राथमिकता दी गई है।

यदि आप इस साल के बजट की ही बात करें, तो उसमें रेयर अर्थ को लेकर ओडिशा,

तमिलनाडु, आंध्र प्रदेश और केरल में चार कॉरिडोर्स बनाने की घोषणा की गई है। इसके साथ ही साथ न्यूक्लियर सेक्टर को प्राइवेट प्लेयर्स के लिए शांति एक्ट के द्वारा खोल दिया गया है। इसी बजट में न्यूक्लियर प्लांट के लिए यदि बाहर से कोई इक्युपमेंट लाना हो, तो उसके लिए भी ड्यूटी की छूट दी गई है।

माननीय सदस्य ने मैगनेट इत्यादि के बारे में भी कहा है। उसके संबंध में भी मुझे हाउस के साथ यह जानकारी साझा करते हुए हर्ष होता है कि वर्ष 2023 में ही प्रधानमंत्री जी ने पहली बार, सात दशकों के बाद रेयर अर्थ परमानेंट मैगनेट प्लांट का उद्घाटन किया है। यह अपने किस्म का पहला मैगनेट प्लांट है, जो वाइज़ैग, आंध्र प्रदेश में स्थित है। प्रधानमंत्री जी स्वयं वहां गए थे।

इसका लाभ सुरक्षा के क्षेत्र में तो होगा ही होगा, उसके अलावा जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य जी ने कहा, आने वाले समय में जो अन्य भी बहुत सारे किस्म के यंत्र, इक्युपमेंट्स और प्रावधान रहेंगे, उनमें भी मैगनेट की आवश्यकता रहेगी। भारत की कुल मैगनेट की रिक्वा ॅयरमेंट इस समय लगभग चार हजार टन है। हमने एक योजना बनाई है, जिसके तहत हम वर्ष 2030 तक अपनी जरूरत से भी अधिक, पांच हजार टन तक मैगनेट मैन्युफैक्चर कर सकेंगे।

श्री विवेक ठाकुर : सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से सिर्फ इतना जानना चाहता हूं कि जो संबंधित विभाग - एएमडी है, ऐसी जानकारी है कि वह नवादा क्षेत्र में प्रेजेंटली रेडियोमेट्रिक सर्वेज़ अंडरटेक कर रहा है और जी-4 स्टेज जियोलॉजिकल मैपिंग कर रहा है, जो कि संबंधित क्षेत्र है।

मुझे माननीय मंत्री महोदय से सिर्फ इतना जानना है कि वे यह बताने की कृपा करें कि इस सर्वे को कंप्लीट करने और रिपोर्ट सब्मिट करने की क्या कोई समय-सीमा है और अब तक की प्रोग्रेस क्या है? धन्यवाद।

डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह : सभापति महोदय, इन्होंने यह सत्य कहा है कि एक्सप्लोरेशन का काम चल रहा है और एटोमिक मिनरल डायरक्टरेट फॉर एक्सप्लोरेशन एंड रिसर्च, जिसे एएमडी कहते हैं, उसके देश

भर में सात केंद्र हैं। जहां-जहां भी एक्सप्लोरेशन का काम चलता है, वे केंद्र एक तरह से सूत्रधार का काम करते हैं। इन्होंने जिस क्षेत्र की बात की है, उसके लिए मुझे लगता है कि आने वाले समय में ही बहुत जल्द, 5-6 महीने के भीतर ही जिस क्षेत्र का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं, वहां पर हमारा एक्सप्लोरेशन का काम मुकम्मल हो जाएगा। यह काम सितंबर या ज्यादा से ज्यादा अक्टूबर, 2026 तक हो जाएगा।

इसके साथ ही साथ इन्हें यह भी जानकर खुशी होगी कि हमारे यहां पर एक्सप्लोरेशन दोनों तरह से- बीच मिनरल्स में भी हो रहा है और हार्ड रॉक में भी हो रहा है। कोस्टल बीच में खास तौर से तमिलनाडु, केरल, ओडिशा, आंध्र प्रदेश,गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में कार्य चल रहा है तथा हार्ड रॉक का कार्य राजस्थान, गुजरात, छत्तीसगढ़, तमिलनाडु और कर्नाटक में हो रहा है। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य है कि मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में इस क्षेत्र में काम का विस्तार भी हुआ है। इसी बजट में एक और नया आयाम जोड़ दिया गया है। The private sector has also been allowed in mining of rare earth minerals, not containing uranium or thorium. यानी, जो हमने प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लिए दरवाजे खोले हैं, उसमें माइनिंग और एक्सप्लोरेशन के लिए भी प्राइवेट सेक्टर को हम अनुमति देंगे, बशर्ते कि यूरेनियम या थोरियम जैसे पदार्थ वहां पर न पाए जा रहे हों। इससे हमारे काम को गति मिलेगी, वृद्धि मिलेगी और हमारा रिसोर्स बढ़ेगा।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 173, श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप।

राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संपर्क में सुधार लाने के लिए बीएसएनएल की पहल

***173. श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यपः**

क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) भारत संचार निगम लिमिटेड (बीएसएनएल) द्वारा राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संपर्क में सुधार लाने

के लिए देश भर में कौन-कौन सी प्रमुख पहल की जा रही हैं/निवेश किया जा रहा है और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या-क्या विनियामक/नीतिगत सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है;

(ख) वर्तमान में हिमाचल प्रदेश के शिमला लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में बीएसएनएल द्वारा प्रदान की जा रही संचार सेवाओं (जैसे लीज्ड लाइन, वीसैट, इंटरनेट बैकहॉल, एंटरप्राइज डाटा सेवाएं आदि) का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) शिमला लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के पहाड़ी और दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों में बेहतर और विश्वसनीय संपर्क सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कौन-कौन से अतिरिक्त कदम/योजनाएं प्रस्तावित हैं या कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं और इनकी समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

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

STATEMENT

(a): With a view to strengthen BSNL and to make them robust, competitive and viable, Government has approved three revival packages to BSNL amounting to approx. Rs. 3.22 Lakh crores. These packages cover capital infusion, debt restructuring, viability gap funding for rural telephony, and the provision of 4G/5G spectrum, among other measures. Further, following initiatives have also been taken to improve national and international connectivity:

- In line with Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative, BSNL has ordered one lakh indigenously developed 4G sites for pan-India deployment; out of these,

97,672 sites are installed and 95,511 are on air as of 15.01.2026. The sites are 5G upgradable from technology perspective .

- To enhance the network infrastructure and service quality, BSNL is executing the various schemes of Government such as 4G Saturation Scheme, Border Out Post (BOP)/ Border Intelligence Post (BIP), LWE Phase-I upgradation etc .The details of these schemes are available on https://usof.gov.in.
- Further, BSNL is a key implementing agency in the BharatNet program, India's largest rural broadband initiative, which aims to connect all Gram Panchayats and villages with high-speed internet through fiber, satellite, and wireless technologies. The program is being executed by BSNL for last-mile connectivity and operations.
- BSNL has direct international connectivity with Saudi Arabia, UAE, Italy, Singapore, Belgium, UK, USA, Bhutan, Canada and Hongkong to strengthen and support international voice communication services.

(b)**:** The detail of the services being provided by BSNL in Shimla Lok Sabha Constituency of Himachal Pradesh are, as below:-

Services	**Total subscribers**
Leased Line & Enterprises Data Services	1,518
VSAT	20
Internet Backhaul	639

(c)**:** In Shimla Lok Sabha constituency, BSNL has commissioned 710 numbers of 4G sites under Phase IX.2 and 4G saturation projects, to ensure better and reliable connectivity across the constituency.

Further, Shimla Parliamentary Constituency of Himachal Pradesh comprises Solan, Shimla, and Sirmaur districts, covering a total of 24 development blocks. Out of these, 19 blocks are already connected through Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) media. The Budget for connectivity to the remaining five blocks (Chopal, Nankhari, Kupvi, Shillai and Tirlokdhar) under Amended BharatNet Project has already been allotted. This would enable high speed broadband connectivity to all these gram panchayats.

In addition to above, BSNL has approved a rehabilitation/replacement/new OFC laying work of approximately 90 km.

श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप : सभापति महोदय, वर्तमान में हिमाचल प्रदेश में बीएसएनएल के द्वारा अनेक सेवाएं प्रदान की जा रही हैं, जैसे - लीज्ड लाइन, वीसैट, इंटरनेट बैकहॉल एंटरप्राइज डाटा सेवाएं आदि। हिमाचल प्रदेश, जो कि एक पहाड़ी राज्य है, जहां मौसम की खराबी, बारिश तथा बर्फबारी के कारण कई बार दूरसंचार की सेवाएं बाधित हो जाती हैं। ऐसे में कर्मचारियों को दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों में पैदल जाना पड़ता है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के अंदर कर्मचारियों की भारी कमी है। 192 सीनियर एसडीज़ की की रिक्वायरमेंट है, लेकिन उनके स्थान पर वर्किंग स्ट्रेंथ केवल 81 है। इसी प्रकार 282 जेटीओज़ की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन उनके स्थान पर

उनकी संख्या 165 है । वहीं 177 जेई की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन उनकी संख्या 110 है । ऐसे में हिमाचल प्रदेश के दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों में, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में बेहतर दूरसंचार सेवा देने के लिए कर्मचारियों को भारी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है ।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि बेहतर दूर संचार सेवाएं देने के लिए और इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं? इसके साथ ही कर्मचारियों की स्ट्रेंथ में कब तक बढ़ावा किया जाएगा और बेहतर दूरसंचार सेवाएं मेरे प्रदेश तथा संसदीय क्षेत्र में कब तक सुनिश्चित की जाएंगी?

DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI: Sir, I want all the hon. Members of the Parliament to know that for the first time in BSNL history, both me and the hon. Cabinet Minister, Shri Jyotiraditya Scindia review the entire circle performance across the country. I do it on monthly basis whereas the hon. Minister, Shri Jyotiraditya Sindhiya reviews it quarterly.

In this review process, we have operational parameters and financial parameters. We review the operational parameters very objectively like, how many cable cuts are happening every month, what the mean time to repair any cable cut is, what the uptime of the BTS is, and everything. There are 10 such parameters that we monitor. At least, as the first step, we want 95 per cent uptime. If that uptime is not there, we ask them why there is no uptime. The reasons could be either manpower or other issues.

12.00 hrs

If the issue is a manpower issue, absolutely, we have given them the

freedom to readjust and get the manpower. So, what I can tell you confidently is that over the next coming months, literally, every circle is going to have at least 95, if not 98, 99 per cent up-time in most of the BSNL services. So, I wanted to thank you for asking that.

श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप : सभापति जी, पहाड़ी राज्य होने के कारण मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में बहुत सारे क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं जहां पर नेटवर्क की भारी कमी है। 2जी नेटवर्क भी नहीं है, जबकि आज बहुत सारे प्राइवेट प्लेयर्स 5जी की सेवाएं दे रहे हैं। ऐसे में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि बेहतर कनेक्टिविटी के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य और मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में 5जी सेवाएं कब तक शुरू कर दी जाएंगी?

संचार मंत्री; तथा उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्री (श्री ज्योतिरादित्य एम. सिंधिया) : सर, भारत सरकार और दूर संचार विभाग इस बात से संकल्पित हैं कि भारत के हर वासी को हम विश्व के साथ कनेक्टिविटी दे पाएं। आज इस प्रश्न के द्वारा मैं सांसद महोदय को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं और आपके माध्यम से सदन को सूचित करना चाहता हूं कि आज 4जी सेचुरेशन की जो हमारी योजना है कि जिन क्षेत्रों का संदर्भ माननीय सांसद महोदय ने दिया है, जहां कनेक्टिविटी देने के लिए आर्थिक रूप से फिजिबिलिटी न हो, तो डिजिटल भारत निधि के आधार पर हमारी ऐसी 12 योजनाएं हैं। कुछ टापू क्षेत्र के लिए हैं, कुछ लेफ्ट विंग एक्ट्रीम्जम क्षेत्र के लिए हैं, कुछ पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए हैं, कुछ 4जी सेचुरेशन के आधार पर हैं, जहां हम लोग संपूर्ण कनेक्टिविटी दिलवा रहे हैं। 4जी सेचुरेशन के आधार पर करीब-करीब 38 हजार गांवों/स्थानों को हमने रेखांकित किया है, जहां हम लोग 27 हजार टावर लगाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं, उस 27 हजार टावर में से 22,500 टावर लग चुके हैं और मैं विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि आने वाले दिनों में हम लोग सौ प्रतिशत 4जी सेचुरेशन कराएंगे। …(*Interruptions*)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(i) Starred Question Nos. 174 to 180

NEW RAILWAY LINE BETWEEN SAVALYAPURAM TO BAPATLA

***174. SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:**

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal/representation for the construction of a new railway line connecting Savalyapuram and Bapatla in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the said proposal;

(c) whether the Government proposes to undertake a feasibility survey/Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the Savalyapuram–Bapatla railway line, considering its potential to decongest the Guntur–Vijayawada section and improve connectivity between Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Chennai and the eastern coastal region and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the economic, freight, tourism and passenger potential of the proposed line, particularly for agricultural produce, mineral transport and pilgrimage traffic to Kotappakonda (Sri Trikoteswara Swamy Temple); and

(e) if so, the details thereof including the timeline proposed for initiating further action on the project?

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

(a) to (e): Savalyapuram and Bapatla are already connected through existing railway network via Guntur & Tenali.

To decongest Guntur-Vijayawada double line section and to improve connectivity in the region, following projects have been taken up:

Name of project	Cost (Cr.)	Status
Errupalem-Amravati-Namburu new line (57 Km)	2,047	The project has been sanctioned and land acquisition has been taken up.
Kotipalli-Narsapur new line (57 Km)	2,120	The project has been sanctioned and land acquisition and works on important bridges have been taken up.
Guntur- Bibinagar doubling (239 Km)	2,853	The project has been sanctioned and work has been taken up.
Guntur-Guntakal doubling (401 Km)	4,306	So far, 357 Km length has been commissioned and work on balance section has been taken up
Multitracking and connectivity of Guntur Yard (8 Km)	147	The project has been sanctioned recently.

Kotappakonda is about 11 Km away from Narasaraopet Railway Station

which serves as the transportation hub for the town & nearby region.

In addition, to improve connectivity in the region, following surveys have been sanctioned for preparation of Detailed Project Report:

S. No.	Name of project
1	Ballarshah-Gudur via Vijayawada 4th line (745 Km)
2	Vijayawada-Eluru 3rd and 4th line (120 Km)
3	Gudiwada-Tenali bypassing Vijayawada (49 Km)
4	Nallapadu Rail Over Rail (RoR) flyover (31 Km)

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.

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' 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.

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. (more than 10 times)

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	72.6 Km per year
2014-25	1,582 Km	143.8 Km per year (Nearly 2 times)

As on 01.04.2025, 39 projects (12 New Line and 27 Doubling), covering a total length of 4,499 Km length, costing ₹70,232 crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Andhra Pradesh, have been sanctioned, out of which 1,178 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:

Category	No. of projects	Total Length (Km)	Length Commissioned till March, 2025 (in Km)	Total Exp. upto March, 2025 (Rs. in Cr.)
New Line	12	1595	199	6,413
Multi-tracking/Doubling	27	2904	979	21,626
Total	**39**	**4,499**	**1,178**	**28,039**

Zonal Railway wise details of Railway projects are made available in public domain on Indian Railway's website.

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	Vijayawada–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–Palasamudram 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	Vijayawada-Gudur 3rd line (287 Km)	6,509
10	Guntakal-Guntur doubling (401 Km)	4,306
11	Pennukonda-Dharmavarm 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

S.N	Name of Project	Cost (Cr)
16	Nergundi-Palasa-Vizianagaram 3rd line (385 Km)	4,963

In addition, In last three Years i.e. 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and current financial year 2025-26, 65 surveys (15 new line and 50 doubling), covering a total length of 6,985 Km have been taken up falling fully/partly in the State of Andhra Pradesh including projects which will help decongest Guntur-Vijayawada section and improve connectivity in the region.

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

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.

FARE STRUCTURE/AFFORDABILITY OF VANDE BHARAT TRAINS

***175. ADV. CHANDRA SHEKHAR:**

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

(a) the details of the current fare structure for Vande Bharat trains during the year 2025–26 including average AC Chair Car and Executive Class fares on major routes, comparison with regular Mail/Express trains and passenger occupancy data (often near 100%) as of January 2026;

(b) the details of the steps taken to address widespread criticism that high fares make Vande Bharat trains inaccessible to middle and lower-income

passengers, despite claims of premium modern travel;

(c) the manner in which the pricing policy aligns with World Bank recommendations for inclusive and affordable public transport systems and best practices from the world including Japan’s Shinkansen and China's high speed rail which balance speed with broader economic accessibility; and

(d) the details of the initiatives taken during the year 2025-26 to make Vande Bharat more inclusive including any concessions, subsidised tickets or special quotas for women, senior citizens or economically weaker sections and their uptake?

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) caters to various segments of the travelling public and, accordingly, operates different types of train services like Suburban/Non-suburban ordinary train services, Mail/Express, Amrit Bharat, Vande Bharat, Vande Bharat Sleeper, Namo Bharat Rapid Rail, Tejas, Humsafar, Rajdhani, Shatabdi, Duronto and Garib Rath services etc.

Ministry of Railways while deciding the fare structure of various types of passenger services gives due consideration to aspects like the cost of service, value of service, type of services/facilities offered, affordability, competition from other competing modes and socio-economic considerations etc.

Vande Bharat services since its introduction in February 2019, have been proliferated to 82 routes (164 train services) up to January 2026.

Vande Bharat trains operate as a distinct passenger service segment having specific fare structure with features like improved suspension systems, faster acceleration with semi-high speed operation, automatic plug doors, ergonomics seats, mini pantry, CCTV's, KAVACH etc.

The fares of Indian Railways are among the lowest in comparison to other countries in the world.

A comparison of the Indian Railway passenger fares (ordinary class) with the fares of the similar segment of services of the neighbouring countries is as under:

Country	Approx lowest fare per PKM	Comparison with India
India	~ ₹ 0.20	
Pakistan	~ ₹ 0.54	~ 2.5x higher
Bangladesh	~ ₹ 0.37	~ 2x higher
Sri Lanka	~ ₹ 0.51	~ 2.5x higher

Keeping in view the affordability, the fare structure of Vande Bharat train services is kept at level below the cost of service. The fare of Vande Bharat AC chair car over a journey between 300 km to 400 km is around ₹2.19 per PKM which is much lower than the fares of similar segment of services in countries like China, Japan and France, where it ranges from ₹7.00 to ₹20.00 per PKM.

The rationalised fare structure has facilitated the wider expansion of these

services across the country reflecting strong passenger demand for these services. Vande Bharat services have high occupancy level on all major routes with occupancy of Vande Bharat near 100% demonstrating a change in passenger preferences.

Indian Railways provides affordable transportation service to more than 720 crore passengers annually. The fare structure of Indian Railways besides considering the socio-economic factors also largely aligns with the relevant best practices adopted by different railway systems of the world.

The total amount of subsidy given in FY 2023-24 on passenger travel is provisionally estimated at ₹60,466 Crore, this amounts to a 45% subsidy on the cost of passenger travel.In other words, if the cost of providing services is ₹100 then the price of ticket is ₹55 only. There is no concession in fare in Vande Bharat trains, however four seats as reserved quota are earmarked for persons with disabilities (Divyangjans) in chair car of each train service.

GLOBAL SATELLITE PHONE SERVICE (GSPS)

***176. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:**

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

(a) whether the BSNL started sale of Global Satellite Phone Service (GSPS) to the general public and private enterprises and if so, the details thereof including the date of rollout and the categories of services offered;

(b) whether the Government has prescribed any guidelines or eligibility criteria for citizens and private organisations to avail the GSPS services and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the charges for GSPS devices and call/data usage have been finalised by BSNL and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government plans to regulate the tariff to ensure affordability and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has taken any measures to ensure secure communication and prevent misuse of GSPS by unauthorised users and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): BSNL provides Voice Call and SMS services through Global Satellite Phone Service (GSPS) to General Public and Private Enterprises w.e.f. 01.01.2018.

(b) and (e): DoT issued the instructions vide letter dated 12.06.2017 in respect of provision of Satellite based services, which inter-alia mandated that BSNL is required to complete the Customer Acquisition Process prescribed for mobile connections, as amended from time to time. BSNL shall also obtain from the subscriber the details such as place of use, period of use and the purpose for which Satellite handset shall be used. Additionally, the GSPS service is inherently a secure communication as information is transferred in encrypted

form.

(c): BSNL provides only voice and SMS services through GSPS. The details of Tariff Plan for GSPS are attached as **Statement**.

(d): Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) is an independent authority for regulation of tariff for telecommunication services in India .As per the extant regulatory tariff provisions, tariff for telecommunication service is under forbearance except for services such as National Roaming, Rural Fixed Line Services, mobile number portability charges and leased circuits .'Nil 'tariff has been prescribed for Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) services to promote financial inclusion etc.among rural unbanked feature phone users .

STATEMENT

A. Post-paid Plans

		Government		Commercial
		Plan G1	**Plan G2**	**Plan C1**
1	Fixed Monthly Charges (₹)	3,500	5,835	11,670
2	Free Talk Time (in minutes) or SMS	16	30	60

B. **Pre-Paid Plans**

		Government		Commercial	
		Plan G1 (Monthly)	**Plan GA (Annual)**	**Plan C1 (Monthly)**	**Plan CA (Annual)**
1	Plan charges (₹)	3,500	38,500	5,835	64,185
2	Free Talk Time (in minutes) or SMS	20	240	30	360

C. After the free talk time and SMS are over than additional Call/SMS charges are required to be paid by the subscribers at the rate of

- ₹ 18 /min/SMS for Government customers.
- ₹ 25 /min/SMS for Commercial customers.

D. Additional Recharges/Top-ups for pre-paid plans are available in denominations of (₹) 200/500/1000/5000/10000.

*All charges above are excluding GST

VANDE BHARAT TRAIN FROM HOSAPETE–BELLARY TO BANGALORE

***177. SHRI E. TUKARAM:**

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

(a) whether the Government is considering introduction of a Vande Bharat train from Hosapete–Bellary to Bangalore and a daily train between Chennai and Mumbai via Bellary– Hosapete and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is considering to extend the Mumbai–Gadag and Solapur–Gadag trains up to Bellary and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the timeline fixed for the introduction of the above trains?

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

(a) to (c): Presently, Hosapete - Ballari - Bengaluru sector is served by 07 pairs

of train services, as listed below:

SN	Train No. and Name
1	16217/16218 Mysuru - Sainagar Shirdi Express
2	16531/16532 Ajmer - KSR Bengaluru Garib Nawaz Express
3	16533/16534 Jodhpur - KSR Bengaluru Express
4	12649/12650 Yesvantpur - Hazrat Nizamuddin Express
5	16545/16546 Yesvantpur - Sindhanur Express
6	16591/16592 Hubballi – Mysuru Express
7	56519/56520 KSR Bengaluru - Hosapete Passenger

Similarly, both Hosapete and Ballari are connected to Chennai by 01 pair of train services each and to Mumbai by 03 pairs of train services each. These are listed below:

Hosapete/Ballari - Chennai sector:

SN	Train No. and Name
1	17313/17314 Hubballi - MGR Chennai Central Express

Hosapete - Mumbai sector:

SN	Train No. and Name
1	16531/16532 Ajmer - KSR Bengaluru Garib Nawaz Express
2	16533/16534 Jodhpur - KSR Bengaluru Express
3	11139/11140 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) - Hosapete Express

Ballari - Mumbai sector:

SN	Train No. and Name
1	16531/16532 Ajmer - KSR Bengaluru Garib Nawaz Express
2	16533/16534 Jodhpur - KSR Bengaluru Express
3	20667/20668 Yesvantpur - Jaipur Express

Moreover, Indian Railways have extended 11139/11140 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) - Gadag Express and 11415/11416 (Old No.11305/11306) Solapur - Gadag Express upto Hosapete w.e.f. 28/29.08.2023 which is facilitating the passengers of Mumbai - Gadag - Hosapete and Solapur - Gadag - Hosapete sectors. Further, Ballari is also connected to Solapur by 02 pairs of train services and to Mumbai by 3 pairs of service as listed below.

Solapur - Ballari Sector:

SN	Train No. and Name
1	20667/20668 Yesvantpur - Jaipur Express
2	22687/22688 Mysuru - Varanasi Express

Ballari - Mumbai sector:

SN	Train No. and Name
1	16531/16532 Ajmer - KSR Bengaluru Garib Nawaz Express

2	16533/16534 Jodhpur - KSR Bengaluru Express
3	20667/20668 Yesvantpur - Jaipur Express

Besides, introduction of new trains including Vande Bharat train services and extension of train services on 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

बारडोली लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लिए रेल यात्री सुविधाएं

***178. श्री प्रभुभाई नागरभाई वसावा:**

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

(क) क्या गुजरात के बारडोली लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाले रेलवे स्टेशनों पर रेल यात्री सुविधाओं में वृद्धि करने, नई रेल सेवाएं शुरू करने और मौजूदा रेलगाड़ियों को ठहराव प्रदान करने के लिए कोई योजना/स्कीम प्रस्तावित हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी योजनाओं/स्कीमों और अनुमानित लागत तथा उनके कार्यान्वयन की समय-सीमा का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उक्त क्षेत्र में रेल अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा भविष्य में प्रस्तावित कदमों का

ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): यात्रियों की सुविधा और अनुभव बढ़ाने के लिए, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत बारडोली निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्थित निम्नलिखित स्टेशनों का पुनर्विकास कार्य शुरू किया गया है:

- बारडोली: प्लेटफॉर्म संख्या 1 को चौड़ा करने का कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है। स्टेशन भवन, प्रथम श्रेणी प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय ब्लॉक, परिचलन क्षेत्र और 12 मीटर चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल में सुधार संबंधी कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं।
- कोसंबा: कोसंबा जंक्शन के कार्य इस योजना के तहत पूरे किए जा चुके हैं। कोसंबा जंक्शन स्टेशन में पूरे किए गए विकास कार्यों में निम्नानुसार शामिल हैं:
    - स्टेशन भवन और प्रांगण का सुधार
    - प्लेटफॉर्म सं. 1 और 2 की ऊँचाई बढ़ाना और सतह में सुधार
    - प्रतीक्षालय, विश्राम कक्ष और सामान्य प्रतीक्षा क्षेत्र
    - बुकिंग कार्यालय का सुधार
    - प्रवेश द्वार और पार्किंग

वर्तमान में, बारडोली स्टेशन को निम्नलिखित 18 रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित किया जा रहा है:

क्र. सं.	**रेलगाड़ी सं. और नाम**
1	19021/19022 उधना-ब्रह्मपुर अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
2	19003/19004 दादर-भुसावल खानदेश एक्सप्रेस

3	19005/19006 सूरत-भुसावल एक्सप्रेस
4	19007/19008 सूरत-भुसावल एक्सप्रेस
5	12833/12834 अहमदाबाद-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
6	19105/19106 उधना-भुसावल एक्सप्रेस
7	19425/19426 बोरीवली-नंदुरबार एक्सप्रेस
8	69169/69170 सूरत-नंदुरबार मेमू
9	69177/69178 उधना-नंदुरबार मेमू

बारडोली के यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए, उपर्युक्त रेलगाड़ियों में रेलगाड़ी सं. 19021/19022 उधना-ब्रह्मपुर अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस शामिल है, जिसे दिनांक 05.10.2025 से बारडोली में निर्धारित ठहराव के साथ शुरू कर दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, चूंकि रेल नेटवर्क संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की सीमाओं के आरपार फैला होता है, इसलिए गाड़ियों को ऐसी सीमाओं के आरपार नेटवर्क की आवश्यकता के अनुसार परिचालित किया जाता है और ठहराव प्रदान किए जाते हैं। इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल में गाड़ी सेवाओं के ठहराव का प्रावधान यातायात के औचित्यों, परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता पर निर्भर करता है जिसमें खंड पर अतिरिक्त समय की उपलब्धता और प्लेटफॉर्म की लंबाई जैसी उपयुक्त अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता शामिल है।

बारडोली स्टेशन उधना और जलगांव खंड के बीच दोहरी रेल लाइन के द्वारा मौजूदा रेल नेटवर्क से पहले से ही जुड़ा हुआ है। इस क्षेत्र में संपर्कता को बेहतर बनाने के लिए, कोसंबा-उमरपाड़ा आमान परिवर्तन (70 किलोमीटर) कार्य को स्वीकृत किया गया है और इसका कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, इस क्षेत्र में और बेहतर संपर्कता के लिए, निम्नलिखित सर्वेक्षण कार्यों को

विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार करने के लिए स्वीकृत किया गया है:

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लंबाई (किलोमीटर में)
1	उधना-जलगांव मार्ग का चौहरीकरण	304
2	कोसंबा-उमरपाड़ा रेलोपरि रेल फ्लाईओवर	09

विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के पश्चात, परियोजना को मंजूरी देने के लिए विभिन्न हितधारकों जैसे राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श और आवश्यक अनुमोदन अर्थात् नीति आयोग, वित्त मंत्रालय आदि का मूल्यांकन आवश्यक है। चूंकि परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी देना एक सतत और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है, इसलिए सटीक समय-सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती।

किसी भी रेल परियोजना की स्वीकृति अनेक मापदंडों/कारकों पर निर्भर करती है, जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- प्रत्याशित यातायात पूर्वानुमान और प्रस्तावित मार्ग की लाभप्रदता
- परियोजना द्वारा उपलब्ध कराया गया प्रथम और अंतिम स्थान रेल-संपर्क
- अनुपलब्ध कड़ियों को जोड़ना और अतिरिक्त मार्ग उपलब्ध कराना
- संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों का संवर्धन
- राज्य सरकारों/केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/जनप्रतिनिधियों द्वारा की गईं मांगें
- रेलवे की परिचालनिक आवश्यकताएँ
- सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व
- धन की समग्र उपलब्धता

रेल परियोजना/परियोजनाओं का पूरा होना कई कारकों पर निर्भर करता है, जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- भूमि अधिग्रहण
- वानिकी स्वीकृति
- अतिलंघनकारी जनोपयोगी सेवाओं का स्थानांतरण
- विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियाँ
- क्षेत्र की भूवैज्ञानिक और स्थलाकृतिक परिस्थितियाँ
- परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थिति
- परियोजना स्थल विशेष के लिए एक वर्ष में कार्य करने के महीनों की संख्या आदि।

ये सभी कारक परियोजना/परियोजनाओं के समापन समय और लागत को प्रभावित करते हैं।

रेल मंत्रालय ने दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ रेलवे स्टेशनों के पुनर्विकास हेतु अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना शुरू की है। इस योजना में रेलवे स्टेशनों को बेहतर बनाने के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना और चरणबद्ध रूप में उनका कार्यान्वयन करना शामिल हैं। मास्टर प्लान बनाने में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- रेलवे स्टेशन और परिचलन क्षेत्रों तक पहुँच में सुधार
- रेलवे स्टेशन का शहर के दोनों तरफ के साथ एकीकरण
- रेलवे स्टेशन भवन में सुधार
- प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, बैठने की व्यवस्था, वाटर-बूथों में सुधार
- यात्री यातायात के अनुरूप चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल/एयर कॉन्कोर्स का प्रावधान
- लिफ्ट/एस्केलेटर/रैम्प का प्रावधान
- प्लेटफ़ॉर्म की सतह में सुधार/प्रावधान और प्लेटफ़ॉर्म पर कवर का प्रावधान
- 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' जैसी योजनाओं के माध्यम से स्थानीय उत्पादों के लिए कियोस्क का प्रावधान

- पार्किंग क्षेत्र, मल्टीमोडाल एकीकरण
- दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाएँ
- बेहतर यात्री सूचना प्रणाली
- प्रत्येक रेलवे स्टेशन पर आवश्यकता को देखते हुए एक्ज़ीक्यूटिव लाउंज, व्यावसायिक बैठकों के लिए निर्दिष्ट स्थान, लैंडस्केपिंग आदि की व्यवस्था।

इस योजना में दीर्घकालिक और पर्यावरण अनुकूल समाधानों; आवश्यकता, चरणबद्धता एवं व्यवहार्यता के लिए गिट्टी रहित पटरियों की व्यवस्था आदि और दीर्घावधि में रेलवे स्टेशन पर सिटी सेन्टरों के निर्माण की संकल्पना भी की गई है।

अभी तक, इस योजना के अंतर्गत विकास के लिए 1337 रेलवे स्टेशनों को चिह्नित किया गया है जिनमें से 87 स्टेशन, जिनमें बारडोली और कोसंबा जंक्शन स्टेशन बारडोली लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में हैं, गुजरात में स्थित हैं। गुजरात में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत विकास के लिए चिह्नित किए गए स्टेशनों के नाम निम्नलिखित हैं:

राज्य	**स्टेशनों की संख्या**	**स्टेशनों के नाम**
गुजरात	87	अहमदाबाद, आणंद, अंकलेश्वर, असरवा, बारडोली, भचाऊ, भक्तिनगर, भंवड़, भरूच, भतिया, भावनगर, भेस्तान, भीलडी, बिलिमोरा जंक्शन, बोटाद जंक्शन, चांदलोडिया, चोरवाड़ रोड, डभोई जंक्शन, दाहोद, डाकोर, देरोल, ध्रांगधरा, द्वारका, गांधीधाम, गोधरा जंक्शन, गोंडल, हापा, हिम्मतनगर, जाम जोधपुर, जाम वनथली, जामनगर, जूनागढ़ जंक्शन, कलोल जंक्शन, कनालुस जंक्शन, करमसद, केशोद, खंभालिया, किम, कोसंबा जंक्शन, लखतर, लिम्बडी, लिमखेड़ा, महेमदाबाद खेड़ा रोड, महेसाणा जंक्शन, महुवा, मणिनगर, मीठापुर, मियागाम कर्जन जंक्शन, मोरबी, नाडियाड जंक्शन,

राज्य	स्टेशनों की संख्या	स्टेशनों के नाम
		नवसारी, न्यू भुज, ओखा, पडधरी, पालनपुर जंक्शन, पालिताना, पाटन, पोरबंदर, प्रतापनगर, राजकोट जंक्शन, राजुला जंक्शन, साबरमती बड़ी लाइन, साबरमती मीटर लाइन, सचिन, समखियाली, संजन, सावरकुंडला, सायण, सिद्धपुर, सीहोर जंक्शन, सोमनाथ, सोनगढ़, सूरत, सुरेन्द्रनगर, थान, उधना, उदवाड़ा, उमरगांव रोड, ऊंझा, उतरन, वडोदरा, वापी, वटवा, वेरावल, वीरमगाम, विश्वामित्री जंक्शन, वांकानेर

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत गुजरात में रेलवे स्टेशनों पर विकास कार्य तीव्र गति से किए जा रहे हैं। अब तक, इस योजना के तहत गुजरात के 21 स्टेशनों (डाकोर, डेरोल, गोधरा जंक्शन, हापा, जाम जोधपुर, जाम वंथाली, कणालुस जंक्शन, करमसद, खंभालिया, कोसम्बा जंक्शन, लिम्बड़ी, महुवा, मीठापुर, मोरबी, ओखा, पलिटाना, पोरबंदर, राजुला जंक्शन, समखियाली, सिहोर जंक्शन, उतरन) के कार्य पूरे किए जा चुके हैं।

अन्य स्टेशनों पर भी कार्य तीव्र गति से शुरू किए गए हैं और कुछ स्टेशनों की प्रगति निम्नलिखित है:

- लिमखेड़ा स्टेशन: नए स्टेशन भवन, मौजूदा स्टेशन भवन का सुधार, प्लेटफॉर्म संख्या 1 और 2/3 की ऊँचाई बढ़ाना, प्लेटफॉर्म सतह में सुधार, प्लेटफॉर्म संख्या 1 और 2/3 पर शौचालय ब्लॉक, परिचलन क्षेत्र और प्रवेश/निकासी द्वार का कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है। प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, प्रकाश व्यवस्था और 6 मीटर चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- असारवा स्टेशन: नए स्टेशन भवन, प्रांगण, प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय और बुकिंग काउंटर का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, प्लेटफॉर्म सतह, परिचलन क्षेत्र, पार्किंग और

दिव्यांगजनों हेतु सुविधाओं का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

- सीहोर स्टेशन: प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, प्लेटफॉर्म सतह, प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, परिचलन क्षेत्र, पहुंच मार्ग, संकेतकों और स्टेशन प्रकाश व्यवस्था का कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है।12 मीटर चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल में रेलवे स्टेशनों पर प्रतीक्षालय और पीने के पानी की सुविधाओं सहित इनका विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण सतत और चलायमान प्रक्रिया है और इस संबंध में कार्य सापेक्ष प्राथमिकता और धन की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन, आवश्यकता के अनुसार शुरू किए जाते हैं। रेलवे स्टेशनों के विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण कार्य स्टेशन की कोटि/स्थिति/सम्हाले जाने वाले यातायात आदि के आधार पर किए जाते हैं।

रेलवे स्टेशनों का विकास/उन्नयन जटिल स्वरूप का होता है जिसमें यात्रियों और रेलगाड़ियों की संरक्षा शामिल होती है और इसके लिए दमकल विभाग की स्वीकृति, धरोहर, पेड़ों की कटाई, विमानपत्तन संबंधी स्वीकृति इत्यादि जैसी विभिन्न सांविधिक स्वीकृतियों की आवश्यकता होती है। इनकी प्रगति जनोपयोगी सेवाओं को स्थानांतरित करना (जिनमें जल/सीवेज लाइन, ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल, गैस पाइप लाइन, पावर/सिगनल केबल इत्यादि शामिल हैं) अतिलंघन, यात्री संचलन को बाधित किए बिना रेलगाड़ियों का परिचालन, रेलपथ एवं उच्च वोल्टेज बिजली लाइनों के नजदीक 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।

इसके अलावा, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना सहित रेलवे स्टेशनों के विकास/उन्नयन/ आधुनिकीकरण का वित्तपोषण सामान्यतः योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएँ' के अंतर्गत किया जाता है। योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत आबंटन और व्यय का ब्यौरा क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार रखा जाता है, न कि कार्य-वार या रेलवे स्टेशन-वार या राज्य-वार। गुजरात राज्य दो रेलवे जोनों, नामतः उत्तर पश्चिम रेलवे

और पश्चिम रेलवे के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। इन जोनों के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए 2,081 करोड़ रुपए का आबंटन किया गया है, जिसमें से अब तक 1,629 करोड़ रुपए (दिसंबर 2025 तक) का व्यय उपगत किया जा चुका है।

किसी भी रेल परियोजना की स्वीकृति अनेक मापदंडों/कारकों पर निर्भर करती है, जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- प्रत्याशित यातायात पूर्वानुमान और प्रस्तावित मार्ग की लाभप्रदता
- परियोजना द्वारा उपलब्ध कराया गया प्रथम और अंतिम स्थान रेल-संपर्क
- 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 परिचालनिक आवश्यकताएँ
- सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व
- धन की समग्र उपलब्धता

रेल परियोजना/परियोजनाओं का पूरा होना कई कारकों पर निर्भर करता है, जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- भूमि अधिग्रहण
- वानिकी स्वीकृति
- अतिलंघनकारी जनोपयोगी सुविधाओं का स्थानांतरण
- विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियाँ
- क्षेत्र की भूवैज्ञानिक और स्थलाकृतिक परिस्थितियाँ
- परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थिति

- परियोजना स्थल विशेष के लिए एक वर्ष में कार्य करने के महीनों की संख्या आदि।

ये सभी कारक परियोजना/परियोजनाओं के समापन समय और लागत को प्रभावित करते हैं।

QUALITY OF FOODGRAINS IN PDS

***179. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:**

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

(a) whether the Government has received any reports/complaints regarding the quality of foodgrains supplied under the Public Distribution System (PDS) in Telangana during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of inspections/quality checks conducted by Central agencies/ Food Corporation of India (FCI) and the number of instances of quality deviations found in respect of supplies to Telangana, year-wise;

(c) the details of action taken by the Government including advisories issued and corrective measures undertaken in coordination with the State Government against erring entities, if any; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve quality assurance, transparency and end- to-end monitoring of the PDS supply chain in Telangana?

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

(a): No complaint received regarding quality of foodgrains supplied under the Public Distribution System (PDS) in Telangana during the last three years and the current year.

(b) and (c): The foodgrain meant for central pool are procured by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) as part of Centralized Procurement and State Agencies through Decentralized Procurement strictly as per the uniform specification formulated by the Department of Food and Public Distribution. The Telangana is a DCP state and the state Government itself undertakes direct purchase after 100% quality checks, stores and distributes the foodgrains under PDS and other welfare schemes.

In addition, the details on the quality checks conducted at storage points by the joint teams comprising FCI and state Government of Telangana during the last three years and current year are as under:

Crop year	**No. of inspection conducted**	**Quantity found beyond unfit for human consumption (MT)**
2022-23	542	NIL
2023-24	380	
2024-25	482	
2025-26 (till Jan 2026)	268	

In addition, the regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of various food products including foodgrains under the Public Distribution System are being carried out by the Food Safety Departments of the respective States/UTs to check compliance with the quality and safety parameters laid down under Food Safety and Standards Act 2006 and Regulations made there under. Any Food Business Operators (FBOs) found in contravention of the provisions of the FSS Act, 2006, and Regulations made thereunder face penal actions as per the provisions of the Act.

(d): The Department has formulated and issued a Quality Control Manual to uniformly maintain the quality standards of foodgrains from procurement, storage and its distribution to the eligible beneficiaries through various social security programmes of GoI. The section 29 of National Food Security Act 2013 provides for constitution of Vigilance Committees at the State, district, block and fair price shop levels for ensuring transparency and proper functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System and accountability of the functionaries involved in the system.

Further, as part of the technology driven TPDS reforms with the aim to enhance transparency and efficiency in the TPDS, ration cards/beneficiaries database have been completely digitized (100%) in all States/UTs. The transparency portal and online grievance redressal facility/ Toll- free number is available in all States/UTs. Further, for better tracking of foodgrains distribution,

all Fair Price Shops (FPSs) have been automated by installing ePoS devices for the distribution of foodgrains in a transparent manner (electronically) through biometric/Aadhaar authentication of beneficiaries. Also, the Mera Ration App has been launched by the Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD), which enhances transparency and accessibility in Public Distribution System. It allows beneficiaries to log in using the Aadhaar number of the Head of the Family and view ration entitlements centrally.

EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF FLAGSHIP SCHEMES

***180. SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of gaps in coordination and effective implementation of flagship schemes in Western Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken to improve inter-ministerial coordination and monitoring of schemes in the region;

(c) whether similar implementation gaps exist in other parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the details of the measures undertaken at the national level to ensure timely and effective delivery of Government programmes/ schemes?

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): Government remains committed to ensuring effective implementation of flagship schemes through continuous monitoring and strengthened coordination mechanisms, wherever there may be gaps across the country, including Western Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c): To further strengthen inter-ministerial coordination, monitoring and effective delivery of flagship schemes, various measures have been undertaken, inter alia, including:

i. regular review and monitoring by the Ministries/Departments concerned at National, State and district levels;
ii. use of digital dashboards/ Management Information System (MIS) platforms, including geo-tagging and mobile- based reporting, to track physical and financial progress;
iii. ensuring transparency and timeliness in fund flow through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) and Public Financial Management System (PFMS)-based tracking;
iv. strengthening grievance redressal through Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) and scheme-specific grievance mechanisms;
v. field inspections and third-party evaluations/audits, wherever provided under scheme guidelines; and
vi. inter-ministerial/inter-departmental consultations and review mechanisms,

including issue-based monitoring for resolving implementation bottlenecks in a timely manner;

vii. DISHA/ (District Development Coordination & Monitoring Committees) & State level DISHA Committees regularly monitor more than 100 schemes as per DISHA Dashboard;

(d) : Government has put in place a robust framework for effective coordination, monitoring, implementation, timely and effective delivery of services under flagship programme/schemes across district, state and national levels in the country. Implementation of flagship schemes is undertaken by the central Ministries/Departments concerned in partnership with State Governments/UT Administrations through established institutional mechanisms.

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(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 1841 to 2070

NATIONAL BIO ENERGY PROGRAMME

1841. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

(a) the measures being taken by the Government to ensure that the National Bio Energy Programme is aligned with India's clean energy targets and sustainable development goals particularly in States expanding their renewable-energy capacity such as Rajasthan;

(b) the steps being undertaken to ensure that the opening of previously restricted areas for oil and gas exploration do not adversely affect marine ecosystems particularly in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea and the manner in which the similar concerns being addressed for land-based bio energy projects; and

(c) the manner in which the National Bio Energy Programme is expected to promote sustainable growth in rural regions along with the specific support proposed for communities in districts such as Jhalawar-Baran to facilitate their transition to cleaner energy solutions?

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

(a): Under the National Bioenergy Programme (NBP), Ministry of New and Renewable Energy supports installation of Bioenergy Projects in the country. The programme is closely aligned with India's clean energy targets and Sustainable Development Goals through the promotion of Biomass, Biogas and Waste-to-Energy solutions in the country including the State of Rajasthan by providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) under following scheme components:

i. **Waste to Energy Programme** (Programme on Energy from Urban, Industrial and Agricultural Wastes /Residues)

ii. **Biomass Programme** (Scheme to Support Manufacturing of Briquettes & Pellets and Promotion of Biomass (non-bagasse) based cogeneration in Industries)

iii. **Biogas Programme** (Programme to support setting up of small (1 m^3 to 25 m^3 biogas per day) and medium size Biogas plants i.e., above 25 m^3 to 2500 m^3 biogas generation per day).

(b): As per the information received from Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG), the oil and gas blocks (including the blocks in previously restricted 'No-Go' areas) are awarded through an open and transparent bidding process. Environmental clearances, including coastal zone clearances for oil and gas exploration as per the laws for the time being in force are essential before commencement of the activities. This typically involves an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study after the award. The EIA process involves public hearing

and ensures proper assessment of exploration activities on environment and only after obtaining necessary environmental clearances, with necessary safeguards measures for environmental protection and compliance, can companies commence exploration activities. Exploration and Production activities are undertaken in synergy with steps to enhance the livelihood of the people in the region as well as to ensure minimal impact on the environment.

Similarly, Bioenergy projects like Biomass, Waste to Energy and Biogas plants comply with environmental regulations including State and Central Pollution Control Board requirements, site-specific environmental assessments including emissions. These safeguards ensure that Bioenergy development avoids adverse impact on local ecosystems, manages waste and emissions responsibly.

(c): Under the Biogas component of the National Bioenergy Programme, CFA is being provided for nation-wide installation of small and medium sized Biogas plants, to promote sustainable growth in rural areas including the districts Jhalawar and Baran in Rajasthan. Under the National Bioenergy Programme, two Biomass-based Briquette/Pellet manufacturing projects have been supported in Baran District of Rajasthan:

Sl. No.	**Name of the Project**	**Capacity in Tons per Hour (TPH)**
1	Shubh Energies Private Limited	5

2	Shubh Trading Corporation	8

(ii) As per the information received from Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited (RRECL), Rajasthan Integrated Clean Energy Policy-2024 promotes the farmers, dairy farms, poultry farms, Farmers Producer Organizations (FPO), Self Helf Groups (SHGs) and industries and helps them setting up Biogas plants in Rajasthan.

FAIR PRICE SHOPS IN THE STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH

1842. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

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

(a) the total number of Fair Price Shops (FPS) and the number of e-PoS enabled Fair Price Shops (FPS) in the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether disruption due to poor internet connectivity in the remote areas in eastern UP including that of Mau and Ballia districts have adversely impacted the real-time data verification process at FPSs;

(c) if so, whether Biometric failures due to wornout fingerprints, challenges of biometric authentication (fingerprint recognition) have adversely impacted labourers and elderly people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the steps taken by the Government to

resolve the problems being faced by the beneficiaries of PDS?

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

(a): The total number of Fair Price Shops (FPS) are 73138 and all FPSs are e-PoS enabled in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

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

(c) and (d): No specific feedback or reports have been received by this department on this aspect by States/UTs and other Stakeholders. 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 proof biometrics of the beneficiary.

GREEN AMMONIA AUCTION

1843. SHRI KARTI P. CHIDAMBARAM:

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

(a) the details of the total quantity of green hydrogen is specifically earmarked for fertiliser use given that the Mission targets 5 million tonnes of green hydrogen by the year 2030 while only 0.5 million tonnes would replace all imported ammonia for phosphatic fertilisers;

(b) the details of the winning bidders, discovered prices and committed off takers of the 13 planned green ammonia auctions aggregating 7.24 lakh MT/year, auction-wise; and

(c) the quantity of Green Hydrogen Gas (GHG) emissions would be reduced by replacing the current 2.5 MMT of imported grey ammonia given that fertiliser production contributes less than 1% of India's total GHG emissions, it is estimated to emit around 6 MT annually?

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

(a) to (c): The Government of India is implementing the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM), with an objective to make India a global hub of production, usage and export of Green Hydrogen and its derivatives. India's Green Hydrogen

production capacity is likely to reach 5 Million Metric Tonnes per annum by 2030.

Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition (SIGHT) Programme, is a key component of the Mission, which provides incentives for production of green hydrogen and electrolyser manufacturing. Scheme guidelines for implementation of the incentive scheme for green ammonia production and supply (under mode 2A) have been issued under SIGHT Programme.

Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI), has discovered prices through competitive bids for the production and supply of 7,24,000 tonnes per annum of Green Ammonia to 13 fertilizer units across India. This green ammonia capacity corresponds to 1,27,786 tonnes per annum of green hydrogen production per annum, in accordance with the equivalence factor of 0.1765 kg green hydrogen per kg of green ammonia.

The details of the 13 green ammonia winning bidders, discovered prices and committed offtakers, aggregating to 7,24,000 metric tonnes per annum (MTPA), are given at **Statement.**

The estimated reduction in green house gas emissions due to replacement of 2.5 million tonnes of grey ammonia by green ammonia is approximately 5 million tonnes of equivalent CO_2 emissions annually on a life - cycle basis.

While the emissions related to production of imported grey ammonia do not occur within India’s territorial boundaries, its substitution with green ammonia contributes to global emission reduction, and facilitates the transition to

renewable energy based fertiliser production.

STATEMENT

Prices discovered for production and supply of Green Ammonia

S. No.	Offtaker fertilizer unit	Green Ammonia capacity (MTPA)	Discovered price (Rs. /kg) *	Selected Green Ammonia producer
1	Paradeep Phosphate Limited (Paradeep)	75000	55.75	Acme Cleantech Solutions Private Limited
2	Krishana Phoschem Limited, Meghnagar	70000	51.8	NTPC Renewable Energy Limited
3	Madhya Bharat Agro Products Limited-II, Sagar	60000	52.25	Oriana Power Limited
4	Madhya Bharat Agro Products Limited-III, Dhule	70000	53.05	SCC Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. with M/s InSolare Energy Limited
5	Gujarat Narmada Valley	50000	52.5	Onix Renewable

	Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (GNFC), Bharuch			Limited
6	Coromandel International Limited (CIL), Kakinada	85000	50.75	Jakson Green and Ocior
7	Coromandel International Limited (CIL), Vishakhapatnam	50000	51.89	Acme Cleantech Solutions Private Limited
8	Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO), Kandla	100000	54.73	Acme Cleantech Solutions Private Limited
9	Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO), Paradeep	100000	49.75	Acme Cleantech Solutions Private Limited
10	Paradeep Phosphates Limited (PPL), Zuarinagar	25000	62.84	Acme Cleantech Solutions Private Limited

11	Indorama India Private Limited (IIPL), Haldia	20000	64.74	Acme Cleantech Solutions Private Limited
12	Mangalore Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. (MCFL), Mangalore	15000	57.65	SCC Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. with M/s InSolare Energy Limited
13	Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL), Chennai	4000	50	Suryam International Private Limited

STUDIES TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS

1844. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any studies and research to assess the impact of extreme weather conditions caused by climate change and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of programmes and schemes launched by the Government for mitigation of the impact of these extreme weather conditions based on the results of the above studies and research along with the targets and outlay earmarked for each of these programmes and schemes during each of the

last five years and the current year and the actual achievements and expenditure incurred, year-wise; and

(c) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) and Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and their institutions are also being involved in the studies and research for synergy and convergence of efforts and for development of holistic migration strategies and policies since food crops and agri-produce along with human health are also getting impacted due to these extreme weather conditions and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Yes. The Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) has published a Climate Change report entitled "Assessment of Climate Change over the Indian Region", which covers all aspects of regional climate change, including the climatic extreme conditions across India. The report is available at https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-981-15-4327-2. The India

Meteorological Department (IMD) has developed a web-based "Climate Hazard and Vulnerability Atlas of India", which covers 13 major hazardous meteorological events that cause significant human, animal, and economic losses. The web Atlas is depicted using Geographic Information System (GIS) tools and is made available on the IMD, Pune website (https://www.imdpune.gov.in/hazardatlas/index.html). Further, IMD also studied changing rainfall patterns in the country and extremes in the recent 30 years at different spatial scales (States and Districts). A total of 29 reports on "Observed Rainfall Variability and Changes" for various States/UTs were published, and they are available at the following (https://www.imdpune.gov.in/ Reports/rainfall%20variability% 20page/raintrend% 20new.html).

(b): To enhance the early warning capability of IMD and improve warning for extreme weather incidents, the Government has taken various steps during 2021-26 under the umbrella scheme "Atmosphere & Climate Research-Modelling Observing Systems & Services (ACROSS)" of the MoES. Subsequently, the scheme ACROSS was merged as a sub-scheme under the overarching Scheme "Prithvi Vigyan (PRITHVI)" of MoES in 2024. To further enhance weather monitoring and forecasting across India and surrounding regions by leveraging advanced observational and computing technologies for greater precision and resolution, the Union Cabinet approved the central sector scheme Mission Mausam in 2024, with a budget outlay of 2,000 crore over two years (2024-25 to

2025-26). The scheme seeks to exponentially enhance the country's weather and climate observations, understanding, modeling, and forecasting, leading to better, more useful, accurate, and timely services. The ACROSS sub-scheme under the PRITHVI scheme was merged into the Mission Mausam scheme.

Within these projects, two global forecast systems, such as GFS 12 km and NCUM 12 km, are operationalised in real-time. It has also launched the Bharat Forecasting System (BharatFS), operational since May 2025, at a very high resolution of up to 6 km to cater to block-level and, further, panchayat-level needs. Further, to support such high-resolution models running regularly, the Computing facilities have also been substantially increased to integrate voluminous data and to run meso-scale, regional, and global models at higher resolution. Recently, with the implementation of the High Power Computing Systems "Arunika" and "Arka", the Ministry of Earth Sciences has enhanced its total computing power to 28 Peta FLOPS in 2025, a substantial increase from the previous capacity of 6.8 Peta FLOPS in 2014.

For effective utilization of observational and NWP products and for providing timely early warning against all types of severe weather, IMD has developed an end-to-end GIS-based Decision Support System (DSS), which serves as the front end of the early warning systems for the timely detection and monitoring of all-weather hazards. It is supported by specific severe weather modules to provide timely, impact-based early warnings for extreme weather

events such as cyclones, Heavy rainfall, Thunderstorms, lightning, Fog, and heatwaves, which have devastating impacts on human lives, livelihoods, and infrastructure. This system uses all historical data, their extremes, as well as real-time surface and upper-air meteorological observations available to it for the Indian region and neighbourhood. It also includes radar observations available every 10 minutes and Satellite products available every 15 minutes. It also uses Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) products from a suite of models run in MoES. The models include mesoscale (including hyperlocal), regional, and global models. Various models are currently operational in real time at the IMD and other centres of MoES at the hyperlocal and mesoscale. To provide impact-based forecasts and warnings, the DSS integrates exposure data with hazard data within the system.

(c): Yes. IMD is collaborating with organisations such as ICAR, ICMR, etc., to develop sector-specific weather and climate services.

NATIONAL E-GOVERNANCE DIVISION

1845. DR. KIRSAN NAMDEO:

SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

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

(a) the number of public-private partnership proposals received, approved and

the value of investment mobilised;

(b) whether outcome Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) have now been finalised in the light of recent National e-Governance Division (NeGD) report flags absence of standardised outcome KPIs and if so, the details of KPI list and baselines;

(c) the details of social infrastructure projects (schools, hospitals, anganwadis) planned and executed using Gati Shakti layers, Ministry and State-wise list; and

(d) whether the Government has identified specific projects that have exceeded their original timelines due to land acquisition and forest clearance hurdles 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): National e-Governance Division (NeGD) facilitates implementation of Digital India and related e-governance initiatives. Public-Private Partnership (PPP) proposals are formulated and approved by the concerned line Ministries/Departments or States.

MeitY monitors projects through defined performance, service delivery and adoption metrics. Standardised Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are developed project-wise depending on the nature, scale and objectives of the

respective Digital India initiatives. These KPIs broadly include parameters such as service availability, user adoption, transaction volume, service delivery timelines, user satisfaction, scalability and security compliance.

Further, the Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF) is used by the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO), an attached office of NITI Aayog for monitoring the output-outcome indicators across government ministries at various scheme/project/platform level.

Central Ministries and State/UTs are using PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (PMGS NMP) - a geospatial digital platform - for planning and execution of their respective infrastructure projects, including the social infrastructure projects such as schools, hospital, anganwadis, etc.

Under the PMGS NMP, the initiative of District Master Plan (DMP) focuses on planning for the social infrastructure such as Hospital, Schools, Aanganwari etc. The DMP initiative has been made accessible to all the 112 Aspirational Districts.

An institutional mechanism, i.e. Project Monitoring Group (PMG) under Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has been set up for fast tracking the execution of large-scale infrastructure projects. PMG facilitates the monitoring of projects and assists in the resolution of regulatory issues, including land acquisition and forest clearance-related matters, through inter-ministerial and inter-state coordination mechanisms.

PROJECTS UNDER ECMS IN UTTAR PRADESH

1846. ADV. PRIYA SAROJ:

SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

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

(a) the number of proposals received, approved and rejected under the Electronics Component Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS) for projects located in Uttar Pradesh since the launch of the Scheme, tranche-wise;

(b) the details of distribution of approved ECMS projects in the said State, component-category-wise and district-wise;

(c) the total investment committed, incentives approved and incentives disbursed for such projects along with the district-wise employment generation committed and achieved;

(d) the number of proposals rejected or pending with the principal reasons recorded including localisation thresholds, technology readiness or financial viability; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to promote ECMS-based electronics component clusters and improve participation of manufacturers from Uttar Pradesh?

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

(a) to (e): Driven by Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of Make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat, India aims to develop complete manufacturing ecosystem for electronics sector. Electronics manufacturing in India has expanded significantly in the last 11 years. It can be seen from the following statistics:

#	2014-15	2024-25	Remarks
Production of electronics goods (Rs.)	~1.9 Lakh Cr	~11.3 Lakh Cr	Increased 6 times
Export of electronics goods (Rs.)	~0.38 Lakh Cr	~3.3 Lakh Cr	Increased 8 times
Production of mobile phones (Rs.)	~0.18 Lakh Cr	~5.5 Lakh Cr	Increased 28 times
Export of mobile phones (Rs.)	~0.01 Lakh Cr	~ 2 Lakh Cr	Increased 127 times

To further deepen and broaden the electronics manufacturing ecosystem, Government launched the **Electronics Components Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS)** in April 2025**.** The Scheme aims to develop robust component manufacturing ecosystem by attracting investments (global/domestic) across the value chain. This would lead to increase in both Domestic Value Addition (DVA)

and share of exports in global electronic trade by integrating domestic electronic industry with the Global Value Chains (GVCs).

The scheme has received an unprecedented response from the industry so far. Applications for projects having investment value of Rs. 1.15 lakh crores against the target investment of Rs. 59,350 crores have been received.

Till date, 46 applications have been approved across 11 states under the ECMS scheme, which are expected to attract an investment of Rs 54,567 crores and generate 50,794 direct jobs.

Out of 46 approved applications, 4 applications have proposed their manufacturing facility in Uttar Pradesh. The list of approved projects in the state of Uttar Pradesh with their location is provided in the **Statement**.

To create world-class infrastructure for electronics manufacturing, MeitY has approved 2 Electronics Manufacturing Clusters at Greater Noida and Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority (YEIDA) in Uttar Pradesh. These clusters provide plug-and-play manufacturing infrastructure with ready land, utilities, and common facilities, reduce setup time, and enhance production efficiency, which will create an enabling environment to attract investment in electronics.

Budget 2026-27 has increased the outlay for ECMS to Rs. 40,000 crores.

STATEMENT

List of approved projects in the state of Uttar Pradesh under ECMS

S. No.	Company	Product Segment	Location
1	Infopower Technologies Private Limited	Multi-layer PCB	Noida, Gautam Buddha Nagar
2	Ascent-K Circuit Private Ltd (Located at YEIDA EMC)	HDI/MSAP/Flexible PCB	YEIDA EMC, Gautam Buddha Nagar
3	Samsung Display Noida Private Limited	Display Module Sub-Assembly	Noida, Gautam Buddha Nagar
4	Kunshan Q Tech Microelectronics (India) Private Limited	Camera Module Sub-Assembly	Noida, Gautam Buddha Nagar

राशन कार्डों का डिजिटलीकरण

1847. श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) में पारदर्शिता लाने, जाली/डुप्लीकेट राशन कार्डों को समाप्त करने और लाभार्थियों को निर्बाध खाद्यान्न आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राशन कार्डों के डिजिटलीकरण की प्रक्रिया कार्यान्वित की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश में कितने राशन कार्डों का डिजिटलीकरण किया गया है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने फर्जी या अपात्र राशन कार्ड रद्द किए गए हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने डिजिटलीकरण की प्रक्रिया के दौरान बुजुर्गों, दिव्यांगों, दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों में रहने

वाले लोगों और डिजिटल रूप से वंचित लाभार्थियों को होने वाली कठिनाइयों का समाधान करने के लिए कोई विशेष व्यवस्था की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) में प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित सुधारों के रूप में मध्य प्रदेश सहित सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में राशन कार्ड और लाभार्थी डेटाबेस का पूर्णतः डिजिटलीकरण कर दिया गया है। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर, 99.8% राशन कार्ड आधार से जुड़े हुए हैं, जिससे पारदर्शिता में वृद्धि, दोहराव को रोकना और सेवा वितरण में सुधार संभव हो पाया है।

राशन कार्डों के डिजिटलीकरण, आधार सीडिंग और डेटा सत्यापन प्रक्रियाओं के साथ डुप्लिकेट, अपात्र, मृत और स्थायी रूप से पलायन कर चुके लाभार्थियों की पहचान में सहायता मिली है। इन सुधारों के परिणामस्वरूप, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य ने पिछले तीन वर्षों में 14,61,225 फर्जी या अपात्र राशन कार्ड रद्द किए हैं।

इन उपायों से सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) में पारदर्शिता सुदृढ़ हुई है, लीकेज में कमी आई है और पात्र लाभार्थियों को खाद्यान्नों की निर्बाध आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित हुई है।

(ग): सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को परामर्श दिया गया है कि नेटवर्क/कनेक्टिविटी/लिंकिंग संबंधी समस्याओं, अन्य तकनीकी कारणों या लाभार्थी के खराब बायोमेट्रिक्स के कारण बायोमेट्रिक/आधार प्रमाणीकरण की विफलता के कारण किसी भी वास्तविक लाभार्थी/परिवार को सब्सिडी वाले खाद्यान्न की पात्रता के कोटे से वंचित नहीं किया जाएगा।

CLOSURE AND MERGER OF POST OFFICES IN KASARAGOD

1848. SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to close or merge long-standing sub-post offices and branch post offices in Kasaragod district, including Talankara, Uppala Gate and Hosbettu, citing revenue considerations and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that these post offices serve coastal and rural populations with limited access to banking and digital services and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the impact on small savings schemes, pension disbursement and financial inclusion has been assessed and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether public protests and representations from local bodies and employees' organisations have been received opposing such closures and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to ensure continuity of essential postal services in remote and economically weaker 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): Post Offices not meeting the departmental norms are merged/relocated. Since Uppala Gate and Hosbettu Branch Post Offices are not fulfilling departmental norms, these will be merged. However, Talankara (Talangara) Sub

Post Office is not planned for merger.

(b): Yes, Sir. These post offices serve coastal and rural populations. However, public of these areas are being provided banking and digital services by other post offices as also the bank branches are situated in these areas.

(c): Impact on small savings schemes, pension disbursement and financial inclusion has been assessed and details are attached as **Statement**.

(d): Yes, Sir. Protest was organized by Samyuktha Samara Samithi in front of Head Post Office Kasaragod. Service Unions (JCA of NFPE and FNPO) organized Dharna in front of Kasaragod Head post office.

(e): Melas and Special drives are conducted for popularizing various products and services of India Post. The Department of Posts has been providing all essential postal services including mail delivery services as well as financial inclusion services through its extensive network of post offices and the same shall remain continued across the country including all remote and economically weaker areas.

STATEMENT

Impact on small savings schemes, pension disbursement and financial inclusion

1. As far as Talangara (Talangara) Post Office is concerned there is no pension beneficiary under its jurisdiction. While taking the proposal of merging of Talangara Post Office to Kasaragod Head Post Office there were only 1,886

accounts of which number of Savings Accounts are only 450. Though there are 1,211 Recurring Deposit accounts, major number of accounts were opened through Mahila Pradhan Kshetriya Bachat Yojana (MPKBY) Agents by the depositors of outside of Talangara area. There are 2 other Co-op Banks (Kerala Bank and Kasaragod Town co-operative bank are functioning there. So the merger may not have a severe impact on financial inclusion.

2. In the case of Uppala Gate Branch Post Office, only 26 new accounts opened during this financial year and total number of accounts standing in that office is 264. Similarly, Hosebettu Branch Post Office has just 236 accounts only and considering the nearby sub post office and public sector bank, there would not be any adverse impact on financial inclusion. Hosebettu Branch Post Office has opened only 40 new accounts upto 30.09.2025. The minimum number of accounts required to be opened by a BO in the current financial year is 400.

आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम

1849. डॉ. आनन्द कुमार गोंड:

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

(क) आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत जिलों के चयन के लिए किन-किन मानदण्डों और सामाजिक-आर्थिक संकेतकों का उपयोग किया जाता है;

(ख) आकांक्षी जिलों में विकास की प्रगति का आकलन करने के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले

स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, पोषण, कृषि, अवसंरचना और वित्तीय समावेशन जैसे मानदण्डों और प्रमुख संकेतकों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में प्रगति की निगरानी और माप करने के लिए नियमित अध्ययन/मूल्यांकन किए जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे अध्ययनों के मुख्य निष्कर्ष क्या हैं और इन निष्कर्षों के आधार पर कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन में किए गए सुधारात्मक उपायों 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): आकांक्षी जिलों का चयन प्रकाशित आंकड़ों के आधार पर एक पारदर्शी प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से किया गया था। इसमें एक समग्र सूचकांक तैयार किया गया जिसमें नागरिकों की गरीबी, अपेक्षाकृत खराब स्वास्थ्य और पोषण, शिक्षा की स्थिति और अपर्याप्त अवसंरचना की दृष्टि से जिलों के सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों को शामिल किया गया था। इन पारदर्शी मानदंडों के आधार पर 112 जिलों की पहचान की गई है। इन जिलों में वामपंथी अतिवाद से प्रभावित 35 जिले शामिल हैं, जिन्हें गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा चुना गया था। डेटासेट की सूची और इन जिलों के चयन के लिए उन्हें दिया गया भारांक **विवरण-I** में संलग्न है।

(ख): स्वास्थ्य एवं पोषण, शिक्षा, कृषि, बुनियादी अवसंरचना एवं कौशल विकास/वित्तीय समावेशन क्षेत्रों में 49 प्रमुख संकेतकों/मापदंडों का ब्यौरा, जिनका उपयोग आकांक्षी जिलों के अंतर्गत विकास की प्रगति का आकलन करने के लिए किया जाता है, **विवरण-II** में संलग्न है।

(ग) और (घ): आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम (एडीपी) के कामकाज और प्रभाव का दो स्वतंत्र आकलन किया गया है।

(i) यूएनडीपी ने इस कार्यक्रम का समग्र मूल्यांकन किया है।

(ii) प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता आकलन संस्थान (हार्वर्ड बिजनेस स्कूल के प्रो. माइकल पोर्टर के नेतृत्व में विशेषज्ञों की एक टीम) ने कार्यक्रम का विस्तृत मूल्यांकन किया।

दिसंबर 2020 में प्रस्तुत यूएनडीपी की रिपोर्ट "आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम: एक आकलन" ने पुष्टि की कि विभिन्न पहलुओं जैसे क्षेत्रवार विकास, अभिसरण के माध्यम से बेहतर शासन, और प्रतिस्पर्धी संघवाद के माध्यम से त्वरित विकास में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हुई है। यह प्रगति मजबूत नेतृत्व, तत्क्षण निगरानी, डेटा-संचालित निर्णय लेने, और क्षमता निर्माण जैसे कारकों से प्रेरित है। इसके अलावा, प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता संस्थान ने इस बात को स्पष्ट किया है कि एडीपी के लगभग सभी जिलों ने बेसलाइन की तुलना में प्रमुख विकास मापदंडों पर सुधार दिखाया है। इस कार्यक्रम ने सर्वाधिक वंचित क्षेत्रों के लिए लाभों को लक्षित करके सामाजिक प्रभाव और न्याय को सफलतापूर्वक आगे बढ़ाया है। डेल्टा रैंकिंग प्रणाली ने एक प्रतिस्पर्धी और गतिशील संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है, जिसने पिछले तीन वर्षों में कई कम प्रदर्शन करने वाले जिलों को अपनी परिस्थिति को बेहतर बनाने के लिए प्रेरित किया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम ने जिलों की निगरानी और 49 संकेतकों पर तत्क्षण आंकड़े दर्ज करने के लिए चैंपियंस ऑफ चेंज डैशबोर्ड विकसित किया है। सभी 112 जिलों की प्रगति की समय-समय पर निगरानी की जाती है और जिलों के प्रदर्शन के आंकड़े चैंपियंस ऑफ चेंज डैशबोर्ड (*http://championsofchange.gov.in)* पर सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध हैं।

<u>विवरण-I</u>

डेटासेट की सूची

डेटाबेस	क्षेत्र	भारांक
शारीरिक श्रम पर निर्भर भूमिहीन परिवार	वंचन	25 %

(सामाजिक-आर्थिक जातीय जनगणना-वंचन 7)	(25%)	
प्रसव-पूर्व देखभाल [राष्ट्रीय परिवार और स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण (एनएचएफएस)-4]	स्वास्थ्य और पोषण (30%)	7.5 %
संस्थागत प्रसव (एनएचएफएस-4)		7.5 %
5 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों का अवरुद्ध विकास (एनएचएफएस-4)		7.5 %
5 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों में यक्ष्मा रोग (एनएचएफएस-4)		7.5 %
प्रारंभिक स्कूल छोड़ने की दर *[एकीकृत ज़िला शिक्षा सूचना प्रणाली (यू-डीआईएसई) 2015-16]*	शिक्षा (15%)	7.5 %
प्रतिकूल विद्यार्थी-शिक्षक अनुपात *(यू-डीआईएसई 2015-16)*		7.5 %
बिजलीरहित परिवार *(विद्युत मंत्रालय)*	इन्फ्रा (30%)	7.5 %
व्यक्तिगत शौचालय रहित परिवार *(पेयजल और स्वच्छता मंत्रालय)*		7.5 %
प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना से अछूते गांव *(ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय)*		7.5 %
जल सुविधा रहित ग्रामीण परिवार *(पेयजल और स्वच्छता मंत्रालय)*		7.5 %
कुल		**100%**

डेटा सेट के स्रोतों का ब्यौरा निम्नवार है:

1. http://rchiips.org/NFHS/districtfactsheet_NFHS-4.shtml (एनएफएसचएस 4 डेटाशीट)
2. http://secc.gov.in/categorywiseDeprivationReport?reportType=SC%20Category# (एसईसीसी 2011- वंचन डेटाशीट)
3. http://udise.in/drc2015-16.htm (यू-डीआईएसई 2015-16 डेटाशीट)
4. http://saubhagya.gov.in/ (सौभाग्य वैबसाइट)
5. http://pmgsy.nic.in/ (पीएमजीएसवाई वेबसाइट)

विवरण-II

49 मुख्य निष्पादन संकेतकों की सूची

क्र.सं.	मुख्य निष्पादन संकेतक
1.1	कुल एएनसी पंजीकरण में से चार या इससे अधिक प्रसव-पूर्व देखभाल (एएनसी) जांच की सुविधा लेने वाली गर्भवती स्त्रियों का प्रतिशत
1.2	कुल एएनसी पंजीकरण में से प्रथम तिमाही के दौरान पंजीकृत एएनसी का प्रतिशत
1.3	अनुमानित गर्भधारणों में से एएनसी के लिए पंजीकृत गर्भवती स्त्रियों का प्रतिशत
2	आईसीडीएस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत नियमित रूप से पूरक आहार लेने वाली गर्भवती स्त्रियों का प्रतिशत
3.1	गंभीर रक्ताल्पता से जूझ रही गर्भवती स्त्रियों में से गंभीर रक्ताल्पता से उपचारित गर्भवती स्त्रियों का प्रतिशत
3.2	कुल एएनसी पंजीकरण में से संबंधित एएनसी के लिए 4 या इससे अधिक बार हीमोग्लोबिन की जांच कराने वाली गर्भवती महिलाओं का प्रतिशत
4.1	जन्म के समय लिंग अनुपात
4.2	कुल अनुमानित प्रसवों में से सांस्थानिक प्रसवों का प्रतिशत
5	घर में हुए कुल प्रसवों में से एसबीए (कुशल दाई) की मौजूदगी में घर में हुए प्रसवों का प्रतिशत
6.1	जन्म के घंटे भर के भीतर स्तनपान करने वाले नवजातों का प्रतिशत
6.2	जन्म के समय 2500 ग्राम वज़न वाले जीवित नवजातों का प्रतिशत
6.3	जन्म के समय वज़न लिए गए जीवित बच्चों का समानुपात

7	5 वर्ष से कम उम्र के अल्पवज़नी बच्चों का प्रतिशत
8.1	5 वर्ष से कम उम्र के अवरुद्ध विकास वाले बच्चों का प्रतिशत
8.2	ओआरएस से उपचारित अतिसार पीड़ित बच्चों का प्रतिशत
8.3	जस्ते से उपचारित अतिसार पीड़ित बच्चों का प्रतिशत
8.4	पिछले 2 सप्ताह में एआरआई पीड़ित बच्चों को स्वास्थ्य केंद्र ले जाने का प्रतिशत
9.1	अत्यधिक कुपोषण का प्रतिशत (एसएएम)
9.2	मध्यम कुपोषण का प्रतिशत (एमएएम)
10.1	पर्याप्त आहार पा रहे स्तनपान करने वाले बच्चे (6-23 माह)
10.2	पर्याप्त आहार ले रहे स्तनपान न करने वाले बच्चे (6-23 माह)
11	पूर्ण टीकाकरण (बीसीजी+डीपीटी3+ओपीवी3+खसरा1) करा चुके बच्चों (9-11 माह) का प्रतिशत
12.1	अनुमानित मामलों में से तपेदिक (टीबी) की अधिसूचना दर (सरकारी और निजी संस्थान)
12.2	अधिसूचित टीबी रोगियों (सरकारी और निजी) में टीबी उपचार की सफलता दर
13.1	स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण केंद्रों की स्थापना (एचडब्ल्यूसी)
13.2	भारतीय सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य मानकों के अनुरुप प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों का अनुपात
13.3	प्रकार्यात्मक एफआरयू (फर्स्ट रेफरल यूनिट्स) दर
13.4	आईपीएचएस मानकों की तुलना में ज़िला अस्पतालों में विशेषज्ञ सेवाओं की उपलब्धता
13.5	ग्राम स्वास्थ्य, स्वच्छता, पोषण दिवसों का आयोजन
13.6	स्व-भवनयुक्त आंगनवाड़ियों का समानुपात

13.7	ऐसे फर्स्ट रेफरल यूनिट्स (एफआरयू) का प्रतिशत जिनमें प्रसूति-कक्ष और ऑब्सटेट्रिक्स ओटी एनक्यूएएस प्रमाणित (अर्थात् लक्ष्य दिशानिर्देशों को पूरा करने वाला) हों
14.1	अवस्थांतर दरः (क) प्राथमिक से द्वितीयक स्तर में
14.2	(ख) उच्च प्राथमिक से द्वितीयक स्तर
15	शौचालय की उपलब्धताः चालू बालिका शौचालय वाले विद्यालयों का प्रतिशत
16	शिक्षण परिणाम (सरकारी विद्यालयों में औसत) (क) कक्षा-3 में गणित में प्रदर्शन (ख) कक्षा-3 में भाषा में प्रदर्शन (ग) कक्षा-5 में गणित में प्रदर्शन (घ) कक्षा-5 में भाषा में प्रदर्शन (ङ) कक्षा-8 में गणित में प्रदर्शन (च) कक्षा-8 में भाषा में प्रदर्शन
17	महिला साक्षरता दर (15+ आयु समूह)
18	चालू पेयजल सुविधायुक्त विद्यालयों का प्रतिशत
19	माध्यमिक स्तर पर चालू बिजली सुविधा वाले विद्यालयों का प्रतिशत
20	आरटीई के विनिर्देशानुसार विद्यार्थी-शिक्षक अनुपात का पालन करने वाले प्रारम्भिक विद्यालयों का प्रतिशत
21	शिक्षा सत्र के प्रारम्भ के 1 माह के भीतर बच्चों को पाठ्यपुस्तक उपलब्ध कराने वाले विद्यालयों का प्रतिशत

22	जल सकारात्मक निवेश और नियोजन
(क)	सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई के अंतर्गत निवल बुआई वाले क्षेत्र का प्रतिशत
(ख)	मनरेगा के अंतर्गत पुनरुज्जीवित जल निकायों की संख्या
23	फसल बीमा- प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) के अंतर्गत निवल बुआई वाले क्षेत्र का प्रतिशत
24	महत्वपूर्ण आदान (इनपुट) उपयोग और आपूर्ति में वृद्धि
(क)	3(क) कृषि ऋण में प्रतिशत वृद्धि
(ख)	3(ख) प्रमाणित गुणवत्तापरक बीज वितरण
25	ज़िले में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक बाज़ार से जुड़ी मंडियों की संख्या
26	क) मूल्य प्राप्ति में प्रतिशत परिवर्तन (गेहूं) ख) मूल्य प्राप्ति में प्रतिशत परिवर्तन (सामान्य धान, धान ग्रेड-ए)
27	ज़िले में कुल बुआई क्षेत्र की तुलना में उच्च मूल्य वाली फसलों की प्रतिशत हिस्सेदारी
28	2 मुख्य फसलों की कृषि उत्पादकता
29	टीकाकृत पशुओं का प्रतिशत
30	कृत्रिम गर्भाधान कवरेज
31	वितरित मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्डों की संख्या
32	प्रति 1 लाख की आबादी पर कुल वितरित मुद्रा ऋण (रुपए में)
33	प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना (पीएमजेजेबीवाई): प्रति 1 लाख आबादी पर नामांकनों की संख्या
34	प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना (पीएमएसबीवाई) प्रति 1 लाख आबादी पर नामांकनों की

	संख्या
35	अटल पेंशन योजना (एपीवाई): प्रति 1 लाख आबादी पर लाभार्थियो की संख्या
36	कुल बैंकिंग खातों के प्रतिशत रुप में आधार के साथ जुड़े बैंक खातों का प्रतिशत
37	प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना के तहत खोले गए खातों की संख्या
38	अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक प्रशिक्षण स्कीमों के अंतर्गत प्रमाणित युवाओं की संख्या/ जिले में आयु समूह 15-29 के अंतर्गत युवाओं की संख्या
39	प्रमाणित नियोजित युवाओं की संख्या/अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक प्रशिक्षण के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित युवाओं की संख्या
40	शिक्षुता पूरी कर रहे लोगों की संख्या/पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत प्रशिक्षुओं की कुल संख्या
41	पूर्व शिक्षण के अंतर्गत प्रमाणित लोगों/अनौपचारिक रुप से कुशल कार्यबल की संख्या
42	अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक प्रशिक्षण के अंतर्गत प्रमाणित प्रशिक्षित कमज़ोर/वंचित युवाओं की संख्या क) महिला- प्रमाणित प्रशिक्षित ख) एससी- प्रमाणित प्रशिक्षित ग) एसटी- प्रमाणित प्रशिक्षित घ) ओबीसी-प्रमाणित प्रशिक्षित ङ) अल्पसंख्यक- प्रमाणित प्रशिक्षित च) दिव्यांगजन- प्रमाणित प्रशिक्षित/कुल प्रमाणित प्रशिक्षित युवाओं की संख्या
43	बिजली सुविधायुक्त परिवारों का प्रतिशत
44	इंटरनेट सुविधायुक्त ग्राम पंचायतों का प्रतिशत
45	(क) प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजनांतर्गत बारहमासी सड़कों वाली बस्तियो का प्रतिशत (ख) प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजनांतर्गत ज़िले में कुल संस्वीकृत किलोमीटरों के प्रतिशत

	के रुप में पूरे किए गए बारहमासी सड़क कार्य के किलोमीटरों की संचयी संख्या
46	वैयक्तिक शौचालय युक्त परिवारों का प्रतिशत
47	पेयजल - ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में 40 एलपीसीडी पेयजल की पर्याप्त मात्रा की उपलब्धता वाली ग्रामीण बस्तियों का प्रतिशत
48	ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर सामान्य सेवा केंद्रों की कवरेज/स्थापना
49	बेघरों या कच्ची दीवार और कच्ची छत युक्त एकल कमरे वाले या कच्ची दीवार और छत वाले 2 कमरों में रह रहे परिवारों के लिए निर्मित पक्के मकानों की संख्या

OPERATIONAL PUBLIC DATA OFFICES/PUBLIC DATA OFFICE AGGREGATORS UNDER PM-WANI SCHEME

1850. ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:

SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

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

(a) the details of the total number of operational Public Data Offices (PDOs) and Public Data Office Aggregators (PDOAs) registered under the PM-WANI scheme;

(b) the details and the total number of PM-WANI hotspots in rural areas and urban areas specifically for the State of Maharashtra;

(c) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to control for the high

cost of commercial broadband that small and medium-sized entrepreneurs cannot undertake, limiting the accessibility of fiber connections; and

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to incentivise last-mile connectivity in tribal and remote areas in Maharashtra, specifically in industrial districts in cities such as Solapur, Nandurbar, Bhandara, Sangli and Dhule?

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

(a): Total number of Public Data Offices (PDOs) and Public Data Office Aggregators (PDOAs) registered under the PM-WANI scheme, as on 31.01.2026 is as below:

Total Count of PDOs : 4,06,874

Total Count of PDOAs : 207

(b): Total number of PM-WANI hotspots in State of Maharashtra (including Rural and Urban area) are 34,112 as give below.

PM-WANI WIFI HOTSPOTS (Maharashtra)	**Count**
PM-WANI Hotspot in Rural	7,266
PM-WANI Hotspot in Urban	26,846
Total	**34,112**

(c): Under Prime Minister Wi-Fi Access Network Interface (PM-WANI) scheme, to address the issues relating to proliferation of Public Wi-Fi Access Points, a series of interventions in the existing PM-WANI Framework and Guidelines for Registrations has been issued by Department of Telecommunication on 16.09.2024. One of the policy interventions was to allow Public Data Offices (PDOs) to offer PM WANI through a regular FTTH connection which will reduce their cost. Further, on 16.06.2025, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) released a Telecommunication Tariff (71st Amendment) Order, 2025 related to tariff for retail broadband connectivity for Public Data Offices (PDOs). This order mandates that all retail FTTH broadband plans up to 200 Mbps must be offered to Public Data Offices (PDOs) at tariffs not more than twice the corresponding consumer broadband price.

Also, BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to create network to connect all the Gram Panchayats (GPs)/ Villages with broadband in the country. This infrastructure is leased to TSPs/ISPs for provision of internet connectivity in GPs/rural areas including villages/ Government institutions, schools, and private areas.

(d): Government initiatives for improving mobile network coverage / connectivity gaps in remote, underserved areas of the country including Maharasthra, are being implemented under the Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) scheme.

The status of FTTH connections provided in these districts is as under:

	No. of FTTH connections provided through BharatNet
Solapur	207
Nandurbar	683
Bhandara	347
Sangli	461
Dhule	305

Also, in state of Maharashtra 31,389 FTTH connections have been provided under BharatNet project.

The mobile coverage status as on 31.12.2025 in the cities of Maharashtra state namely Solapur, Nandurbar, Bhandara, Sangli and Dhule are as under:

District	**Total No of Villages**	**No of Villages with mobile coverage**	**No of Villages with 2G mobile coverage**	**No of Villages with 3G mobile coverage**	**No of Villages with 4G mobile coverage**	**No of Villages with 5G mobile coverage**
Bhandara	885	876	817	45	865	773
Dhule	720	719	657	352	712	567
Nandurbar	960	913	723	347	889	732
Sangli	724	721	698	319	719	622
Solapur	1159	1158	1108	164	1153	1058

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INVESTMENTS IN THE FIELD OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

1851. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

(a) the details of the total public and private investments made in the field of artificial intelligence in the country to date, year and sector-wise;

(b) the details of the list of artificial intelligence infrastructure projects proposed, under consideration and presently operational across the country, State-wise especially for Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details of the list of domestic and international companies that have established major artificial intelligence infrastructure, research or computer facilities in the country during the last five years along with the nature and scale of such investments;

(d) whether the Government has undertaken initiatives to enhance skilling, reskilling and capacity building of youth in artificial intelligence and allied emerging technologies; and

(e) if so, the details of such programmes, coverage and outcomes achieved 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): India's AI strategy is based on the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of democratizing technology.

In the Stanford Global AI Vibrancy 2025 report, India was ranked **3rd** in the world for AI competitiveness and ecosystem vibrancy. India is also the second-largest contributor to GitHub AI projects, showcasing its vibrant developer community.

IndiaAI Mission:

In March 2024, Government of India launched IndiaAI mission with outlay of Rs 10,372 Cr for development of the overall AI ecosystem in the country. In less than 24 months, India AI Mission has set up a foundation for development of AI ecosystem in the country:

- More than 38 thousand GPUs for common compute facility have been onboarded, which are being provided to Indian start-ups and academia at an affordable rate.
- Twelve teams have been shortlisted for development of indigenous foundational models or Large Language Models.
- Thirty applications have been approved for developing India specific AI

applications.

- More than 8000 undergraduate students, 5000 post graduate students and 500 PhD students are being supported for talent development.
- 27 India Data and AI labs have been established and 543 more have been identified.

India is actively participating in shaping global debate on development, usage and safety of AI. India was the founder chair of Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI). India is hosting the India AI Impact Summit 2026 from 16–20th February 2026 at New Delhi. For the first time, the global AI summit series will take place in the Global South. The shift signals a broader move toward a more inclusive global AI dialogue.

Private Sector Investment in AI

Encouraged by the Government's initiatives, the private sector is increasingly investing in AI in India. According to the Stanford AI Index Report 2025, India's cumulative private investment in AI from 2013 to 2024 reached approximately $11.1 Billion.

Google has recently announced the establishment of an Artificial Intelligence (AI) Hub in Visakhapatnam (Vizag), Andhra Pradesh. This investment of approximately $15 Billion dollars marks Google's largest investment in India to date.

Tata Group has announced a $11 Billion investment for an AI innovation

city in Maharashtra.

Additionally, under IndiaAI Mission, many private companies are investing along with the government to build a vibrant AI ecosystem in the country.

Government is working for talent development and skilling in the AI domain to ensure India has talent scale to not just provide a robust AI space for India, but also for the world. Key initiatives taken by the government are:

- **IndiaAI FutureSkills:**
    - This pillar under the IndiaAI Mission aims to develop AI skilled professionals in India by increasing the number of graduates, post-graduate and PhDs in AI domain. Government is providing support to:
        - 500 PhD fellows
        - 5,000 postgraduates
        - 8,000 undergraduates

      290 fellowships have been awarded till date.
    - **27** IndiaAI Data and AI Labs have been established in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities, in collaboration with NIELIT, to impart foundation-level courses on AI, data and related fields such as Data Annotation, Data Curation, Data Cleaning, Data Science, etc.
    - **543** ITIs and Polytechnics across all States/UTs have been approved for setting up additional IndiaAI Data and AI Labs.

- **FutureSkills Prime:** FutureSkills PRIME program is a collaborative initiative of MeitY and National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM) aimed at making India a cutting-edge digital talent nation. Key features are:
    - Skilling, reskilling, and upskilling in emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, Big Data Analytics, IoTs, Cyber Security, Blockchain, AR/VR, etc.
    - Courses are developed in the consultation with industry to align with actual employment needs.
    - Portal can be accessed anytime-anywhere to earn skill certificates in line with their aptitude and aspirations.
    - Accessible online at https://futureskillsprime.in/
    - Under the programme, so far, more than 26.2 lakh candidates have registered on the portal, out of which there have been 16.65 lakh+ candidates enrolled/trained in various courses.

E-WASTE RECYCLING INCENTIVE SCHEME

1852. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

DR. MANNA LAL RAWAT:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:

SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

SHRI CHANDAN CHAUHAN:

SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:

SHRI RAMESH AWASTHI:

SHRI ANIL FIROJIYA:

SHRI BUNTY VIVEK SAHU:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA *ALIAS* RAVI KISHAN:

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

(a) the details of updated annual recycling capacity with regard to e-waste, lithium-ion batteries and other types of scrap under the National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM) and the details of recyling units established or proposed in Madhya Pradesh especially in Chhindwara district;

(b) whether there has been an increase in the critical mineral reserves of the country following the implementation of the incentive scheme and if so, the details thereof particularly for Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the details of effectiveness of the said scheme in reducing India's import

dependence and supply chain vulnerabilities with regard to critical minerals especially for Madhya Pradesh;

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce any new scheme for the disposal of e-waste, lithium-ion batteries and other types of scrap in accordance with international standards and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the details of private sector participation including the number of companies and start-ups supported under the scheme;

(f) the details of battery recycling facilities and capacities in Karnataka and Bengaluru; and

(g) the details of the number of critical mineral blocks auctioned, successfully allocated and timeframe for commencement of mining in the year 2025-26, State-wise?

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

(a) to (f): Under the National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM), the Government has approved a ₹1,500 crore incentive scheme for recycling capacity of e-waste, spent lithium-ion batteries and other scrap. The Scheme guidelines were issued and the Scheme launched on 02.10.2025. This scheme envisages setting up of recycling capacity anywhere in the country, including Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka.

The Scheme incentivizes recycling capacity for extraction of critical minerals, which reduces their import dependence and supply chain vulnerability of the country, including Madhya Pradesh.

The above scheme incentivizes recyclers for capacity creation, which encourages disposal of waste and scrap. Such disposal is in the ambit of various waste management rules under the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) framework of the Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change (MoEFCC).

(g): In FY 2025-26, the Central Government has successfully auctioned 22 critical and strategic mineral blocks across nine States viz. Andhra Pradesh (1), Arunachal Pradesh (1), Chhattisgarh (4), Karnataka (3), Madhya Pradesh (1), Maharashtra (2), Odisha (4), Rajasthan (5) and Uttar Pradesh (1). Commencement of mining in auctioned mineral blocks takes place as per prescribed timelines for execution of composite licence/ mining lease.

PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION FACILITATED BY IN-SPACE

1853. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI:

SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:

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

(a) the details of the number of private sector entities including start-ups, onboarded and granted authorization by the Indian National Space Promotion and Authorization Centre (IN-SPACe) since its inception along

with their sector of activity such as launch vehicles, satellites payloads, ground systems, year-wise;

(b) the details of the contracts, authorisations or projects approved for private players including type of project (manufacturing, R&D, satellite launches, testing facilities, etc.) value of contracts and duration, year and activity-wise;

(c) the revenue or economic value generated through private sector participation facilitated by IN-SPACe including domestic and international contributions; year-wise

(d) the details of numbers of collaborative initiatives between Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), private players and start-ups including technology transfers, joint R&D projects and commercial satellite and launch services; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to simplify authorization, regulatory processes and further promote private participation to strengthen India’s position as a global hub for space manufacturing services and innovation?

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

(a): The details of the number of Non-Governmental Entities (NGEs) which have been granted authorization by the Indian National Space Promotion and Authorization Centre (IN-SPACe) since its inception along with sector of activity year wise are provided below:

Sector	Details	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Application	Dissemination of Primary Data pertaining to Indian Territory and of <=30 cm GSD	0	0	2	1	0
Satellite	Establishment and operation of Amateur Satellite	2	1	1	0	5
Ground Systems	Establishment and operation of ground station(s)	0	0	5	3	4
Satellites	Establishment and operation of remote sensing satellite	0	0	3	3	2
Satellites	Establishment and operations of Space objects other than Communication and remote sensing satellite systems	0	0	0	0	0
Satellites	Establishment and operations of communication satellite	0	0	1	0	0

Satellites (Hosted)	Hosted Payload	2	9	10	0	1
Satellites	Non-Indian GSO and/or NGSO satellite/ constellation	0	1	10	24	1
Launch Vehicles	Undertaking Orbital/Sub-Orbital Launches from Indian Territory	1	0	2	0	0
	Total	**5**	**11**	**34**	**31**	**13**

(b): Details of the contracts or projects approved for private players including type of project such as manufacturing, R&D, satellite launches, testing facilities, etc. along with the value of contracts and duration is as under:

Sl. No.	**Details of projects/contracts**	**Name of the companies to whom projects/contracts awarded**	**Type**	**Value of contracts/ Projects**	**Duration**
1.	Establishment of Earth Observation (EO) satellite constellation on PPP model	M/s. Pixxel Space - led consortium, including M/s.Dhruva Space, M/s. Satsure Analytics India, and M/s. Piersight Space	Satellites	Nil value from Government	4 years
2.	Technology Transfer Agreement for Launching Satellites on Small Satellite Launch	M/s. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL)	Launch	Rs.511 Crores.	10 years

	Vehicle (SSLV)				

With respect to authorisations, details of the number of Non-Governmental Entities (NGEs) which have been granted authorisation by IN-SPACe since its inception is provided **under response (a) above.**

(c): The assessment of revenue and economic value generated through private sector participation is being carried out in association with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). However approximately USD 150 million has been raised as investment during CY 2025 by start-ups, and the top 10 space start-ups have a confirmed order book of about USD 150 million.

(d): As on 31st January, 2026, 71 Nos. of ISRO Technology Transfers are facilitated through IN-SPACe to industry including startups.

(e): IN-SPACe, in close coordination with ISRO and DoS has established a mechanism to make available ISRO test facilities, technologies and technical support to Indian private entities, as part of strengthening space manufacturing services and innovation. Further, the Norms, Guidelines and Procedures (NGPs) in respect of the authorization has been released by IN-SPACe providing the clarity and transparency to the private companies seeking authorization for undertaking Space Activities.

RAILWAY LEVEL CROSSINGS IN MAHARASHTRA

1854. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the safety and operational status of railway level crossings in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the total number of level crossings in the State, classified as manned and unmanned as on date;

(c) whether the Government is aware of persistent safety hazards, traffic congestion and accident risks at several suburban/semi-urban crossings and the assessment made thereof;

(d) if so, the details of the number of accidents, fatalities and injuries at these crossings during the last five years, year and district-wise;

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to eliminate/upgrade level crossings through Road Over Bridges, Road Under Bridges and Limited Height Subway along with the present status;

(f) the funds allocated/sanctioned and utilised for grade-separation projects and the reasons for delays/cost overruns; and

(g) whether joint action plans with the Government of Maharashtra are being

considered to expedite stalled projects and if so, the current status of such initiatives?

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

(a) to (g): As on 01.04.2025, there are 601 Nos. of Level Crossings (LCs) including 595 Nos. Manned Level Crossings (MLCs) in the state of Maharashtra.

In order to ensure safety, all Unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG) network of Indian Railways have been eliminated by 31.01.2019. No consequential train accident has occurred at Level Crossings situated in the state of Maharashtra during the last five years.

Further, sanctioning and execution of works of Road Over Bridges/ Road Under Bridges (ROBs/RUBs) for elimination of LCs 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 (upto Dec'25) is as under:

Period	**ROBs/ RUBs constructed**
2004-14	4,148 Nos.
2014-25 (upto Dec'25)	13,882 Nos.(including 1,228 Nos. in the state of Maharashtra)

As on 01.01.2026, 4,769 Nos. ROBs/RUBs are sanctioned at the cost of ₹ 1,14,298 crore on Indian Railways including 269 Nos. at the cost of ₹ 5,599 crore in the state of Maharashtra which are at various stage 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 LC, fixing of approach alignment, approval of General Arrangement Drawing (GAD), land acquisition, removal of encroachment, shifting of infringing utilities, statutory clearances from various authorities, law and order situation in the area of project / work sites, duration of working season in a year for the particular project / area due to climatic conditions etc. All these factors affect the completion time of the projects / works.

Railways have taken following measures to expedite the progress of ROB/RUB works:

(i) Joint survey with concerned State Govt./Road Owning Authority is done before finalizing the General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) to ensure smooth execution.

(ii) Periodic meetings of Railway & State Government officials are done to resolve various issues related to ROB/RUB works.

(iii) Standardization of superstructure drawings for various combinations of span, skewness and width of road on Railway portion has been done to avoid

delays during the design approval. This has been issued in the form of compendium, which can be directly adopted for Road Over Bridge across Railway lines for expeditious planning.

(iv) ROB/RUB works are planned to be executed on a single entity basis by Railway wherever possible. In case any Road Owning authority/State Govt. wants, then Railway may permit them to execute the work on a single entity basis.

Safety is accorded the highest priority on Indian Railways. As a consequence of various safety measures taken over the years, including those for Level Crossings, 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 (upto 31.01.2026)	12 (90% lesser)

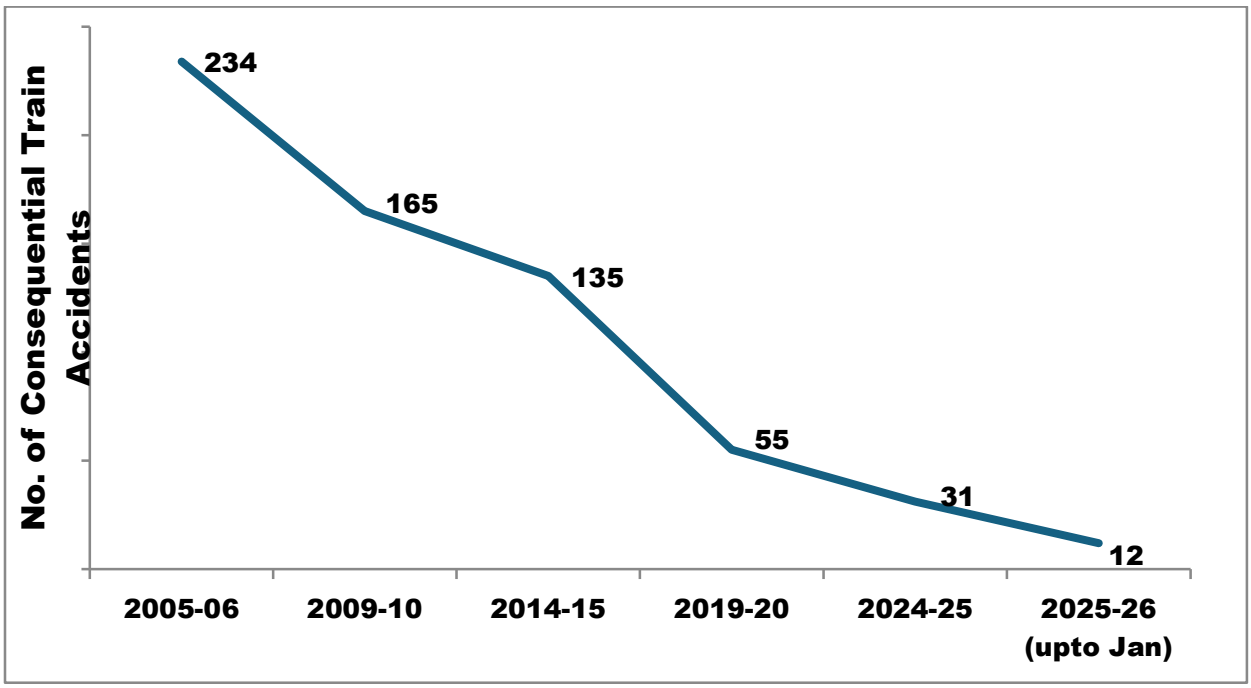
Another important index showing improvement in safety in train operations is Consequential Accidents Index, the details of which are as under:-

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.

Accident Index = **No. of consequential accidents No. of trains X million kilometers run**



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 (₹ in Cr.)				
2013-14	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
39,200	87,336	1,01,662	1,14,022	1,17,693

2. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals have been provided at 6,660 stations up to 31.12.2025 to reduce accidents due to human failure.

3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 10,097 Level Crossing Gates up to 31.12.2025 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 6,665 stations up to 31.12.2025.

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. 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.

After extensive and elaborate trials, Kavach Version 4.0 has been successfully commissioned on 1297 Route Kilometres, covering the high density Delhi - Mumbai and Delhi - Howrah routes. On the Delhi - Mumbai route Kavach ver 4.0 has been commissioned on Junction cabin - Palwal - Mathura - Nagda section (667 Rkm) & Ahmedabad - Vadodara - Virar section (432 Rkm) and on the Delhi - Howrah route on Gaya – Sarmatanr (93 Rkm) and Bardhaman - Howrah section (105 Rkm).

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	4,148 Nos.	13,808 Nos.	More than 3

	(RoBs)/Underpasses (RUBs) (Nos.)			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

मेरठ में तारामंडल/वेधशाला

1855. श्री अरुण गोविलः

क्या **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार का खगोल विज्ञान में भारतीयों की रुचि, जिसके कारण प्राचीन काल से ग्रहों और नक्षत्रों से संबंधित महत्वपूर्ण खोजें हुई हैं और वैज्ञानिक श्री राकेश शर्मा और सुश्री सुनीता विलियम्स के अंतरिक्ष यात्रा के बाद अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान में भारतीय बच्चों की रुचि काफी बढ़ गई है, को ध्यान में रखते हुए मेरठ में एक तारामंडल और वेधशाला स्थापित करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का लखनऊ, वाराणसी और प्रयागराज जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्य भागों की तर्ज पर मेरठ में भी तारामंडल या वेधशाला स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक स्थापित किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (ग): सरकार देश में खगोल विज्ञान और अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान के प्रति बढ़ती रूचि को, विशेषकर छात्रों के बीच, तथा वैज्ञानिक सोच और विज्ञान के प्रति जन सहभागिता को बढ़ावा देने में तारामंडलों और वेधशालाओं जैसी संस्थाओं की भूमिका को मान्यता देती है। भारतीय खगोल भौतिकी संस्थान (आईआईए), बेंगलुरु, जो विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग के अधीन एक स्वायत्त संस्थान है, द्वारा मैसूरु में ब्रह्मांड विज्ञान शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान प्रशिक्षण केंद्र (कॉस्मॉस) की स्थापना की जा रही है। इस केंद्र की स्थापना को डीएसटी, डीएई, डीओएस, पीएसए के कार्यालय और माननीय वित्त मंत्री के सांसद स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना (एमपीएलएडीएस) निधि के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है। अत्याधुनिक, दुनिया का पहला 8के रेज़ोल्यूशन वाला एलईडी डोम तारामंडल, आरएसए कॉसमॉस की अत्याधुनिक एलईडी तकनीक का उपयोग करते हुए 360-डिग्री का शानदार दृश्य अनुभव प्रदान करता है, जो पारंपरिक प्रोजेक्शन प्रणालियों से कहीं श्रेष्ठ है। चामुंडी पहाड़ी के पास मैसूर विश्वविद्यालय में स्थित, यह तारामंडल खगोल विज्ञान और एसटीईएम (विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी, अभियांत्रिकी और गणित) शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है, साथ ही दूरबीनों से प्राप्त रियल टाइम डेटा का उपयोग करके डेटा विश्लेषण में शिक्षकों और छात्रों को प्रशिक्षित करता है।

संस्कृति मंत्रालय के अधीन एक स्वायत्त संगठन, राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान संग्रहालय परिषद (एनसीएसएम), "विज्ञान संस्कृति संवर्धन योजना (एसपीओसीएस)" की कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी है, जिसके अंतर्गत विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, जो अपने यहां विज्ञान शहर, विज्ञान केंद्र, डिजिटल तारामंडल, वेधशाला नवाचार केंद्र आदि स्थापित करने के इच्छुक हैं, से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के आधार पर देश भर में विज्ञान शहर, विज्ञान केंद्र, डिजिटल तारामंडल, नवाचार केंद्र आदि स्थापित किए जाते हैं। हालांकि, अभी तक मेरठ में तारामंडल/वेधशाला स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

APPLICATION OF SPACE-BASED SYSTEMS FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1856. SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:

SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

SHRI RAJESH NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

SHRI MUKESH RAJPUT:

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

(a) the details of the key applications of space-based systems undertaken during 2025 for agriculture, disaster management, climate monitoring and societal welfare including crop forecasting and Earth observation initiatives;

(b) the outcomes of India's leadership role in international disaster response mechanisms using space assets;

(c) the extent to which satellite data and indigenous platforms are being integrated with Ministries and State Governments for evidence-based decision-making; and

(d) the details of the steps being taken to further enhance outreach, data accessibility and operational use of space technologies to support national development goals in line with Space Vision 2047?

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): Key applications of space-based systems undertaken during 2025 by ISRO/DoS are:

- **For Agriculture**: All-India in-season crop sown and harvest area mapping for all 3 crop seasons; All-India mapping of Kharif rice, Wheat, Jute crops; national level crop yield estimation for rice and wheat crops, State level mapping of crops for Maharashtra (Soybean, Cotton, Paddy) and Madhya Pradesh (Soybean, Wheat, Gram, Mustard, Paddy); Insurance unit level estimation of crop yield in 9 States to support Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY); Development of Jute Crop Information System (JCIS).
- **For Disaster Management**: Regular monitoring of Glacial Lakes; Operational Flood Early warning in parts of three Basins (Brahmaputra, Godavari, Tapi); Mapping of flood affected area for the major flood events of year 2025; Lightning Nowcasting from Light Detection Sensor Network (LDSN) and IRS Meteorological data using AI; operationalisation of Integrated Control Room for Emergency Response (ICR-ER)-DR & integration of National Database for Emergency Management (NDEM)

services; Satellite Integrated landslide Assessment and Alert System.

- **For Climate Monitoring**: Satellite-based monitoring of NO_2 concentrations over thermal power plants around Delhi and assessing their role in Delhi air pollution; Development of GeoAI Framework for Air Quality Monitoring over Indian Region; Quantification of Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory for Land Use, Land Use Change over India; Inter-annual budgeting of tropospheric CO_2 over Indian Monsoon Region – based on model diagnostics, satellite and in-situ datasets; Generation Geophysical products and Essential Climate Variables (ECVs).
- **For Societal Welfare**: Planning and monitoring of MGNREGA activities using Geospatial Technology; Monitoring of the Watershed Development Component – Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) Projects using geospatial technologies; Monitoring of progress of projects under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing For All (Urban) (PMAY-HFA(U)); Mapping the status of road network of the rural parts of India under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY); Monitoring the assets created under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), etc.

(b)**:** India (ISRO) successfully completed its six-month leadership tenure (April–September 2025) of the International Charter ‘Space and Major Disasters’. Under India’s leadership:

- Successfully executed 39 activations for global disaster management,

- On-boarded 4 new authorised users, extending space-based disaster management to developing nations.
- On-boarded new satellite data and successfully coordinated all Charter activities.

(c)**:** The satellite data and indigenous space platforms are well integrated in many of the National flagship programmes carried out by the Ministries/ Departments of Government of India and State Governments. Details are as follows:

- Satellite data is operationally used for crop mapping, yield estimation and damage assessment under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI.
- Satellite data is used for mapping the status of road network of the rural parts of India under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).
- Space based platforms and geospatial technology is used for collecting information on status of projects funded under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing For All (Urban).
- Yuktdhara, a Geospatial planning portal, is being used in the scientific planning of the rural employment (MGNREGA) works by the Rural Development Departments in all the States.
- High resolution satellite data is operationally used for monitoring

interventions carried out in the projects funded under Watershed Development Component-Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana 2.0 (WDC-PMKSY 2.0).

- The Indian meteorological data and processing system are operationally integrated at India Meteorological Department, MoES, supporting operational weather services.
- Data from Indian meteorological and ocean monitoring satellites are operationally used by Ministry of Earth Sciences for monitoring and early-warning of Tropical Cyclones around Indian region.
- Data from Oceansat satellite and its processing system are integrated at Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), enabling routine use of satellite-derived oceanographic products for fisheries advisory, ocean state forecasting, and coastal management.
- Indian Navy operationally assimilates satellite data for generating weather & ocean outlook. A dedicated web-portal, MOSDAC-IN, is developed by ISRO/DoS to enable the access of satellite data to Indian Navy.
- Sea Ice Advisory are utilised by National Centre for Polar and Ocean Research (NCPOR/MoES) for planning safer ship navigation routes during Indian Scientific Expeditions to Antarctica.
- Satellite based meteorological products are utilised by MoES for

operational generation of Agro-meteorological advisories.

- Satellite data and space platforms are used for mapping flood affected area in the country and flood forecasting in parts of Brahmaputra basin, Godavari Basin and Tapi Basin. These outcomes are operationally utilized by State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs), National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)
- Satellite data is operationally used by Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS) for mapping and monitoring of Glacial lakes.
- Space platforms are used for monitoring water-spread in all the large waterbodies in the country at fortnightly interval and estimation of storage capacity of major reservoirs. National inventory on Wetlands are used by Ministry of Jal Shakti for implementation of Water Bodies Census 2.0.
- Hydro-informatic products generated under National Hydrology Project are operationally utilised by MoJS for water resources monitoring, planning and management.
- Biennial Land Cover Land Use change, derived from satellite data, is utilised by MoEF&CC, as input for National Communications (NATCOM) under UNFCCC requirements.
- Indian Remote Sensing satellite data is operationally used for generating India State of Forest Report (ISFR), biennially, by Forest Survey of India

(FSI), MoEF&CC.

- Satellite-derived Land Degradation and Desertification inventories are actively used by MoEF&CC in the formulation and implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP) for Land Restoration, supporting long-term environmental planning and reporting commitments.
- Geo-spatial Energy map of India is an indigenous platform utilised by NITI Aayog and other energy related Departments/Ministries for integrated planning and management of prudent investment decisions in India’s energy sector.

(d): To improve space-based technology's outreach, data accessibility, and operational adaptability for national growth, numerous measures are implemented. These include,

- Providing open and free access to Indian EO data, having coarser than 5m Ground Sample Distance (GSD), to all users under the ambit of Indian Space Policy-2023. All the products derived from free data are also disseminated free of charges to all the users.
- EO data having GSD finer than 5m are provided free of charge to Government Users and at fair price to non-Government users.
- Enhancing the web-based interfaces, streamlining data regulations, and offering operational users near-real-time products. Space-based

observations are distributed in real time for various applications through portals such as MOSDAC and VEDAS.

- To encourage and accelerate the use of space-based observations in various applications, ISRO/DoS organizes training programmes and workshops as part of capacity building.
- National Meet 2025 (NM2.0) with theme of “Leveraging Space Technology & Applications for Viksit Bharat 2047” was organised, on 22nd August 2025 at New Delhi, by ISRO/DoS. The NM2.0 focused on advancing the utilization of space technology in various Ministries and Departments. The current & future requirement of space technology and applications in the respective domains of 63 Departments/ Ministries of Government of India and 36 States/ UTs are compiled through more than 300 one-to-one meetings with user Departments/Ministries/States/UTs and the National Mission Plan is generated to service these requirements.

PLASTIC-FREE AND ENVIRONMENT-FRIENDLY RAILWAY

1857. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that large quantities of plastic waste such as bottles, food containers and packaging materials are being thrown along railway tracks and near railway stations despite the nationwide plastic ban

and the availability of dustbins in trains;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure proper collection, segregation, and recycling of such waste generated on trains and station premises;

(c) whether any monitoring mechanism/penalty system is in place to prevent passengers and vendors from dumping plastic waste on tracks and open areas and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of future plans to make the Railways a plastic-free and environment-friendly transport network?

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

(a) to (d): Effective management including disposal of waste generated in trains and Railway stations, catering units and coaches is accorded high priority by Indian Railways for enhanced users' experience. Various initiatives taken in this regard are as follows:-

- Waste collected inside trains is disposed of at nominated en-route stations, identified for waste disposal.
- On Board Housekeeping Staff are strictly mandated not to throw garbage on tracks and strict penalties are imposed on violation.

- Rag picking is done along railway tracks to maintain cleanliness.
- Plastic Bottle Crushing Machines (PBCMs) are installed at stations as per requirement.
- Provision of two bin type dustbins has been carried out at various stations for segregation of bio-degradable and non-biodegradable waste, at source.
- Based on local conditions, feasibility and requirement, tie-ups for waste disposal, have been made between local Railway authorities and municipal bodies.
- Infrastructure like Sewage treatment plants (STPs), Effluent Treatment plants (ETPs), Material Recovery Facility (MRF) has been installed and commissioned, on need basis, at a number of locations over Indian Railways.
- Passenger awareness campaigns are regularly conducted across Indian Railways for encouraging them to dispose garbage in dustbins provided in trains.
- Regular checks/surprise checks are conducted by supervisors/senior officials at Divisional, Zonal & Headquarter level.
- Special Cleanliness Campaigns under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and cleanliness drives/campaigns are organized regularly over Indian Railways with the objective to achieve significant and sustainable improvements in

cleanliness standards.

- Elimination of direct discharge of human waste from trains through installation of bio-toilets in passenger coaches. The details of provision of Bio-toilets are as under:

Period	No. of Bio-Toilets fitted
2004-14	9,587
2014-till date	3,61,572

राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग

1858. श्री राकेश राठौर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार के पास राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग (एनसीएम) को संवैधानिक दर्जा प्रदान करने का कोई प्रस्ताव/योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता संबंधी स्थायी समिति ने अपने 53वें प्रतिवेदन (2017-18) में आयोग को गंभीर मामलों से निपटने में "लगभग अप्रभावी" बताया था और इसे यथाशीघ्र संवैधानिक दर्जा प्रदान करने की सिफारिश की थी और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;

(ग) आयोग द्वारा अब तक प्रस्तुत किए गए वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है और

सरकार द्वारा इसकी सिफारिशों पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है; और

(घ) क्या आयोग की प्रभावशीलता को बढ़ाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग अधिनियम, 1992 में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) अधिनियम, 1993 के अध्याय III और IV को शामिल करने की सिफारिश पर कोई निर्णय लिया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू):

(क) और (ख): राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग (एनसीएम) को संवैधानिक दर्जा प्रदान किए जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। स्थायी समिति ने अपनी 53वीं रिपोर्ट में एनसीएम को संवैधानिक दर्जा देने की सिफारिश की थी। एनसीएम की स्थापना एनसीएम अधिनियम, 1992 के माध्यम से एक वैधानिक निकाय के रूप में की गई थी और यह अपने अधिदेश को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त रूप से सशक्त है। इसलिए, इसे संवैधानिक निकाय बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ): एनसीएम अल्पसंख्यकों से जुड़े मुद्दों और चिंताओं से संबंधित सिफारिशों के साथ अपनी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट तैयार करता है और अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय को प्रस्तुत करता है। एनसीएम की वार्षिक रिपोर्टों में निहित सिफारिशें संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों को उनके कृत कार्रवाई ज्ञापन के लिए परिचालित की जाती हैं और तदनुसार सुधार किए जाते हैं, यह एक सतत प्रक्रिया है।

INTERNET PENETRATION IN RURAL AREAS

1859. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

SHRI ANOOP PRADHAN VALMIKI:

SHRI BHOJRAJ NAG:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:

SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:

SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI:

SHRIMATI ROOPKUMARI CHOUDHARY:

SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:

DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

SHRI BUNTY VIVEK SAHU:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

SHRI NALIN SOREN:

SHRI KALI CHARAN SINGH:

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

(a) the current level of internet penetration in rural India, measured in terms of the total number of rural internet subscribers, broadband density, average data consumption and segregated data for fixed and mobile broadband including Telangana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh particularly in Chhindwara district, Chhattisgarh particularly in Bastar region, Odisha particularly in Kandhamal Lok Sabha Constituency, Karnataka particularly district of Dakshina Kannada, Rajasthan particularly in Pali Lok Sabha Constituency

and Saran district of Bihar;

(b) the year-wise growth in the number of rural internet subscribers during the last three years including Rajasthan, Dakshina Kannada district of Karnataka, Odisha and Kanthamal Lok Sabha Constituency, Telangana, Chhattisgarah and Madhya Pradesh particularly in Chhindwara district and the State-wise ranking of Chhattisgarh in this regard;

(c) the extent of existing disparities among States regarding rural internet access and the position of Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Telangana in comparison with the national average thereof;

(d) the names of districts in Chhattisgarh that still fall under the category of low-connectivity areas;

(e) the various indicators used by the Government to assess the progress made towards achieving universal rural connectivity and the conclusions drawn based on these indicators in aspirational districts like Chhindwara;

(f) the expenditure incurred on rural digital connectivity programmes in Odisha, including the Kandhamal Parliamentary Constituency, during the last three years and the budgetary provision made for the current financial year;

(g) the number of rural areas in the Sidhi Parliamentary Constituency that still lacks internet access and the date by which internet connectivity is likely to become available in these areas;

(h) whether the increase in Optical Fiber Cable length has contributed to

improvement in broadband speed, network reliability and 4G/5G readiness and if so, the measurable outcomes observed in terms of network performance; and

(i) whether the Government has any special measure to Western Ghats Areas and if so, the details threreof?

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

(a): The State/UT wise total number of rural internet subscribers, rural broadband subscribers (segregated for fixed and mobile) and average data consumption per wireless subscriber is attached as **Statement-I.**

(b) and (c): The year-wise growth in number of rural internet subscribers during the last 3 years and existing disparities among States in comparison with national average may be seen at **Statement-II.**

(d): Bijapur, Narayanpur and Sukma districts of Chhattisgarh State have comparatively higher number of uncovered villages. There are various ongoing projects funded by DBN (Digital Bharat Nidhi) through which connectivity is being extended to remote, underserved areas.

(e): Progress made towards achieving universal rural connectivity is reflected through various parameters such as access to mobile connectivity, internet and broadband. These parameters are only measured State-wise.

(f): Government has disbursed an amount of ₹1814.32 crore under various DBN schemes to provide telecom services in rural and remote areas of Odisha, including in Kandhamal Parliamentary constituency during last 3 financial years. Further, in the current financial year 2025-26, an allotment of ₹9650 crore has been made for DBN projects in the country including Odisha.

(g): 1895 out of 1960 villages in the Sidhi Parliamentary Constituency have access to internet and telecom services. Extension of coverage is a continuous and dynamic process culminating in saturation of services.

(h): Government has taken multiple initiatives for proliferation of network infrastructure including increase in optical fiber cable length and improvement in telecom services. The measurable improvements across the country include increase in mobile broadband download speed from 13.67 Mbps in March 2022 to 132 Mbps in December 2025 (as per Ookla's Global Speedtest Index), 51.33% increase in 4G/5G Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) count from 16.91 lakh in March 31, 2022 to 25.59 lakh in December 31, 2025, and a general compliance of all QoS parameters by TSPs (as per the TRAI report for December 2025).

(i): Government has initiated a number of projects to improve telecom connectivity in remote and rural areas of the country including Western Ghat areas. These include projects related to mobile connectivity and broadband connectivity through BharatNet.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT wise total number of rural internet subscribers, rural broadband subscribers (segregated for fixed and mobile) and average data consumption per wireless subscriber.

S.No	State/Union Territory	Internet Subscribers (in mn) September 2025	Broadband Subscribers (in mn) September 2025	Fixed Broadband Subscribers (in mn) September 2025	Mobile Broadband Subscribers (in mn) September 2025	Average wireless data usage per wireless data subscriber (in MB) November 2025
1	Andhra Pradesh	18.28	17.86	0.89	16.97	26,182
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.73	0.73	0.02	0.71	36,134
3	Assam	14.20	14.09	0.16	13.93	29,507
4	Bihar	40.03	39.32	0.50	38.83	30,311
5	Chhattisgarh	9.39	9.31	0.11	9.20	23,415
6	Goa	0.66	0.65	0.04	0.62	22,866
7	Gujarat	21.35	21.16	0.43	20.73	33,657
8	Haryana	10.31	10.14	0.42	9.72	24,742
9	Himachal Pradesh	4.36	4.33	0.14	4.19	28,897
10	Jharkhand	11.74	11.61	0.17	11.44	31,018
11	Karnataka	22.32	21.09	0.44	20.65	25,786
12	Kerala	17.99	17.46	2.14	15.32	21,880
13	Madhya Pradesh	21.87	21.61	0.28	21.33	24,713

14	Maharashtra	34.58	34.17	0.47	33.69	27,242
15	Manipur	0.83	0.82	0.08	0.75	27,540
16	Meghalaya	1.64	1.64	0.02	1.61	25,646
17	Mizoram	0.49	0.49	0.02	0.46	22,717
18	Nagaland	0.74	0.73	0.02	0.72	30,325
19	Odisha	17.97	17.82	0.29	17.53	27,410
20	Punjab	9.96	9.82	0.90	8.92	26,495
21	Rajasthan	26.55	26.22	0.42	25.81	30,020
22	Sikkim	0.38	0.38	0.01	0.37	35,065
23	Tamil Nadu	19.07	18.72	0.55	18.17	26,994
24	Telangana	13.34	13.11	0.32	12.79	26,394
25	Tripura	1.30	1.29	0.02	1.27	28,743
26	Uttar Pradesh	68.61	67.22	0.94	66.29	27,513
27	Uttarakhand	4.86	4.77	0.12	4.65	28,052
28	West Bengal	27.33	26.96	0.72	26.24	27,813
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.23	0.19	0.02	0.17	20,246
30	Chandigarh	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.03	24,598
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.31	33,864
32	Delhi	0.33	0.29	0.01	0.28	16,813
33	Jammu and Kashmir	5.13	5.06	0.16	4.90	26,756
34	Ladakh	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.32	25,062
35	Lakshadweep	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.04	13,957
36	Puducherry	0.38	0.36	0.02	0.34	25,766
All-India		**427.70**	**420.15**	**10.85**	**409.29**	**27,141**

STATEMENT-II

State/UT wise count of rural internet subscribers (in million) during the last three years

S.No	State/Union Territory	March 2023	March 2024	March 2025
1	Andhra Pradesh	16.79	17.89	17.98
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.46	0.53	0.54
3	Assam	10.98	12.75	13.38
4	Bihar	32.27	37.03	37.57
5	Chhattisgarh	7.48	8.39	8.55
6	Goa	0.71	0.83	0.63
7	Gujarat	17.04	18.56	19.18
8	Haryana	8.53	9.96	10.11
9	Himachal Pradesh	3.87	4.03	4
10	Jharkhand	9.84	10.98	10.94
11	Karnataka	19.29	20.79	21.47
12	Kerala	15.03	15.88	18.22
13	Madhya Pradesh	17.88	20.17	21.13
14	Maharashtra	31.64	33.76	32.84
15	Manipur	0.91	0.95	0.98
16	Meghalaya	1.22	1.32	1.34
17	Mizoram	0.49	0.53	0.54
18	Nagaland	0.93	0.98	0.98
19	Odisha	14.79	16.15	17.1
20	Punjab	9.04	9.81	9.6
21	Rajasthan	22.19	25.75	26.07
22	Sikkim	0.39	0.31	0.37
23	Tamil Nadu	16.04	17.23	18.01
24	Telangana	12.15	13.1	13.08
25	Tripura	0.98	1.06	1.07

26	Uttar Pradesh	54.16	63.77	65.41
27	Uttarakhand	4.26	4.9	4.81
28	West Bengal	22.68	25.15	25.61
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.21	0.2	0.23
30	Chandigarh	0.04	0.04	0.03
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.25	0.29	0.3
32	Delhi	0.77	0.29	0.31
33	Jammu and Kashmir	4.21	4.33	4.58
34	Ladakh	0.16	0.24	0.32
35	Lakshadweep	0.05	0.06	0.05
36	Puducherry	0.26	0.36	0.36
All-India		**357.99**	**398.35**	**407.69**

FORECASTING OF CROP PRODUCTION BY ISRO

1860. SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEDGE KAGERI:

SHRIMATI ANITA NAGARSINGH CHOUHAN:

DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI:

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

SHRI SHASHANK MANI:

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:

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

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has developed

and operationalised satellite-based methodologies for forecasting crop acreage, yield and production;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the major programmes and platforms used for this purpose including the use of remote sensing and geospatial analytics;

(c) the details of the crops and regions currently covered under such forecasting systems;

(d) the details of the frequency at which crop production estimates are generated during an agricultural season; and

(e) whether any crop production estimates have been generated for the State of Rajasthan, particularly for the cultivated land falling under Pali Lok Sabha Constituency 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): ISRO has developed satellite-based methodologies for crop acreage and production forecasting and are operationalized through Mahalanobis National

Crop Forecast Centre (MNCFC) of Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW).

(b): MNCFC, is regularly generating forecast of 11 field crops at district level for the whole country. Indian Remote sensing satellite data is used along with ground truth data for crop area estimation. This is done under the Forecasting Agricultural output using Space, Agro-meteorology and Land-based observations (FASAL) program of MoA&FW. Crop cutting experiments are done to develop & validate remote sensing based semi-physical crop yield models for production estimation. Space technology based crop yield estimation is also implemented by MoA &FW under the YESTECH (Yield Estimation System Based on Technology) initiative for PMFBY.

(c): The crops covered under the FASAL programme are rice, wheat, mustard, cotton, maize, soyabean, groundnut, rabi pulses, sugarcane, jute, arhar. These cover more than 90% of the major crop growing areas in a state.

(d): The single-time acreage and forecasts are provided for selected crops in every crop season namely Kharif and Rabi.

(e): For Rajasthan, Remote sensing based district wise acreage and production estimate for wheat and mustard are given. ISRO/DOS has not carried out any crop production estimation for Pali Lok Sabha Constituency.

MOBILE TOWERS IN RURAL, REMOTE AND TRIBAL AREAS OF TAMIL NADU

1861. SHRI G. SELVAM:

SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

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

(a) whether the Government has commissioned mobile towers in rural, remote and tribal areas of Tamil Nadu through Digital Bharat Nidhi and if so, the district-wise and block-wise details thereof during the last five years;

(b) whether several habitations in tribal and hilly regions of Tamil Nadu continue to suffer from poor or no mobile connectivity despite allocation of funds under the said Nidhi and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any independent assessment has been conducted to evaluate the actual improvement in voice and data services atier commissioning of such towers and if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the corrective steps taken to ensure timely completion, optimal utilization of infrastructure and reliable mobile services for tribal communities in the State?

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

(a) : Government has commissioned mobile towers in rural, remote and tribal

areas of country through Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) including in Tamil Nadu. Number of commissioned mobile towers during last five years in Tamil Nadu is available on DBN website (**https://usof.gov.in/en/home**).

(b) : Out of 248 tribal villages in Tamil Nadu, 246 villages are having mobile coverage.

(c) : After commissioning of towers through DBN, a third-party assessment is carried out to verify the conformity with the specifications.

(d) : For timely completion of mobile projects, the Government takes up with various central/state agencies on regular basis.

मिशन कर्मयोगी

1862. श्री रमेश अवस्थी:

श्री तेजस्वी सूर्या:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने मिशन कर्मयोगी के प्रारंभ से लेकर अब तक इसके कार्यान्वयन और परिणाम का आवधिक मूल्यांकन किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और मूल्यांकन के लिए उपयोग किए गए प्रमुख कार्य-निष्पादन संकेतक क्या हैं;

(ग) सिविल सेवा अधिकारियों के प्रशिक्षण कवरेज में सुधार, कौशल उन्नयन और क्षमता निर्माण से संबंधित प्रमुख निष्कर्षों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इन निष्कर्षों के आधार पर उक्त मिशन को और सुदृढ़ करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम

उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क) से (घ): भारत सरकार द्वारा सितंबर 2020 में मिशन कर्मयोगी, राष्ट्रीय सिविल सेवा क्षमता विकास कार्यक्रम (एनपीसीएससीबी), को अनुमोदित किया गया था, जिसका उद्देश्य 'नियम-आधारित' मानव संसाधन प्रणाली को 'भूमिका-आधारित' मानव संसाधन प्रणाली में परिवर्तित करना और भारतीय मूल्यों की जड़ में रहते हुए वैश्विक दृष्टिकोण वाले सिविल सेवकों को तैयार करना है।

06.02.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, आईजीओटी कर्मयोगी प्लेटफॉर्म पर 1.49 करोड़ से अधिक उपयोगकर्ता जुड़े हुए हैं। यह प्लेटफ़ॉर्म डोमेन, कार्यात्मक और व्यावहारिक दक्षताओं में 4,342 से अधिक पाठ्यक्रम संचालित करता है, जिसमें से 7.26 करोड़ से अधिक पाठ्यक्रम पूरे किए जा चुके हैं। ये पाठ्यक्रम 23 भाषाओं में उपलब्ध हैं, जो क्षेत्रीय और भाषाई आवश्यकताओं के साथ व्यापक पहुंच एवं अनुरूपता को सक्षम बनाते हैं।

इस मिशन के संरचित और उद्देश्यपूर्ण कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से, निम्नलिखित मूल्यांकन ढांचा तैयार किया गया है:

- मंत्रिमंडल सचिव की अध्यक्षता में मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय समन्वय इकाई)सीएससीयू :(एनपीसीएससीबी के समग्र कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी करना और उस पर कार्यनीतिक मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करना।
- सचिव (कार्मिक) की अध्यक्षता में एक उच्च स्तरीय संचालन समिति: संस्थागत क्षमता विकास पर नियमित चर्चा करना, प्रगति की समीक्षा करना और परियोजना कार्यान्वयन के लिए मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करन।

- मिशन कर्मयोगी के लिए एक अनुवीक्षण और मूल्यांकन (एम एंड ई) ढांचा: यह एक संरचित दृष्टिकोण प्रदान करता है और शिक्षण सामग्री की गुणवत्ता, उपयोगकर्ता प्रतिक्रिया मूल्यांकन और सक्षमता मूल्यांकन) फीडबैक(पर विशेष ध्यान केन्द्रित करते हुए कार्यक्रम की प्रगति के अनुवीक्षण एवं मूल्यांकन हेतु आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकीय साधनों जैसे कि डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म, कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता, मशीन लर्निंग और डेटा एनालिटिक्स को अपनाने की सुविधा प्रदान करता है।निम्नलिखित प्रमुख कार्यान्वयन क्षेत्रों पर एम एंड ई ढांचे में बहुल केपीआई प्रदान किए गए हैं:
    - एमडीओ में क्षमता विकास इकाइयों का गठन
    - एमडीओ और राज्यों से आईगॉट पर शामिल किया जाना
    - एमडीओ में क्षमता विकास योजना का कार्यान्वयन
    - आईगॉट पर सामग्री और दक्षताओं की उपलब्धता
    - उपयोगकर्ता सहभागिता
    - आईगॉट प्लेटफार्म और उसकी सुविधाओं का अनुवीक्षण
    - सीबीसी के प्रदर्शन का अनुवीक्षण करना

मिशन कर्मयोगी की प्रदायगी और उसके प्रभाव को मजबूत करने के लिए सीएससीयू और संचालन समिति द्वारा निर्देश दिए गए हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, राष्ट्रीय सिविल सेवा क्षमता विकास कार्यक्रम (एनपीसीएससीबी) - मिशन कर्मयोगी का तृतीय-पक्ष मूल्यांकन और प्रभाव मूल्यांकन भी किया गया है।

हाई-स्पीड रेल गलियारों की सुरक्षा और वास्तुकला संबंधी डिजाइन

1863. श्री इमरान मसूद:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में हाई-स्पीड रेल गलियारों की सुरक्षा और वास्तुकला संबंधी डिजाइन में सुधार के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और संवेदनशील पटरियों पर एआई-सक्षम निगरानी/ड्रोन-रोधी गश्त के कार्यान्वयन का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): इस समय, मुंबई-अहमदाबाद हाई स्पीड रेल परियोजना (508 कि.मी.) जापान सरकार की तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता के साथ निष्पादित की जा रही है। मुंबई-अहमदाबाद हाई स्पीड रेल परियोजना की योजना और निर्माण उत्थापित वायाडक्ट पर किया गया है। इस कॉरिडोर पर स्टेशनों के डिजाइन में नियंत्रित प्रवेश द्वार, बैगेज स्कैनर, डीएफएमडी (डोर फ्रेम मेटल डिटेक्टर्स), सीसीटीवी (क्लोज़ सर्किट टेलीविज़न) कैमरे आदि जैसे सुरक्षा उपाय उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं।

मुंबई-अहमदाबाद हाई स्पीड रेल परियोजना के माध्यम से विकसित किए जा रहे अनुभव और तकनीकी क्षमताएँ, विशेष रूप से रेलपथ निर्माण, सिगनल प्रणाली, चल स्टॉक निर्माण और अनुरक्षण, परियोजना प्रबंधन आदि में, भारत में बुलेट ट्रेन परियोजनाओं की क्षमता निर्माण, स्वदेशीकरण और सफल कार्यान्वयन के लिए एक सुदृढ़ आधार उपलब्ध कराएगें। इनमें निम्नानुसार शामिल हैं:

स्वदेशीकरण और क्षमता निर्माण:

- भारतीय कारखानों में लंबे स्पैन वाले स्टील ट्रस गर्डरों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है, जिसे घरेलू उच्च गति रेल (एचएसआर) डिजाइन क्षमता को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए विश्लेषणात्मक मॉडलिंग और फील्ड मापन के द्वारा सहयोग किया जाता है।

- पूरा स्पैन जांच करने के लिए प्रयुक्त भारी निर्माण मशीनों का स्वदेशीकरण किया गया है और अब इसे भारत में विनिर्मित किया जा रहा है।
- अधिकांश स्लैब रेलपथ सामग्री और विशेषीकृत रेलपथ मशीनों का विकास और उत्पादन भारतीय विनिर्माताओं द्वारा किया जा रहा है, जिससे घरेलू विनिर्माण क्षमता को बढ़ावा मिलता है।
- डिजाइन में विविधता और गतिशीलता विश्लेषण के विवरणों की आईआईटी के सहयोग से भारतीय एजेंसियों द्वारा सम्हलाई की जा रही है, और उन्नत गतिशीलता विश्लेषण टूल्स और डिजाइन चार्ट विकसित किए गए हैं ताकि दीर्घकालिक उच्च गति रेलों संबंधी विशेषज्ञता बनाई जा सके।

नवोन्मेष:

- भारत में पहली बार 40 मीटर पूर्व बलित बॉक्स गर्डरों (~1000 मीट्रिक टन) को शुरू करने के लिए पूरा स्पैन लांच करने विधि अपनाई गई, जिससे 16 घंटे के भीतर अपेक्षाकृत अधिक तीव्रतर लांच करना संभव हुआ हो।
- आसपास के निवासियों के लिए शोर को न्यूनतम करने के लिए उत्थापित गलियारे के साथ-साथ स्वदेशी शोर अवरोधक संस्थापित किए जा रहे हैं।
- सटीक डिजाइन और योजना के लिए आईआईटी दिल्ली के सहयोग से शिरोपरि उपस्कर-पैंटोग्राफ के साथ समन्वयन और कर्षण विद्युत आपूर्ति का डिजाइन बनाने के लिए सिमुलेशन मॉडल हेतु उन्नत सिमुलेशन टूल्स विकसित किए गए हैं।
- भूमिगत स्टेशन का निर्माण किया जा रहा है जिसमें उसी नींव पर भविष्य में 90 मीटर ऊँचे भवन निर्माण की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

- सुरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए गाड़ी के पटरी से उतर जाने के दौरान स्वदेशी रूप से विकसित रेल टर्नओवर प्रीवेंशन डिवाइस (आरटीपीडी) विकसित किया गया है।

प्रशिक्षण:

- भारतीय इंजीनियरों और कुशल कर्मियों (लगभग 1000 अदद) को जापानी कार्यपद्धति के लिए प्रशिक्षित किया गया है और इस समय, रेल पटरियों के निर्माण कार्य उनके पर्यवेक्षण में निष्पादित किए जा रहे हैं।

- प्रशिक्षण और नियमित पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए सूरत में एक विशेष रेलपथ प्रशिक्षण इकाई स्थापित की गई है।

स्टेशन:

- उच्च गति रेल (एचएसआर) स्टेशनों को स्थानीय पहचान को दर्शाने वाले शहर के प्रवेश द्वार के रूप में डिजाइन किया जा रहा है, जिसमें नियंत्रित प्रवेश द्वार, बैगेज स्कैनर, डोर फ्रेम मेटल डिटेक्टर (डीएफएमडी) और क्लोज्ड-सर्किट टेलिविजन (सीसीटीवी) निगरानी जैसी उन्नत सुरक्षा सुविधाएँ शामिल हैं।

- सुरक्षा-केंद्रित डिजाइन में कंपन-रोधी उपाय, स्टेशन की छत में वायु-दाब प्रबंधन और निर्माण के दौरान एकीकृत कंपन-रोधी हैंगरों, क्लैम्पों और बोल्टिंग प्लेटों जैसी व्यवस्थाएँ शामिल हैं।

- समन्वित सिटी मास्टर प्लानिंग के साथ पर्याप्त पार्किंग, ड्रॉप-ऑफ क्षेत्र और निर्बाध मल्टीमॉडल संपर्कता के द्वारा यात्रियों की सुविधा सुनिश्चित की जाती है।

- भारतीय ग्रीन बिल्डिंग काउंसिल (आईजीबीसी) प्लैटिनम मानकों के अनुरूप सतत-संपोषित और ऊर्जा-कुशल विशेषताएँ।

भू-तकनीकी जांच:

- संरचनात्मक पर्याप्तता सुनिश्चित करने और भूवैज्ञानिक आकस्मिकताओं की संभावना को समाप्त करने के लिए भू-तकनीकी जांच (जीटीआई) पर अधिक जोर दिया गया है।
- आमतौर पर भू-तकनीकी जांच 100 मीटर पर की जाती है, और विशिष्ट संरचनाओं के मामले में अपेक्षाकृत कम अंतराल पर की जाती है।
- एक नई भू-तकनीकी प्रयोगशाला भी स्थापित की गई है।

संरक्षा और सुरक्षा:

- यात्रियों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए संवेदनशील उपकरणों वाले परिचालन क्षेत्रों और भवनों के लिए उच्च स्तर की सुरक्षा अपनाई गई है।
- सिविल इंजीनियरी से संबंधित संरचनाओं को सर्वोत्तम अंतरराष्ट्रीय पद्धतियों के अनुसार डिजाइन और निर्मित किया गया है, और डिज़ाइन का एक जापानी उच्च स्तरीय समिति द्वारा वैधीकरण किया गया है।
- भूकंप संरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए, संरचनाओं को संबंधित भूकंपीय क्षेत्रों को ध्यान में रखते हुए डिज़ाइन किया गया है, और वायडक्ट एवं पुलों पर स्टील और डैम्पर अवरोध लगाए गए हैं ताकि उन्हें उखड़ने को रोका जा सके, इसके साथ ही एक भूकंप पूर्व चेतावनी प्रणाली (ईक्यूईडब्ल्यूएस) स्थापित की गई है।

डीप टेक 'फंड ऑफ फंड्स' का प्रचालन

1864. श्री आलोक शर्मा:

श्री बलभद्र माझीः

सुश्री कंगना रनौतः

श्री महेंद्र सिंह सोलंकीः

श्री लुम्बाराम चौधरीः

डॉ. संजय जायसवालः

क्या **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार ने अनुसंधान, विकास और नवाचार (आरडीआई) योजना के तहत डीप-टेक स्टार्टअप्स, विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश के देवास-शाजापुर में वित्तपोषण को मजबूत करने के लिए डीप-टेक 'फंड ऑफ फंड्स' को प्रचालित किया है या इसे क्रियान्वित किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 'फंड ऑफ फंड्स' के लिए निर्धारित कायिक निधि कितनी है और इसके उपयोग की समयसीमा क्या है;

(ग) इस फंड के माध्यम से निवेश के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्र और प्रौद्योगिकी डोमेन क्या हैं; और

(घ) पूंजी के उपयोग के लिए वैकल्पिक निवेश फंडों, वित्त विकास संस्थानों और अन्य फंड प्रबंधकों की भागीदारी के लिए क्या तंत्र स्थापित किए गए हैं?

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

(क): केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने 1 जुलाई 2025 को अनुसंधान, विकास और नवाचार (आरडीआई) योजना को मंजूरी दी, जिसका उद्देश्य अनुसंधान और विकास में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी बढ़ाना और उच्च जोखिम, उच्च प्रभाव वाले नवाचारों, जिनमें डीप-टेक स्टार्टअप्स भी शामिल हैं, के लिए वित्तीय सहायता को मज़बूत करना है। इस योजना में छह वर्षों की अवधि के लिए 1 लाख करोड़ रुपये की

कायिक निधि निर्धारित की गई है और इसमें डीप-टेक फंड ऑफ फंड्स को सहायता देने के प्रावधान भी शामिल हैं।

आरडीआई योजना का शुभारंभ माननीय प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा 3 नवंबर 2025 को किया गया था। इसके बाद, योजना कार्यान्वयन दिशानिर्देशों, विशेष वित्तीय नियमों की तैयारी और अनुमोदन तथा आवेदन आमंत्रण सूचनाएं जारी करने के माध्यम से कार्यान्वयन ढांचा क्रियान्वित किया गया।

इस योजना के अंतर्गत, मंत्रिमंडल की मंजूरी के अनुसार, प्रौद्योगिकी विकास बोर्ड (टीडीबी) और जैव प्रौद्योगिकी उद्योग अनुसंधान सहायता परिषद (बीआईआरएसी) को नामांकन के आधार पर द्वितीयक स्तरीय निधि प्रबंधक (एसएलएफएम) के रूप में अनुमोदित किया गया है। इसके अलावा, अतिरिक्त एसएलएफएम से आवेदन आमंत्रित करने के लिए एक आह्वान जारी किया गया, जिसकी अंतिम तिथि 31 जनवरी 2026 थी, और वर्तमान में चयन प्रक्रिया जारी है। टीडीबी ने भी आरडीआई योजना के अंतर्गत परियोजना प्रस्तावों के लिए अपना पहला आवेदन आमंत्रण 4 फरवरी 2026 को जारी किया है।

प्रस्तावित डीप-टेक फंड ऑफ फंड्स सहित आरडीआई योजना किसी शहर या राज्य-विशिष्ट नहीं है और देशभर में परियोजनाओं को मांग-आधारित और परिणाम-उन्मुख दृष्टिकोण के आधार पर सहायता दी जाती है। प्रस्तावों का मूल्यांकन तकनीकी योग्यता, रणनीतिक प्रासंगिकता और संभावित आर्थिक प्रभावों के आधार पर किया जाता है।

(ख): आरडीआई योजना की समग्र कायिक निधि छह वर्षों के लिए 1 लाख करोड़ रुपये है, जिसके कार्यान्वयन के लिए वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के केंद्रीय बजट में 20,000 करोड़ रुपये आबंटित किए गए हैं। डीप-टेक फंड ऑफ फंड्स के लिए विशेष रूप से निर्धारित निधि पूर्व-निर्धारित नहीं है और इसे मांग, प्रस्तावों की गुणवत्ता और कार्यान्वयन अवधि के दौरान प्राप्त परिणामों के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाएगा। निधि का उपयोग छह वर्षों की अवधि में योजना के चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वयन के अनुरूप

होगा।

(ग): आरडीआई योजना के अंतर्गत चिन्हित उभरते क्षेत्रों जिनमें जलवायु परिवर्तन पर कार्रवाई सहित ऊर्जा सुरक्षा और ऊर्जा संक्रमण; क्वांटम कंप्यूटिंग, रोबोटिक्स और अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी जैसी उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकियां; कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता और कृषि, स्वास्थ्य और शिक्षा में इसके अनुप्रयोग; जैव प्रौद्योगिकी, जैव विनिर्माण, सिंथेटिक जीव विज्ञान, भेषजी उत्पाद और चिकित्सा उपकरण; और डिजिटल कृषि सहित डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था शामिल हैं। यह योजना रणनीतिक आवश्यकताओं, आर्थिक सुरक्षा और आत्मनिर्भरता के लिए महत्वपूर्ण प्रौद्योगिकियों के साथ-साथ लोक हित में आवश्यक समझे जाने वाले किसी भी अन्य क्षेत्र या प्रौद्योगिकियों को भी सहायता देगी।

(घ): अनुसंधान, विकास और नवाचार (आरडीआई) योजना के अंतर्गत पूंजी के निवेश और उपयोग के लिए वैकल्पिक निवेश निधि (एआईएफ), विकास वित्त संस्थान (डीएफआई) और अन्य पात्र निधि प्रबंधकों सहित द्वितीयक स्तर के निधि प्रबंधकों (एसएलएफएम) की नियुक्ति के लिए एक पारदर्शी और प्रतिस्पर्धी तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है।

तदनुसार, मंत्रिमंडल नोट में उल्लिखित स्वीकृतियों के अनुरूप, पात्र संस्थाओं से आवेदन आमंत्रित करने हेतु आवेदन आमंत्रण सूचना (एनआईए) प्रकाशित की गई है। एनआईए में चयन प्रक्रिया में पारदर्शिता और निष्पक्षता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए गुणवत्ता और लागत आधारित चयन (क्यूसीबीएस) पद्धति, विस्तृत पात्रता शर्तें, मूल्यांकन मानक, भारांश और चयन मानदंड स्पष्ट रूप से निर्धारित किए गए हैं।

एनआईए के तहत प्राप्त आवेदनों का मूल्यांकन निर्धारित क्यूसीबीएस संरचना के अनुसार किया जा रहा है। मूल्यांकन के आधार पर, कार्यकारी परिषद (ईसी) अंतिम अनुमोदन के लिए सचिवों के अधिकार प्राप्त समूह (ईजीओएस) को उपयुक्त एसएलएफएम की संस्तुति करेगी। यह संरचित चयन प्रणाली गहन प्रौद्योगिकी और उच्च प्रभाव वाली आर एंड डी पहलों के लिए पूंजी के संचलन और

निवेश में निष्पक्षता, पारदर्शिता और आरडीआई योजना के उद्देश्यों के साथ अनुरूपता सुनिश्चित करती है।

CINEMATOGRAPH (CERTIFICATION) RULES 2024

1865: SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT:

SHRI MURARILAL MEENA:

SHRI KARTI P. CHIDAMBARAM:

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that under the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules 2024, the board must meet once in every quarter, whereas the last board meeting was held over six years ago in August 2019;

(b) if so, whether the Government is aware that the last annual report on the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) website dates back to 2016-17, despite rules requiring the board to publish and submit an annual report to the Ministry and if so, the details and reasons thereof;

(c) the details of the legal authority under which the board is currently functioning in the light of fact that the CBFC was last reconstituted in 2017 for a three-year term that ended in 2020 and the timeline stipulated for the constitution of the Board;

(d) whether the Government has conducted an audit of the financial expenditures

and certification decisions made by the lapsed board during the period it has functioned without formal reconstitution; and

(e) the steps taken by the CBFC during the last three years to prevent the dissemination of harmful content in the society?

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 CBFC is constituted under Section 3 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952, is headed by a Chairperson, and continues to function in accordance with Rule 3 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 2024.

The Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) conducts its meetings with Board Members online. Since 2017, the certification workflow has been made predominantly digital through the e-Cinepramaan online certification platform, through which submission of applications, processing, and approvals is done online. The meetings of Examining and Revising Committees are held as required based on the volume of films submitted, ensuring timely certification.

CBFC certifies films as per the Cinematograph Act, 1952, the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 2024 and the guidelines issued thereunder under the categories U, UA with UA marker, A and S, as applicable, and prevents dissemination of harmful content through scrutiny at the certification stage, including directions for excisions or modifications wherever required.

The CBFC submits its annual report to the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting every year. This information is incorporated into the Ministry's consolidated Annual Report, which is published regularly and made available on the Ministry's website. Further, periodic audits of CBFC are conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

PUBLIC-FUNDED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS

1866. SHRI. SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

(a) whether the Government maintains data on the number of technologies developed and transferred to industry by major public-funded research institutions during the last five years, and if so, the year-wise details thereof;

(b) whether any assessment has been undertaken to examine factors affecting research-to market transition in public-funded R&D institutions and if so, the details of findings thereof;

(c) whether the Government has established a central repository of ready-for-deployment and under-development technologies and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any institutional mechanisms have been created to facilitate coordination between public research institutions, investors, and industry for technology commercialisation and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has issued guidelines to encourage public-funded research institutions to focus on the development of socially relevant technologies in areas like drinking water, sanitation, energy, healthcare, and organic farming 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 Government maintains data on the number of technologies developed and transferred to industry by major public-funded research institutions. The details for the last 5 years are given in **Statement-I**.

(b): The Office of the Principal Scientific Advisor (PSA) to the Government of India had undertaken two studies to assess the performance of centrally funded Research & Development organisations (in non-strategic sectors), where IP and technology transfer were among several metrics. A report titled “Evaluation of the Innovation Excellence Indicators: Report on Public Funded Research & Development (R&D) Organizations (Round 1) and (Round 2)" was released in 2022 and 2025, respectively. The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and the

Centre for Technology, Innovation and Economic Research (CTIER) served as knowledge partners for this work. NITI Aayog Working Paper No. WPS (NITI Aayog)/11/2025, titled "Public R&D Institutes in India: Opportunities for Multisectoral and Systemic Integration," provided a diagnostic analysis of over 1,800 public R&D institutes, identifying gaps in technology commercialization. Factors influencing research-to-market transition include weak Institutional-Industry-Government linkages, the absence of Technology Transfer Offices in institutions, and lack of incentives for scientists and researchers to pursue translational research. The Government has initiated several structural, financial, and policy reforms to address these factors which are given below:-

- The Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) under DST has strengthened Industry- Academia linkages through various programs. One key mechanism to bridge the gap between academic research and market-ready products is structured support across Technology Readiness Levels (TRLs). Under the new framework, ANRF supports research from basic and early-stage development, i. e., up to TRL-4, while the RDI scheme, launched with an outlay of ₹1 lakh crore, funds projects from TRL-4 and above to advance prototypes, scale up and commercialisation. This coordinated approach ensures a smooth transition from laboratory research to commercially deployable technologies, strengthening Institutional-Industry-Government linkages. BIRAC under DBT also addresses the gap between

academia and industry by providing specialized support through targeted schemes like Biotechnology Ignition Grant (BIG) and BioNEST (Bio-Incubators Nurturing Entrepreneurship for Scaling Technologies).

- Several measures have been taken to establish and strengthen Technology Transfer Offices (TTOs) to bridge the gap between academia, R&D labs and industry. The National IPR Policy (2016) emphasised creating TTOs in universities and R&D institutions to facilitate the commercialization of intellectual property. Techex.in, i-TTO, C-CAMP, and others under the BIRAC-RTTO Network manage intellectual property, foster industry partnerships, and facilitate R&D commercialization from academia and labs to industry. IN-Space enables the transfer of ISRO developed space technologies to Indian industries. The National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) promote technology transfer and commercialisation from R&D institutions and supports TTOs via seed funding, patenting assistance, technology validation, and licensing, often acting as an intermediary to commercialize innovations. NRDC's efforts have facilitated over 5000 technology transfer agreements, helping turn academic research into commercial success. Major technical institutions like IITs, NITs, and CSIR laboratories have also established TTOs or Intellectual Property Management Cells (IPMC) to handle licensing and commercialization.
- The government offers various incentives to promote translational research,

including direct grants, specialized fellowships, infrastructure support, and regulatory assistance. BIRAC provides up to ₹50 lakhs for early-stage startups and individual scientists to reach the Proof of Concept stage. Under the ANRF Translational Research and Innovation (ATRI) initiative, ANRF will establish ATRI Centres to support advancing technologies from TRL 4 to TRL 7, thereby strengthening the innovation pipeline from lab to market. Previously, SERB (now ANRF) provided grants under schemes like SERB-TETRA (for proposals with potential and promise for translation at TRL 5 or beyond). The CSIR Technology Awards (CTA) encourage multidisciplinary in-house efforts and external collaboration for technology development, transfer, and commercialization.

(c): Each organisation maintains its own institutional repository or list of technologies, including those ready for deployment as well as those under development.

- Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) Technology Showcase Portal lists various ready-for-deployment or mature technologies available for transfer to industries, start-ups, entrepreneurs, and other stakeholders. The portal includes technologies categorized by sector and lab, success stories, and patent portfolios.
- All the BRIC (Biotechnology Research and Innovation Council) institutions under the Department of Biotechnology maintain their own institutional

repositories, listing technologies that are ready for deployment as well as those under development.

- The India Science, Technology and Innovation (ISTI) Portal, developed by the Department of Science and Technology (DST), acts as a one-stop shop, collating information on research, technology, and innovation- including technologies ready for deployment and transfer from various central scientific departments. The autonomous institutions of DST also maintain a database of technologies that are ready for deployment.
- The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) manages the ICAR Technology Repository for agricultural technologies, covering areas such as Crop Science, Horticultural Science, Agricultural Engineering, Animal Science, Natural Resource Management, Fisheries Science, etc.
- The Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) maintains a portfolio of technologies developed in its 50+ laboratories, which are transferred to private sector companies for production.

(d): Several institutional mechanisms, including specialised schemes and programmes have been formulated by respective departments to facilitate coordination between public research institutions, investors, and industry for technology commercialisation. The details of significant initiatives are given below:-

- Dedicated Business Development Groups (BDGs) operate at the Council of

Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) at both the Laboratory and Headquarters levels. They liaise with academia and industry to facilitate collaborative research in areas of mutual interest and complementary expertise, including adoption and access to technologies and products developed by CSIR. To support technology outreach to MSMEs, CSIR has partnered with Laghu Udyog Bharati (LUB). CSIR also supports startups through incubation centres at some of its laboratories, offering scientific assistance for R&D, prototyping facilities, use of R&D equipment for analytical measurements, mentoring, advisory and consulting services, IP support, and capacity building.

- The BRIC-BIRAC Entrepreneur-in-Residence (EIR) Programme is a strategic initiative launched by the Department of Biotechnology to foster, coordinate, and accelerate biotechnology innovation. It aims to bridge the lab-to-market gap by facilitating collaboration between research institutions, academia, industry, and investors, enabling high-risk, advanced biological research to become scalable, commercialized solutions. The EIR Programme empowers young innovators to convert advanced biological research into viable commercial solutions by providing funding and stipends, incubation and mentorship, skill development, and industry integration.
- The Technical Research Centres (TRCs) established at five autonomous institutions under the Department of Science and Technology (DST) support

technology commercialization by offering techno-legal-commercial and financial assistance to bridge the gap between scientific discovery and industrial application. These centres act as intermediaries that streamline the involvement of multiple stakeholders, including industry and academia, to translate research into products of societal and industrial value. The TRCs adopt various strategies to coordinate between researchers, investors, and industry, such as building a strong ecosystem by enhancing the Technology Readiness Levels (TRL) of background R&D and intellectual properties, making them more appealing for industrial adoption, while also supporting the business community in transforming inventions into viable services.

- The NIDHI (National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovations) programme, implemented by DST, facilitates coordination among research institutions, investors, and industry through a structured, multi-component ecosystem designed to transform lab research into commercialized products. By focusing on' start-to-scale" support, NIDHI connects innovators with industry for validation and with investors for funding, bridging gaps in technology commercialisation.

(e): The public-funded research institutions under the Ministry as well as other government organisations are already developing several low-cost indigenous technologies focusing on socially relevant technologies in areas like drinking water, sanitation, energy, healthcare, organic farming etc. Public funded R&D

institutions in India, primarily led by the CSIR, DBT, DST, ICAR, ICMR etc, have initiated specific schemes and programs aligning research with national priorities to ensure innovations move from laboratories to real-world applications. The details of few significant, socially relevant technologies in areas like drinking water, sanitation, energy, healthcare, and organic farming developed by public-funded R&D institutions under the Ministry are given in **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

1. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)

Sl. No	Year	Technologies Developed	Technology Transferred
1.	2025	74	181
2.	2024	45	293
3.	2023	51	152
4.	2022	85	162
5.	2021	192	214
Total		**447**	**1002**

2. Department of Biotechnology (DBT)

Sl. No	*Year*	*Technologies Developed*	*Technology Transferred*
1.	2025	24	12
2.	2024	71	6
3.	2023	25	0
4.	2022	38	7
5.	2021	63	19
Total		**221**	**44**

3. Department of Science and Technology (DST)

Sl. No	*Year*	*Technologies Developed*	*Technology Transferred*
1.	2025	63	19
2.	2024	62	12
3.	2023	60	5
4.	2022	72	19
5.	2021	71	22
Total		**328**	**77**

4. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)

Sl. No	*Year*	*Technologies Developed*	*Technology Transferred*
1.	2025	475	475
2.	2024	412	412
3.	2023	381	381
4.	2022	379	379
5.	2021	349	349
Total		**1996**	**1996**

STATEMENT-II

Key, socially relevant technologies developed by public-funded R&D institutions under the Ministry of Science and Technology

Sl. No	*Sector*	*Details of Technologies Developed*
1.	Drinking Water	○ ONEER™, an electronic device to eliminates harmful microbes from water without adding

		chemicals has been developed by CSIR-IITR/NEERI. ○ Ceramic membrane-based technology (CSIR-CGCRI) and Electrocoagulation/Flotation (ECF) technology (CSIR-NEERI) were developed and deployed for removing excessive iron, fluoride, and arsenic from groundwater ○ Thin-film composite reverse osmosis (RO) and nanofiltration (NF) membranes, developed by CSIR-CSMCRI/IICT are widely deployed for producing potable water from brackish water. ○ The R&D institutions funded by DST had developed several low-cost water purification technologies like Laterite-based Arsenic Removal Filters, AMRIT (Arsenic & Metal Removal by Indian Technology), JalKalp Water Filter – a gravity-based filter that removes biological impurities, bacteria, and heavy metals without needing electricity etc.
2.	Sanitation	○ CSIR-CLRI had developed a Waterless Chrome Tanning Technology that eliminates water use in the tanning process and significantly reduces environmental pollution from tanneries. ○ CSIR-IICT had developed Anaerobic Gas Lift Reactor (AGR) for treating biodegradable organic waste to produce biogas and bio-manure, useful for local waste management. ○ DBT-ICT Centre for Energy biosciences had developed a technology demonstration project designed to convert 1 ton/day of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) into energy through an integrated, multi-technology approach.

3.	Energy	○ CSIR-CMERI developed Solar Tree, a compact, space-saving, and high-efficiency solar energy-harvesting structure for lighting in rural spaces. ○ Improved Soft Coke & Fuel Technology has been developed by CSIR-CIMFR for manufacturing cleaner-burning soft coke to reduce indoor pollution. ○ CSIR-NCL/NPL developed of 3 KWe and 5KW High-Temperature Polymer Electrolyte Membrane Fuel Cells (HT-PEMFC).
4.	Healthcare	○ DST's SCTIMST had developed an array of biomedical devices like Cardiovascular Devices (Heart Valves, Cardiac Occluders, Vascular Stents and Devices, Paracorporeal Left Ventricular Assist Device (pLVAD), Centrifugal Blood Pumps, Annuloplasty Rings, Implantable Cardioverter Defibrillators), Blood Management and Extracorporeal Devices (Electromagnetic Blood Flow Meters, Automatic Contrast Injectors, Disposable blood bags, Membrane Oxygenators, Cardiotomy Reservoirs), Neurological and Rehabilitation Devices (Hydrocephalus Shunts, Deep Brain Stimulator Systems, Intracranial and Subdural Electrodes, Spinal Cord Stimulators) Biomaterials and Dental Products (Hydroxyapatite-based Bioceramic Porous Granules, Calcium Phosphate Bone Cement, Bioactive Calcium Sulfate Cement, Hydroxyapatite Nanogel for root canals and Dental Composites), Diagnostic Kits and Other Devices (Multiplex RT-PCR Kit for SARS-CoV-2 detection and Chitra RNA Isolation

		Kit). ○ BGR-34 (Blood Glucose Regulator) for managing Type-2 diabetes was developed by CSIR-NBRI & CIMAP. ○ A portable, battery-operated, low-cost diagnostic device for rapid detection of TB, malaria, dengue, H1N1, and COVID-19 has been developed by CSIR-IGIB. ○ Cost-effective, generic drugs like Risorine (anti-TB) and generic, bio-equivalent versions of expensive drugs were developed by CSIR-IICT. ○ The affiliated institutions of DBT including BIRAC had developed several affordable diagnostic and therapeutic tools.
5.	Organic Farming	○ Seaweed-based Fertilizer (Kappaphycus alvarezii) was developed by CSIR-CSMCRI) which increases crop yield (13-36%) and reduces chemical fertilizer usage by 25%. ○ CSIR-IHBT had developed several technologies for Cultivation of high-value aromatic plants (e.g., lavender, lemongrass, Hing (Asafoetida) and Saffron) to boost farmer income and reduce import reliance. ○ The Biotech KISAN (Krishi Innovation Science Application Network) program connects science with farmers, focusing on enhancing productivity and sustainability. ○ DBT funded institutions had developed a variety of microbial agents to improve soil health, enhance crop yields, and reduce dependence on chemical

		fertilizers. ○ Drought, pest, and disease-resistant seeds (e.g., in amaranth and safflower), technologies for waste-to-fertilizer, particularly for small-landholding farmers and modern spectroscopic techniques for quick soil nutrient analysis were developed and deployed by DBT.

PAIMANA WEB PORTAL

1867. SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH:

SHRIMATI ANITA SUBHADARSHINI:

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

(a) the current status of implementation of the Project Assessment, Infrastructure Monitoring and Analytics for Nation Building (PAIMANA) web portal since its launch;

(b) whether the PAIMANA has improved the timeliness, accuracy, real-time data and analytical depth of project monitoring as compared to the earlier Online Computerized Monitoring System (OCMS) framework;

(c) the details of Ministries or Departments onboarded on the portal so far and the criteria adopted for onboarding additional stakeholders and projects; and

(d) the details of steps being taken to further expand Application Programming Interfaces (API) integrations, sectoral coverage and advanced analytics

capabilities under PAIMANA?

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

(a): The Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is mandated to monitor the status of Ongoing Central Sector Infrastructure Projects costing Rs. 150 crore and above. MoSPI has developed a new web monitoring system called PAIMANA (Project Assessment Infrastructure Monitoring and Analytics for Nation-Building) which was officially launched on 25th September, 2025; replacing the erstwhile OCMS-2006 (Online Computerized Monitoring System). In line with the principle of “One Data One Entry", the PAIMANA portal is integrated with Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) IPMP (Integrated Project Monitoring Portal) via Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) enabled to automatically fetch data reported by the Central Ministries/ Departments/ Project Implementing Agencies.

Accordingly, the web-generated flash report via the PAIMANA portal is being published from July 2025 onwards and are available at https://ipm.mospi.gov.in/ReportPage.

(b) to (d): As of December 2025, the infrastructure central sector projects having any Central support or under the monitoring of Central Ministries/Departments)

with a project cost of Rs. 150 crore & above are spread over 17 Ministries/ Departments. These include the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways; Ministry of Power; Ministry of Civil Aviation; Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas; Department of Telecommunications; Ministry of Coal; Ministry of Railways; Ministry of Steel; Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation; Ministry of Mines; Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs; Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways; Department of Higher Education; Ministry of Health & Family Welfare; and the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade. Additionally, the Department of Sports and the Ministry of Labour & Employment have been onboarded recently.

As of December 2025, PAIMANA captures the status of 1,392 nationwide projects being implemented by 17 Central Ministries/Departments with original cost of ₹29.68 lakh crore and cumulative expenditure of ₹19.01 lakh crore. The Line Ministries/Departments/Implementing Agencies regularly update the progress status of the projects on IPMP, which flows to PAIMANA via APIs for further analysis and report generation. This integration has substantially reduced manual entry, with about 60 per cent of projects pertaining to Ministry of Road, Transport & Highways, Petroleum & Natural Gas and Coal, being updated automatically on PAIMANA.

The portal serves as a centralized data repository for national infrastructure development and facilitates one-click, web-generated analytical

reports, contributing to data accuracy and operational efficiency. Further, enhancements are underway to improve upon reports, simplification of input forms, and advanced analytics for the technology enabled monitoring. Continuous efforts for onboarding of additional stakeholders and projects are also underway and is expected to result in a subsequent increase in project volume. Regular coordination with stakeholders through monthly review meetings and other communications strengthens evidence-based monitoring.

एडीपी और एबीपी के आमेलन हेतु डीएमएफ कार्यक्रम

1868. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

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

(क) क्या 'आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम' (एडीपी) और 'आकांक्षी ब्लॉक कार्यक्रम' (एबीपी) के साथ 'जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन' (डीएमएफ) निधि को आमंत्रित करने के लिए एक 'आकांक्षी डीएमएफ कार्यक्रम' शुरू किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या हैं और कार्यान्वयन के ढांचे का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) राजस्थान सहित विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा अपने संबंधित जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन (डीएमएफ) नियमों में संशोधित 'प्रधानमंत्री खनिज क्षेत्र कल्याण योजना' (पीएमकेकेकेवाई), 2024 के दिशानिर्देशों को अपनाने से होने वाले वांछित संरचनात्मक और सामाजिक लाभ क्या हैं;

(ग) खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम के तहत खनन प्रभावित जिलों में 'जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन' के माध्यम से राजस्थान को प्राप्त कुल निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके साथ ही बजट आवंटन, इसके उपयोग और शुरू की गई प्रमुख कल्याणकारी परियोजनाओं का

वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) राजस्थान में दौसा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के जनजातीय बहुल क्षेत्रों में पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन निधि की सहायता से स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, पेयजल, सड़क, आजीविका और सामाजिक सुरक्षा से संबंधित स्वीकृत कार्यों के पूर्ण होने के संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): खान मंत्रालय ने जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन (डीएमएफ) कार्यों को आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम (एडीपी) और आकांक्षी ब्लॉक कार्यक्रम (एबीपी) के प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों के साथ संरेखित करने के उद्देश्य से तथा गुणक प्रभाव और खनन प्रभावित समुदायों हेतु सुदृढ़ परिणामों के लिए चालू केंद्रीय/राज्य योजनाओं के साथ डीएमएफ निधियों के अभिसरण हेतु दिनांक 9 जुलाई, 2025 को 'आकांक्षी डीएमएफ कार्यक्रम' के दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं। खान मंत्रालय द्वारा जनवरी, 2024 में जारी संशोधित पीएमकेकेकेवाई दिशानिर्देशों में दिए गए ढांचे के अनुसार जिले अपने संबंधित डीएमएफ के माध्यम से कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करते हैं।

(ख) से (घ): राजस्थान राज्य सहित राज्यों द्वारा उनके डीएमएफ नियमों में अपनाए गए संशोधित पीएमकेकेकेवाई दिशानिर्देश, 2024, जिला-स्तरीय शासन को सुदृढ़ करते हैं तथा खनन प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में संरचनात्मक और सामाजिक लाभों को पहुचाते हैं। ये दिशानिर्देश डीएमएफ की शासी परिषद, जो परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी देती है, के माध्यम से जिला स्तर पर योजना और कार्यान्वयन संबंधी कार्य करते हैं। इन दिशानिर्देशों में भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक (सीएंडएजी) द्वारा डीएमएफ निधियों की लेखापरीक्षा का भी प्रावधान है, जिससे पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही सुदृढ़ होगी।

ये दिशानिर्देश प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों (जनजाति बहुल क्षेत्रों सहित) में स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, पेयजल, अवसंरचना, आजीविका और सामाजिक सुरक्षा सहित क्षेत्रों के लिए डीएमएफ निधियों के उपयोग को प्राथमिकता देते हैं। डीएमएफ निधियों का उपार्जन खान और

खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 के तहत खनन पट्टा धारकों से वैधानिक अंशदान के माध्यम से होता है। डीएमएफ निधि संग्रहण, आवंटन और उपयोग पर राज्य/जिला-वार डेटा https://mines.gov.in/webportal/content/state-dmf. डीएमएफ पर उपलब्ध है।

BALANCING DOMESTIC COAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORT

1869. SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

DR. LATA WANKHEDE:

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

(a) whether the Government has any updated policies to manage the balance between domestic coal production and imports amid global energy market fluctuations and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of coal imports during the current financial year as compared to previous years, volume and source-wise;

(c) the manner in which the Government is supporting coal supply to power plants and industries to prevent shortages and price volatility;

(d) whether any new initiatives are underway to align coal sector operations with India’s renewable energy transition goals and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which the Government plans to facilitate the gradual reduction of carbon footprint from coal use while ensuring energy security?

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

(a): The Government has taken the following measures to increase coal production in the country:

i. Regular reviews by Ministry of Coal to expedite the development of coal blocks.

ii. Enactment of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2021 [MMDR Act] for enabling captive mine owners (other than atomic minerals) to sell up to 50% of their annual mineral (including coal) production in the open market after meeting the requirement of the end use plant linked with the mine.

iii. Single Window Clearance portal for the coal sector to speed up operationalization of coal mines.

iv. Project Management Unit (PMU) for handholding of coal block allottees for obtaining various approvals/ clearances for early operationalization of coal mines.

v. Auction of commercial mining on revenue sharing basis was launched in 2020. Under commercial mining scheme, rebate of 50% on final offer has been allowed for the quantity of coal that is produced earlier than scheduled date of production. Further, incentives on coal gasification or liquefaction (rebate of 50% on final offer) have been granted.

vi. Terms and conditions of commercial coal mining are very liberal with no restriction on utilization of coal, allowing new companies to participate in the bidding process, reduced upfront amount, adjustment of upfront amount against monthly payment, liberal efficiency parameters to encourage flexibility to operationalize the coal mines, transparent bidding process, 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) through automatic route and revenue sharing model based on the National Coal Index.

Most of the requirement of coal in the country is met through indigenous production / supply. The focus of the Government is on increasing the domestic production of coal and to eliminate non-essential import of coal in the country. The efforts made 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. Efforts are being made on a continuous basis to ensure more domestic supplies of coal. Thus, the entire substitutable imported coal is expected to be met by the country and no import, other than the very essential should happen.

v. 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.

vi. Coking Coal Mission has been launched to enhance coking coal supply to the Steel Sector to reduce imports of coking coal. Initiatives have been taken to enhance coking coal production.

vii. 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.

viii. 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.

(b): The quantity of coal imported from different countries of the world to India during the current financial year (till November, 2025) as compared to same period of last year is as under:

[Figures in Million Tonnes]

Country wise import of coal to India		
Country	**FY 2025-26 (till November, 2025)**	**FY 2024-25 (till November, 2024)**
AUSTRALIA	24.781	23.477
BAHARAIN IS	0.002	0.003
CANADA	1.146	1.343
CHINA P RP	0.145	0.263
COLOMBIA	1.259	1.630
HONG KONG	0.342	0.486
INDONESIA	66.331	74.260
MOROCCO	-	0.017

MOZAMBIQUE	6.284	6.084
NETHERLAND	-	0.072
NEW ZEALAND	0.200	0.136
OMAN	0.000	0.001
PERU	0.001	-
PHILIPPINES	0.073	-
RUSSIA	20.081	15.605
SAUDI ARAB	0.008	0.006
SINGAPORE	8.825	7.425
SOUTH AFRICA	21.103	19.255
SRI LANKA DSR	0.001	-
SWEDEN	0.001	-
SWITZERLAND	0.727	1.377
TANZANIA REP	0.434	0.136
TURKEY	0.002	0.003
U ARAB EMTS	3.182	2.298
U S A	15.335	14.089
VIETNAM SOC REP	0.023	0.000

(c): The supply of coal to the power plants is a continuous process. Coal supply is continuously monitored by the coal companies, power companies and by an Inter-Ministerial Sub-Group comprising of representatives from Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Railways, Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited which meets regularly to take various operational decisions to enhance supply of coal to Thermal Power Plants. The meetings of the Sub-Group Committee are attended by the representatives of the power plants. Based on the requirement and the coal

stock position, allocation of rakes is recommended by the Sub-Group. The Sub-Group closely monitors rake allocation and movement to maintain supply continuity. Logistical interventions by coal companies and the Sub-Group, undertaken in collaboration with Railways, ensure allocation of sufficient railway rakes to the power plants, as well as faster coal movement from coal mines to its power plants, thereby reducing transit delays & ensuring steady plant operations.

(d): The extent of renewable energy capacity developed by coal PSUs and the plan for the year 2030 are as under:

i. CIL has set a target of installing 9437 MW of Renewable Energy (Solar power capacity) by FY 2029–30, out of which installed capacity is 241.79 MW.

ii. NLCIL has planned to establish 10,110 MW of Renewable Energy capacity by 2030, out of which the commissioned capacity is 1781 MW.

iii. SCCL has planned to establish 504.50 MW of Renewable Energy (Solar power capacity) by 2030, out of which the commissioned capacity is 245.50 MW.

(e): The Government has taken the following steps to facilitate the gradual reduction of carbon footprint from coal use while ensuring energy security:

i. Improving the efficiency of Thermal Power Plants: Thermal power plants capacity addition is being promoted by Ministry of Power through more

efficient technologies like Super-critical/ Ultra Super-Critical thermal units over sub-critical thermal units.

ii. Biomass co-firing in Thermal Power Plants: Ministry of Power in November, 2017 had issued a policy on 'Biomass Utilization for Power Generation through co-firing in Coal-based power plants', as revised from time to time.

iii. Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS) is one of the emerging areas for Research and Development in Power Sector. NTPC Limited, a CPSE under the administrative control of Ministry of Power have been taken up two pilot projects for CO2 capture and utilization. A carbon capture and utilisation (CCU) project has also approved by Coal India Limited has been started with the support of Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research (JNCASR), Bangalore, as principal implementing agency.

NON-COMPLIANCE OF SERVICE QUALITY NORMS

1870. SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India had issued orders for fines on pesky calls;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the TRAI had issued orders over non-compliance of service quality norms and delay in submission of compliance report of service quality and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the TRAI is yet to receive the fine imposed on these accounts from the service providers 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): Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has imposed Financial Disincentives (FDs) of about Rs 153.8 Crores on Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) for non-compliance of Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations (TCCCPR) 2018 which deals with controlling Unsolicited Commercial Communication.

(c) : Since 01.04.2021, TRAI has imposed FDs of Rs. 7.236 crores for non-compliance of service quality norms and for delay in submission of compliance report under 'The Standards of Quality of Service of Access (Wirelines and Wireless) and Broadband (Wireline and Wireless) Service Regulations, 2024'.

(d):TRAI has received Rs. 6.577 crores for FDs due to non-compliance of service quality norms. Further, TRAI has received payment of Rs. 1.75 lakhs from 2 TSPs for FD imposed for non-compliance of TCCCPR 2018 and for other TSPs the matter is sub-judice.

VACANCIES IN UNION GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS

1871. SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any preliminary study regarding estimated positions sanctioned, in position and vacancies across all Union Government Ministries and Department and if so, the details thereof, department-wise;

(b) the details of the total number of vacancies during the last five years, category-wise;

(c) whether the Government has established any committee with regard to assess the vacancies across all Union Government administered agencies and departments; 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): Information on sanctioned posts, persons-in-position and vacancies

etc. in various Ministries/ Departments of the Union Government is available in Annual Reports of Pay Research Unit, Department of Expenditure, which are publicly accessible at the URL: https://doe.gov.in/annual-report-pay-and allowances.

Maintenance of detailed information regarding vacancies is the responsibility of the respective Cadre Controlling Authorities/ Ministries/ Departments.

(c) and (d): The occurrence and filling-up of vacant posts in various Ministries/ Departments is a continuous process. Instructions have been issued, from time to time, to Ministries/ Departments for filling-up of vacant posts in a time-bound manner.

Vacancies in the Union Government have been filled-up in mission-mode and several lakh appointment letters have been distributed to recommended/ Selected candidates in National Rozgar Mela events being held since October 2022.

अमरोहा में टेलीकॉम अवसंरचना का विस्तार

1872. श्री कंवर सिंह तंवरः

क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के अमरोहा जिले में दूरसंचार अवसंरचना के विस्तार की आवश्यकता का आकलन किया है, जिसमें छात्रों, किसानों, व्यापारियों के लिए डिजिटल पहुंच

को सुदृढ़ करने और सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की सुपुर्दगी के उद्देश्य से नए टावरों की स्थापना, फाइबर आधारित कनेक्टिविटी का विस्तार और अंतिम छोर तक कवरेज में सुधार हेतु हसनपुर, धनौरा, जोया और मंडावर के आस-पास के वंचित गांवों को प्राथमिकता देना शामिल है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त जिले में अवसंरचना संबंधी अनुमोदन, फाइबर विस्तार पहल, ग्राम कवरेज योजना और कार्यान्वयन संबंधी समय-सीमा का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): दिसंबर 2025 तक, उत्तर प्रदेश के अमरोहा जिले के सभी 1,124 गांवों को 4जी मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी से कवर किया गया है।

इसके अलावा, संशोधित भारतनेट परियोजना का उद्देश्य देश की सभी ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) को कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करना है, जिसमें मौजूदा नेटवर्क को रिंग टोपोलॉजी में अपग्रेड करना और मांग के आधार पर लगभग 3.8 लाख बिना ग्राम पंचायतों वाले गांवों को कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने के साथ-साथ अमरोहा जिले सहित ब्रॉडबैंड सेवाएं जैसे कि वाई-फाई हॉटस्पॉट, फाइबर टू द होम (एफटीटीएच) कनेक्शन, आदि के प्रावधान के माध्यम से इसका उपयोग शामिल है।

REGULARISATION OF SPECIAL TRAIN 09039/40 (UDHNA–DHANBAD)

1873. SHRI DULU MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any representation from public representatives regarding regularisation of Special train services originating

from Dhanbad and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any proposal to regularise the train number 09039/40 (Udhna–Dhanbad) and if so, the details thereof including action taken thereon; and

(c) the present train-wise status and if not regularised, the reasons despite sustained demand and absence of equivalent services?

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

(a) to (c): Indian Railways constantly endeavours to cater to the needs of travelling passengers and to this end, new services are introduced, existing train services are extended and their frequency increased.

Further, to supplement the accommodation available by regular services and to cater to the extra rush of passengers during peak seasons, festivals, religious congregations etc., Indian Railways also operates special trains and augments the loads of existing services, keeping in view the pattern of traffic, commercial justification, operational feasibility and availability of resources etc. Accordingly, 09039/40 Udhna-Dhanbad Special had been operated.

Besides, at present, Udhna-Dhanbad sector is served by 13426/13425 Surat - Malda Town Express while Dhanbad station is being served by 72 pairs of train services as listed below: -

Sl.	Train No. & Name
1	12307/12308 Jodhpur – Howrah Express
2	22307/22308 Howrah - Bikaner Express
3	18621/18622 Patna - Hatia Patliputra Express
4	18105/18106 Rourkela – Jaynagar Express
5	18119/18120 Tatanagar – Jaynagar Express
6	15661/15662 Ranchi – Kamakhya Express
7	12323/12324 Howrah – Barmer Express
8	18603/18604 Ranchi – Godda Express
9	18185/18186 Godda – Tatanagar Express
10	13009/13010 Howrah - Yog Nagari Rishikesh Doon Express
11	12311/12312 Howrah - Kalka Netaji Express
12	18619 /18620 Ranchi – Godda Express
13	15027/15028 Sambalpur - Gorakhpur Maurya Express
14	20975/20976 Howrah – Agra Cantt Chambal Express
15	22911/22912 Indore - Howrah Shipra Express
16	12175/12176 Howrah - Gwalior Chambal Express
17	12177/12178 Howrah - Mathura Chambal Express
18	12937/12938 Gandhidham - Howrah Garba Express

19	12495/12496 Kolkata - Bikaner Pratap Express
20	22323/22324 Kolkata – Ghazipur City Express
21	13167/13168 Agra Cantt – Kolkata Express
22	12987/12988 Ajmer – Sealdah Express
23	12321/12322 Howrah – Mumbai Mail
24	17005/17006 Hyderabad – Raxaul Express
25	17007/17008 Charlapalli – Darbhanga Express
26	17321/17322 Vasco-da-Gama – Jasidih Express
27	13065/13066 Howrah – Anand Vihar Amrit Bharat Express
28	13403/13404 Ranchi - Bhagalpur Vananchal Express
29	13307/13308 Firozpur - Dhanbad Ganga Sutlej Express
30	18629/18630 Ranchi - Gorakhpur Express
31	13329/13330 Patna - Dhanbad Ganga Damodar Express
32	13305/13306 Dhanbad – Sasaram Express
33	13301/13302 Dhanbad - Adityapur Suvarna Rekha Express
34	13303/13304 Dhanbad – Ranchi Express
35	12339/12340 Dhanbad - Howrah Coalfield Express
36	63541/63542 Asansol – Gomoh MEMU
37	53323/53324 Dhanbad – Sindri Town Passenger
38	13553/13554 Asansol – Varanasi MEMU

39	63555/63556 Barkakana – Asansol MEMU
40	13319/13320 Dumka – Ranchi Express
41	11045/11046 Kolhapur – Dhanbad Dikshabhumi Express
42	12941/12942 Bhavnagar (T) - Asansol Parasnath Express
43	12259/12260 Sealdah – Bikaner Duronto Express
44	12019/12020 Howrah – Ranchi Shatabdi Express
45	53339/53340 Chandrapura – Dhanbad Passenger
46	22303/22304 Howrah – Gaya Vande Bharat Express
47	13151/13152 Jammu Tawi – Kolkata Express
48	19607/ 19608 Madar – Kolkata Express
49	13025/13026 Bhopal – Howrah Express
50	19413/19414 Ahmedabad – Kolkata Express
51	13503/13504 Barddhaman – Hatia MEMU
52	13351/13352 Dhanbad - Alappuzha Express
53	13545/13546 Asansol - Gaya MEMU Express
54	22387/22388 Howrah - Dhanbad Black Diamond Express
55	68087/68088 Bishnupur - Dhanbad/ Bankura MEMU
56	12379/12380 Sealdah - Amritsar Jallianwala Bagh Express
57	12319/12320 Kolkata – Gwalior Express
58	12329/12330 Anand Vihar (T) – Sealdah Express

59	12371/12372 Howrah - Bikaner Express
60	12381/12382 Howrah - New Delhi Poorva Express
61	12353/12354 Howrah – Lalkuan Express
62	22317/22318 Jammu Tawi – Sealdah Humsafar Express
63	18019/18020 Jhargram – Dhanbad MEMU
64	53327/53328 Sindri Town – Gomoh Passenger
65	12357/12358 Kolkata - Amritsar Durgiana Express
66	11447/11448 Jabalpur - Howrah Shaktipunj Express
67	12019/12020 Howrah - Ranchi Shatabdi Express
68	63543/63544 Asansol – Gomoh MEMU
69	13425/13426 Malda Town – Surat Express
70	12301/12302 Howrah – New Delhi Rajdhani Express
71	12313/12314 Sealdah – New Delhi Rajdhani Express
72	13331/13332 Dhanbad - Patna Express

However, introduction of new train services/regularisation of special train services on 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

Moreover, proposals/requests/suggestions/representations, both formal and informal *inter alia* for regularisation/introduction 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.

विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों में लोक सेवाओं से संबंधित शिकायतें

1874. श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:

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

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों को लोक सेवाओं से संबंधित कुल कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और निर्धारित समय सीमा के भीतर ऐसी कितनी शिकायतें निपटाई गई हैं;

(ख) सूचना के अधिकार (आरटीआई) अधिनियम के अंतर्गत सूचना प्रदान करने में देरी के संबंध में कुल कितने मामले दर्ज किए गए हैं;

(ग) लोक परियोजनाओं में पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए स्थापित मौजूदा तंत्रों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार नागरिकों को समयबद्ध सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए एक उत्तरदायित्व संबंधी कानून

लाने पर विचार कर रही 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)**:** केंद्रीकृत लोक शिकायत निवारण एवं निगरानी प्रणाली (सीपीग्राम्स), एक ऑनलाइन प्लेटफ़ॉर्म है, जिस पर नागरिक, सेवा सुपुर्दगी से जुड़े किसी भी विषय पर, लोक प्राधिकारियों को अपनी शिकायतें, 24x7 दर्ज करा सकते हैं। पिछले तीन वर्ष (वर्ष 2023, 2024 और 2025) के दौरान, भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों/विभागों को सीपीग्राम्स पर 51,15,713 लोक शिकायतें प्राप्त हुईं, जिनमें से 43,56,331 शिकायतों, अर्थात लगभग 85%, का, निर्धारित समय सीमा के अंदर निवारण कर दिया गया है।

(ख): सूचना का अधिकार (आरटीआई) मामलों के निपटान की कार्रवाई, सीपीग्राम्स पर नहीं की जाती है।

(ग): सरकार ने, पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही में सुधार के लिए कई तंत्र स्थापित किए हैं, जिसमें शामिल हैं - डैशबोर्ड-आधारित निगरानी के साथ, समयबद्ध शिकायत निवारण के लिए सीपीग्राम्स; फाइलों की इलेक्ट्रॉनिक आवाजाही के लिए ई-ऑफिस को अपनाना; सार्वजनिक सेवा सुपुर्दगी पोर्टलों की गुणवत्ता और दक्षता के मूल्यांकन के लिए राष्ट्रीय ई-सेवा सुपुर्दगी मूल्यांकन (नेस्डा); डैशबोर्ड और सेवा सुपुर्दगी विश्लेषण का व्यापक उपयोग और कॉल सेंटर के माध्यम से नागरिक फीडबैक। इसके अतिरिक्त, सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005, धारा 4 के अंतर्गत, सूचना के सक्रिय प्रकटीकरण को अनिवार्य करके, पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही को एक सांविधिक रूपरेखा प्रदान करता है, जिससे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में पर्याप्त सूचना उपलब्ध होती है और सूचना का अधिकार संबंधी, व्यक्ति विशेष द्वारा आवेदन करने की आवश्यकता कम हो जाती है।

(घ): जी नहीं।

ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAY LINES ACROSS COUNTRY

1875. THIRU THANGA TAMILSELVAN:

DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P.:

SHRIMATI VIJAYLAKSHMI DEVI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government is executing 100 per cent electrification of railway line across the country particularly broad gauge network;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of completion pendency of electrification of railway lines till date, zone-wise and State-wise particularly in Tamil Nadu and Bihar's Central Railway Zone;

(c) the details of the estimated cost and total amount spent on these electrification projects during the last five years, State-wise particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(d) the details of the timeline by when the 100 percent electrification of railway line be completed in Tamil Nadu; and

(e) the pace of electrification achieved (route kilometer/RKM completed per year) in the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25 and the target set for the financial year 2025-26?

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

(a) to (e): Electrification of railway network on Indian Railways (IR) has been taken up in mission mode. So far, about 99.4% 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

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%

SN	ZONE	% Electrified
14	Western Railway	100%
15	North Western Railway	99%
16	Northeast Frontier Railway	99%
17	Southern Railway	98%
18	South Western Railway	96%

State/UT wise status of electrification is as under:

SN	STATE	% Electrified
1	Andhra Pradesh	100%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	100%
3	Bihar	100%
4	Chandigarh	100%
5	Chhattisgarh	100%
6	Delhi	100%
7	Gujarat	100%
8	Haryana	100%
9	Himachal Pradesh	100%
10	Jammu & Kashmir	100%
11	Jharkhand	100%
12	Kerala	100%
13	Madhya Pradesh	100%

14	Maharashtra	100%
15	Meghalaya	100%
16	Mizoram	100%
17	Nagaland	100%
18	Odisha	100%
19	Puducherry	100%
20	Punjab	100%
21	Telangana	100%
22	Tripura	100%
23	Uttar Pradesh	100%
24	Uttarakhand	100%
25	West Bengal	100%
26	Rajasthan	99%
27	Assam	98%
28	Tamil Nadu	97%
29	Karnataka	97%
30	Goa	91%

All new line / multi-tracking projects are being sanctioned and constructed with electrification.

During last five years (2020-21 to 2024-25), expenditure amounting to Rs.

29,826 crore has been done on railway electrification projects including Tamil Nadu.

Since 2023-24, 10,932 Rkm electrification has been done till Jan' 2026.

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).

MONSOON FORECASTING AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN ASSAM

1876. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

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

(a) the details of accuracy and performance of the India Meteorological Department's monsoon forecasting models during the 2025 South-West monsoon in Assam including rainfall deviation from forecasts and the improvements proposed for the ongoing and subsequent monsoon periods, district-wise;

(b) the measures taken/being taken during the current year to strengthen climate resilience in Assam's monsoon-dependent and flood-prone agricultural regions particularly in districts affected by recurrent flooding, riverbank

erosion and rainfall variability; and

(c) the role of satellite-based monitoring, real-time data integration and early-warning systems in enhancing weather prediction, flood forecasting and disaster preparedness in Assam during the 2025 monsoon season?

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

(a): The India Meteorological Department (IMD) provides seamless forecasts across time scales, ranging from seasonal forecasts to short-range and nowcasts. For the Southwest Monsoon 2025, IMD had predicted below-normal seasonal rainfall over Northeast India region (which includes Assam) as well as for the subdivision of Assam and Meghalaya. For this newly implemented Multi-Model Ensemble (MME) forecasting System was used. The realized seasonal rainfall during the 2025 southwest monsoon over both the Northeast India region and Assam and Meghalaya subdivision was also below normal, in line with the IMD's seasonal forecast. The details are provided in **Statement**. For issuing short-range rainfall forecasts and heavy rainfall warnings, IMD primarily uses

outputs from various global models. For heavy rainfall prediction during the Southwest Monsoon 2025, the skill of heavy rainfall forecasts for the Assam State as a whole is 89-94%, while at the district scale in Assam, it is 75-80% at lead time of Day 1 to Day 5.

Under the Mission Mausam, several initiatives have been taken to further improve forecast capabilities of the Multi-Model Ensemble framework like upgradation of coupled atmosphere–ocean models, assimilation of improved observational datasets, and greater use of high-resolution numerical weather prediction (NWP) models. In addition, initiatives are taken to explore the use of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning (AI/ML) techniques for weather forecasting, including for understanding uncertainties at sub-seasonal and regional scales.

(b): To enhance climate resilience in monsoon-dependent and flood-prone agricultural regions of Assam, the Government, through the IMD, has been increasing investment with the new Mission Mausam project to further improve its early warning system. IMD is also issuing Impact-based forecasts and agrometeorological advisories to support preparedness and risk mitigation. IMD also extends support to State agencies and the Central Water Commission (CWC) by timely sharing both observed and forecast rainfall to improve flood forecasts up to a 7-day lead time, which aids planning in districts affected by recurrent flooding, riverbank erosion, and rainfall variability. For timely

dissemination to the last mile, various new digital platforms are currently in use in real time, including Common Alerting Protocol (CAP)-based alerts, and apps like MAUSAM, Meghdoot, and Damini, for the benefit of farmers, policymakers, and the general public. In addition, IMD conducts Climate Service User Forum meetings jointly with the State Government to facilitate stakeholder interaction and promote effective utilisation of weather and climate services.

(c): The role of satellite-based monitoring immensely helps in enhancing weather prediction, flood forecasting, and disaster preparedness, especially for the State of Assam, by integrating various satellite data, e.g., cloud cover, winds, etc, with surface-based observations from rain gauges, Automatic Weather Stations (AWS), and Doppler Weather Radars (DWRs). Based on these inputs, IMD issued heavy rainfall warnings, flood-related advisories, and impact-based forecasts to support timely preparedness and response by State authorities. For climate resilience, IMD provides Extended Range Forecasts (ERF) with lead times of up to two weeks to support agricultural planning and reduce exposure to extreme rainfall, which complements seasonal climate outlooks. IMD also supplies high-resolution gridded rainfall data and historical climate data to assist hydrological studies and the planning of climate-resilient infrastructure. In addition, district-level agrometeorological advisories issued under the Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS) support farmers in crop planning, irrigation, and other field operations under variable weather conditions.

STATEMENT

Rainfall during the Southwest Monsoon 2025 over Assam and the Northeast Region:

Region	2025 Forecast Category of the LPA	Climatological Normal in mm (1971-2020)	Observed Rainfall Percentage Departure from LPA (Actual Rainfall in mm)	Remarks
Assam and Meghalaya (sub-division)	Below Normal (<93% of the LPA)	1762.2 mm	-49% of LPA (906.4 mm)	The forecast was accurate
East & NE India (Homogenous rainfall Region)	Below Normal (<94% of the LPA)	1367.3 mm	-33% of LPA (920 mm)	The forecast was accurate

NATIONAL NON-FERROUS METAL SCRAP RECYCLING FRAMEWORK 2020

1877. SHRI TATKARE SUNIL DATTATREY:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

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

(a) the details of the initiatives taken to include critical minerals in achieving net zero and self sufficiency in energy;

(b) the details of the initiatives being taken to recover minerals and metals from e-waste under the National Non-ferrous Metal Scrap Recycling Framework, 2020;

(c) the details of the apprenticeship, upskilling and training initiatives to boost human capital in mining sector;

(d) the overview of major MoUs and initiatives taken [Business to Business (B2B) and Government to Government (G2G)] in areas like Latin America and Africa for extraction of rare earth minerals;

(e) whether adequate environmental safeguards are being taken while plans for extracting rare earth minerals are made, in India and abroad and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken to empower the Geological Survey of India (GSI) to accelerate mineral security?

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

(a) and (b): The Union Cabinet approved the setting up of the National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM) on 29.01.2025 with the objective to secure India's critical mineral supply chain and strengthen critical mineral value chains for achieving self-sufficiency and net zero targets. The details of various initiatives under this Mission, *inter-alia*, includes the following:

- Geological Survey of India (GSI) has intensified exploration of critical

minerals. GSI carried out 195 critical mineral exploration projects in 2024-25, and took up 230 projects in 2025-26 across the country. Additionally, National Mineral Exploration and Development Trust (NMEDT) has sanctioned 62 projects for exploration of critical minerals during 2024-25 and 60 projects during 2025-26 (till date).

- The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act (MMDR Act), 1957 has been amended in 2025 vide which the scope of NMEDT has been expanded to support critical mineral exploration and mining overseas.
- The Central Government has successfully auctioned 46 blocks of critical minerals.
- The Central Government has successfully auctioned 7 blocks of Exploration License, out of which 3 are critical mineral blocks.
- The Union Cabinet has approved a ₹1,500 crore Incentive Scheme to promote critical mineral recycling from e-waste, spent lithium ion batteries and other waste. The Scheme Guidelines were issued and the Scheme launched on 02.10.2025.
- Guidelines for funding pilot projects for the recovery of critical minerals from overburden/ tailings/ fly ash/ red mud, etc. have been issued on 14.11.2025.

- The Government has recognised nine premier institutes as Centres of Excellence (CoEs) under the NCMM to carry out research & development (R&D) for strengthening domestic capabilities in the critical mineral value chain.

(c): To boost human capital in the mining sector, 1,313 apprentices were engaged during 2024-25 by the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSEs) under the Ministry of Mines.

(d): To foster cooperation in the field of geology and mineral resources which include rare earth minerals, the Ministry of Mines has signed MoUs with various countries such as Argentina, Zambia, Peru, Zimbabwe, Bolivia, Mozambique, Malawi and Cote D'Ivoire.

(e): Before grant of mineral concessions including for rare earth minerals, it is mandatory to obtain the requisite statutory clearances from various departments of the Central Government and respective State Governments, including Environmental Clearance. As part of grant of Environmental Clearance, the prospective lessees carry out Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) and submit the Environment Management Plan (EMP) based on scientific study by taking into consideration likely impact of project activity on the baseline environment. The mining lease holders implement the environmental mitigation measures as approved during grant of Environmental Clearance.

(f): The steps taken to enable Geological Survey of India (GSI) to promote

mineral security include adoption of mineral discovery projects viz. Advanced Geophysical (National Geophysical Mapping, National Aero-Geophysical Mapping, drone based geophysical mapping) & Geochemical Mapping Programmes; innovative survey techniques (Magneto Telluric survey, Multispectral/ Hyperspectral mapping, etc.); and advanced data processing and integration (Regional Mineral Targeting, 3D predictive modelling, Mineral Prospectivity Mapping using AI/ ML, etc.).

FUNDS UNDER NESIDS

1878. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

SHRI KARTI P. CHIDAMBARAM:

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

(a) the details of the outstanding balances for all ongoing North-East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) projects as on 31 December 2025, State and sector-wise;

(b) the details of the identified projects where more than 50 per cent of the approved cost remains unspent despite receiving sanctions more than two years earlier;

(c) the number of projects that are currently delayed beyond the original completion timeline, State-wise; and

(d) the details of the sectoral allocation since its inception, Year-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) to (d): The North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) was approved as a new Central Sector Scheme in 2017-18 and restructured into two components viz. NESIDS (Roads) and NESIDS (Other than Roads Infrastructure) in 2022-23.The State-wise and sector-wise outstanding balances against sanctioned projects under NESIDS, as on 31.12.2025, are annexed.

As on 31.12.2025, there are 3 projects under NESIDS (Roads) and 27 projects under NESIDS (OTRI) that had been sanctioned more than 2 years ago, where more than 50% of the sanctioned cost is unspent.

The implementation period of the projects sanctioned under NESIDS depends upon various factors such as the geographical location, terrain, availability of land, mandatory statutory clearances, removal of obstacles, financial closures etc.

Under NESIDS (Roads), specific gap-funding is provided to the NER states for the construction of roads and bridges that are not getting covered under any other scheme of Government of India. Under NESIDS (OTRI), projects leading to the creation of infrastructure for Primary and Secondary Health Care, Primary and Secondary Education, Water Supply, Solid Waste Management,

Industrial Development, Civil Aviation, Sports, Telecom etc. are considered for sanction. The selection of projects across sectors are done by the concerned State Governments of NER as per their priority.

Under NESIDS, a normative outlay has been provisioned for each of the North Eastern States based on weightage that is derived on the parameters such as area, population, human development index, road density (per 1000 sq. km.), percentage of census of villages electrified, number of hospital beds (allopathy) per 1000 persons and percentage of household having safe drinking water.

STATEMENT

State-wise outstanding balances for all Ongoing NESIDS Projects

S.No.	State	No. of Projects	Ongoing Liability (As per admissible Central Share) (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	25	395.37
2	Assam	35	1012.87
3	Manipur	25	441.38
4	Meghalaya	13	258.05
5	Mizoram	24	275.81
6	Nagaland	20	406.09
7	Sikkim	7	107.90
8	Tripura	18	308.71
Total		**167**	**3206.18**

Sector-wise outstanding balances for all Ongoing NESIDS Projects

S.No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Ongoing Liability (As per admissible Central Share) (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Civil Aviation	1	12.00
2	Digital Connectivity	2	49.79
3	Education	35	774.55
4	Health	36	317.87
5	Power	10	211.88
6	Roads and Bridges	53	1402.11
7	Sports	4	118.98
8	Tourism and Culture	4	95.91
9	Solid Waste Management	1	49.19
10	Water Supply	21	173.90
Total		**167**	**3206.18**

INITIATIVES TO PROMOTE STARTUPS, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN IT SECTOR

1879. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

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

(a) the present status of the electronics and information technology sector in the country including domestic manufacturing, exports and adoption of digital technologies;

(b) the measures taken to promote domestic production of electronic goods,

semiconductors, components and hardware under initiatives such as Atmanirbhar Bharat and PLI schemes;

(c) the steps being implemented by the Government to enhance IT infrastructure, digital governance, cybersecurity and cloud computing services across Government and Private Sectors;

(d) whether any initiatives are being undertaken to promote startups, innovation, research and development and skill development in electronics and Information Technology (IT);

(e) the mechanisms in place to ensure data privacy, protection and security of digital platforms; and

(f) the additional policy, financial and institutional measures proposed by the Government to further strengthen the electronics and IT ecosystem, boost digital inclusion, foster innovation and ensure global competitiveness of the sector nationwide?

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): Driven by Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of Make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat, India aims to develop complete manufacturing ecosystem for electronics sector. Electronics manufacturing in India has expanded significantly in the last 11 years. It can be seen from the following statistics:

#	2014-15	2024-25	Remarks
Production of electronics goods (Rs.)	~1.9 Lakh Cr	~11.3 Lakh Cr	Increased 6 times
Export of electronics goods (Rs.)	~0.38 Lakh Cr	~3.3 Lakh Cr	Increased 8 times
Production of mobile phones (Rs.)	~0.18 Lakh Cr	~5.5 Lakh Cr	Increased 28 times
Export of mobile phones (Rs.)	~0.01 Lakh Cr	~ 2 Lakh Cr	Increased 127 times

This growth has been possible due to various measures taken by the Government in the last 11 years to promote domestic production of electronic goods, semiconductors, components and hardware. These include:

- PLI scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing
- PLI Scheme for IT Hardware
- Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECS)
- Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC and EMC 2.0) Scheme
- Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS)
- 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

To further deepen the component ecosystem, the Electronics Components Manufacturing Scheme **(ECMS)** was launched in April 2025 to enhance Domestic Value Addition (DVA) and integrate Indian industry with Global Value Chains (GVCs).

To build manufacturing capability in Semiconductor, Government has launched **Semicon India Programme**. In less than three years, ten (10) Semiconductor units have been approved with cumulative investment of Rs 1.6 Lakh Crore. These include silicon fab, Silicon Carbide fab, advanced packaging, memory packaging etc.

To strengthen India's semiconductor chip design ecosystem the Government has approved the Design Linked Incentive **(DLI)** Scheme, under the Semicon India Programme. This scheme supports domestic companies in semiconductor design, startups and MSMEs, including IP cores, ASICs, SoCs and related products. The scheme provides a three-tier support framework comprising access to design infrastructure such as EDA tools, IP cores and prototyping facilities; product design incentives and deployment-linked incentives. So far, fiscal support has been approved for 24 chip design projects across sectors such

as satellite communication, IoT, power management, medical devices, surveillance, smart meters and edge AI.

Further, to address the semiconductor talent gap, the **Chips to Start-ups (C2S) Programme** focuses on large-scale capacity building and design infrastructure. The programme aims to generate 85,000 industry-ready professionals, of which over 67,000 students have already been trained. Under C2S, 122 chip designs from 46 institutions have submitted their designs for fabrication at SCL Mohali. Advanced chip design tools and training support have been extended to over 400 organisations, including 300+ academic institutions and 100+ startups, strengthening India's semiconductor design ecosystem.

Union Budget 2026-27 has announced Semicon 2.0 and increased the outlay for ECMS to Rs. 40,000 crores.

The **Indian IT/ ITeS industry** has a leading position globally and has been progressively contributing to the growth of exports and creation of employment opportunities. The Government of India is actively promoting growth of IT sector, especially in smaller cities and towns. Government has set up 68 Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) centres of which 60 centres are located in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities

This industry has continued to perform its role as the consistent growth driver for the economy. The performance of this sector (Both Exports and Domestic) over the last five years is given below:

(in USD Bn)

	2019-20	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25 (E)**
Exports	147	152	178	194	199.5	224.4
Domestic	44	45	49	51	54.4	58.2
Total Revenue	191	196	227	245	254	282.6
YoY Growth %	*7.90%*	*2.09%*	*15.5%*	*7.9%*	*3.7%*	*11.25%*

(E) = Estimate

To promote the growth of IT/ITeS industry, the Union Budget 2026-27 has announced the following:

- All IT, ITeS and related services are proposed to be clubbed under a single category of Information Technology Services with a common safe harbour margin of 15.5 percent applicable to all.
- The threshold for availing safe harbour for IT services is being enhanced substantially from 300 crore rupees to 2,000 crore rupees
- Fast tracking of Advance Pricing Agreements

To democratize technology and empower citizens, the Government launched the **Digital India programme** in July 2015 to promote digital inclusion and access to public services. Key initiatives towards this include:

- **Unified Payments Interface (UPI):** UPI has revolutionized digital

transactions across the country. UPI has empowered millions of individuals and small businesses in rural and remote areas to make fast, secure and low-cost digital payments, significantly advancing financial inclusion. UPI is now live in over eight countries, including the UAE, Singapore, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, France, Mauritius, Qatar making India a global trailblazer in digital payments. UPI is now the world's biggest digital payments system.

- UPI serves 6.5 crore merchants, and connects 685 banks on one platform, making it the world's largest digital payment system.
- UPI powers 81% of India's digital payments and nearly 49% of global real-time digital payments.

- **Aadhaar:** Aadhaar is the world's largest digital identity programme that provides biometric and demographic-based unique digital identity. **143+ crore Aadhaar IDs** have been generated so far.
- **DigiLocker:** DigiLocker has provided anytime access to authentic digital documents from original issuer for the common citizen. More than 65.01 crore users are registered with DigiLocker to avail its services and more than 950+ crore documents issued from 2412 issuers onboarded on the platform.
- **UMANG (Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance)** is a Government of India digital platform that provides single-window access to multiple government services from the Centre, States, and local bodies.

Presently, 2,390+ (Central - 872; State - 1518) are being offered through UMANG platform.

- **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 of December, 2025, 5.87 lakh CSCs are functional across the country (in rural and urban areas), out of which 4.57 lakh CSCs are functional at the Gram Panchayat level (rural).

To further **enhance digital governance and infrastructure**, the Government launched the **GI Cloud (MeghRaj)** initiative to provide scalable and secure cloud-based ICT services to Central and State/UT departments. Presently, over 32,000 virtual machines are operational on GI Cloud, with more than 2,188 Government departments hosting their applications. In addition, MeitY has empaneled 26 domestic and international Cloud Service Providers to offer cloud services to Government entities, thereby promoting a robust and competitive cloud ecosystem and supporting the secure digital transformation of public service delivery.

The Government has undertaken a comprehensive set of **measures to strengthen cybersecurity** across Government and private sectors:

- The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), designated as the national nodal agency leads incident response and coordination.

- The National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) monitors cyberspace for threats and shares real-time intelligence with stakeholders, while the Cyber Swachhta Kendra (CSK) provides citizen-centric services for botnet cleaning, malware removal and cyber hygiene awareness.
- The Ministry of Home Affairs has established the Indian Cybercrime Coordination Centre (I4C) for coordinated action against cybercrimes, and the National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) safeguards critical information infrastructure and provides threat intelligence and advisories.
- To **enhance preparedness and resilience**, CERT-In operates an automated cyber threat intelligence exchange platform, conducts regular cyber security mock drills, and has formulated a Cyber Crisis Management Plan for all Ministries, State Governments and critical sectors.
- CERT-In has issued Comprehensive Cyber Security Audit Policy Guidelines (July 2025) mandating annual audits, empaneled 237 security auditing organisations, and released guidelines for secure application development and updated technical standards for Bills of Materials (BOM) for software, hardware, AI, quantum and cryptography.
- Sector-specific mechanisms such as CSIRT-Fin support the financial

sector, while capacity building is strengthened through the ISEA programme, regular professional trainings and nationwide awareness initiatives including National Cyber Security Awareness Month, Safer Internet Day, Swachhta Pakhwada and Cyber Jagrookta Diwas.

To strengthen **the startup ecosystem** in the Electronics and ICT domain, MeitY has undertaken several initiatives to promote technology-driven entrepreneurship. Under the Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs **(TIDE 2.0) Scheme**, launched in 2019, financial and technical support is being provided through 51 selected incubators located in institutes of higher learning and premier R&D organisations across the country.

Further, MeitY has launched the Gen-Next Support for Innovative Startups **(GENESIS) Scheme** to strengthen the startup ecosystem in Tier-II and Tier-III cities by scaling up around 1,600 technology startups. In addition, MeitY has operationalized several Domain-Specific Centres of Excellence **(CoEs)** and theme-based incubation centres in areas of national priority to promote innovation and self-reliance. These centres provide targeted support to startups in key sectors such as ESDM, FinTech, MedTech, AgriTech, IoT and other emerging technology domains.

Further, the Government is promoting **skill development** in Electronics and Information Technology through institutions such as the National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology (NIELIT), an autonomous body under the

MeitY. NIELIT operates 56 own centres, over 700 accredited training partners and more than 9,000 facilitation centres across the country, providing large-scale capacity building, digital skilling and human resource development in the areas of Electronics and ICT.

Policies of the Government aim to ensure an **open, safe, trusted and accountable cyberspace** while supporting India's transition towards a digitally empowered economy. With the rapid adoption of digital technologies such as cloud computing, artificial intelligence, digital public infrastructure, fintech and e-commerce, the Government has established a comprehensive legal framework for data protection through the **Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 and the Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025.**

The framework mandates that personal data be processed only for lawful purposes based on valid consent or specified legitimate uses, and grants enforceable rights to individuals, including the right to withdraw consent, seek erasure of data and access grievance redress mechanisms. Data Fiduciaries are required to implement appropriate technical and organizational safeguards such as encryption, access controls, monitoring and breach notification. Additional obligations apply to Significant Data Fiduciaries, including audits and impact assessments.

रिक्लेम ढांचा

1880. श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी:

श्री सौमित्र खान:

श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत:

श्री भर्तृहरि महताब:

श्री मुकेशकुमार चंद्रकांत दलाल:

श्री तापिर गाव:

श्री योगेन्द्र चांदोलिया:

श्री कोटा श्रीनिवास पूजारी:

श्री अनूप संजय धोत्रे:

श्री विष्णु दयाल राम:

श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी:

श्री काली चरण सिंह:

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

(क) जुलाई, 2025 में शुरू किए गए 'स्थानीय कार्यों के माध्यम से पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र और समुदायों का पुनरुद्धार' संबंधी (रिक्लेम) ढांचे के उद्देश्य क्या हैं और इसके कार्यान्वयन ढांचे तथा विशेषकर छत्तीसगढ़ और पश्चिम बंगाल जैसे खनिज समृद्ध राज्यों में इसके प्रभावी निष्पादन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अपनाई गई कार्यनीतियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) 'रिक्लेम' ढांचे के तहत देश में अब तक बंद की गई खदानों का छत्तीसगढ़ और पश्चिम बंगाल सहित खदान-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और राष्ट्रीय पर्यावरणीय लक्ष्यों के साथ-साथ भूमि सुधार, जल स्रोतों, वायु गुणवत्ता और जैव-विविधता पर इसके प्रभाव का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) 'रिक्लेम' ढांचे के प्रारंभ होने के बाद खदान बंद होने से प्रभावित समुदायों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति पर प्रभाव का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) खदानें बंद होने से छत्तीसगढ़ और पश्चिम बंगाल के प्रभावित स्थानीय और जनजातीय समुदायों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति में आए परिवर्तनों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या खदानें बंद होने से उत्पन्न होने वाले सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिणामों से निपटने के लिए कोई उपाय किए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) क्या इन प्रभावों से निपटने के लिए पुनर्वास, कौशल विकास और वैकल्पिक आजीविका से संबंधित कोई विशेष उपाय किए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): खान बंद करने के लिए जन केन्द्रित दृष्टिकोण को संस्थागत बनाने के उद्देश्य से कोयला मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत कोयला नियंत्रक संगठन द्वारा रिक्लेम ढ़ांचा कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। ढांचे के प्रमुख उद्देश्यों में सामुदायिक भागीदारी को मजबूत करना, पारिस्थितिक प्रणालियों को बहाल करना, संधारणीय और विविध आजीविका को सक्षम करना, लैंगिक और सामाजिक समावेश सुनिश्चित करना और खनन के बाद भूमि प्रबंधन के लिए दीर्घकालिक स्थानीय क्षमता का निर्माण करना शामिल है। रिक्लेम ढ़ांचे के अंतर्गत कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड (सीआईएल) द्वारा छत्तीसगढ़ और पश्चिम बंगाल सहित सभी कोयलाधारी राज्यों में निम्नलिखित कार्यनीतियां अपनाई गई हैं -

- तकनीकी और जैविक सुधार के माध्यम से पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र की बहाली, देशी प्रजातियों के साथ वृक्षारोपण, जल निकाय निर्माण, और ओवरबर्डन डंप का स्थिरीकरण।
- कृषि, मछली पालन, इको-पार्क, जल संरक्षण संरचनाओं और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं जैसे वैकल्पिक उपयोगों के लिए बंद खदान भूमि का पुन: प्रयोजन।

- स्थानीय संस्थानों, स्वयं सेवक समूहों और पंचायती राज निकायों की भागीदारी सहित सामुदायिक जुड़ाव और भागीदारी योजना।
- प्रशिक्षकों के लिए सामुदायिक विकास ढांचा प्रशिक्षण और ट्रेनिंग
- आजीविका और सामुदायिक विकास गतिविधियों के लिए खदान बंद एस्क्रो और न्यायसंगत संक्रमण घटकों के तहत निधि निर्धारित करना।

(ख): रिक्लेम ढ़ांचे के लॉन्च के बाद से, छत्तीसगढ़ और पश्चिम बंगाल में रीक्लेम ढ़ांचे के तहत किसी भी खान को औपचारिक रूप से विशेष तौर पर बंद नहीं किया गया है, क्योंकि खान बंद करना एक विनियमित और चरणबद्ध सांविधिक प्रक्रिया है जो अनुमोदित खान बंद करने की योजना द्वारा अभिशासित होती है। तथापि, सीआईएल ने छत्तीसगढ़ और पश्चिम बंगाल सहित अपने कमान क्षेत्रों में 26 बंद और परित्यक्त खानों को चिन्हित किया है ताकि पारिस्थितिकीय पुनरूद्धार, खनन के बाद भूमि उपयोग और सामुदायिक सहभागिता पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने वाले कार्यकलापों का पुनःप्रयोजन किया जा सके।

(ग): खान बंद होने से प्रभावित समुदायों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थितियों को समझने के महत्व को स्वीकार करते हुए, सीआईएल और इसकी सहायक कंपनियों ने खान प्रभावित समुदायों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक आकलन के लिए आईआईटी कानपुर, इंदिरा गांधी जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय, अमरकंटक, आईआईटीटीएम, ग्वालियर, एमपीआईएसएसआर, उज्जैन आदि जैसे संस्थानों को नियुक्त किया है।

(घ): "कोयले से न्यायसंगत संक्रमण पर अंतर-मंत्रालयी समिति" से संबंधित नीति आयोग की रिपोर्ट में देश की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा के लिए कोयले की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया गया है और उल्लेख किया गया है कि देश में कोयले की खपत वर्ष 2035 और 2040 के बीच चरम पर होने की संभावना है। देश की कोयले की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए, भंडार समाप्त होने के कारण कोयला खानों को बंद करने के

साथ-साथ नई खानें खोली जा रही हैं। इस प्रकार, खानें बंद होने से प्रभावित छत्तीसगढ़ और पश्चिम बंगाल के स्थानीय और जनजातीय समुदायों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है।

(ड़): कोयला मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी खान बंद करने के दिशानिर्देश, 2025 के अनुसार, खान बंद होने से उत्पन्न होने वाले सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभावों का समाधान करने और कोयला आधारित रोजगार पर दीर्घकालिक निर्भरता को कम करने के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रावधान निर्धारित किए गए हैं:

(i) जमा की गई पांच वार्षिक एस्क्रो राशि का न्यूनतम 25% सामुदायिक विकास और आजीविका संबंधी कार्यकलापों के लिए उपयोग किया जाएगा जिसके लिए खान बंद करने की योजना को संशोधित किया जा रहा है।

(ii) खान बंद होने के बाद कौशल विकास, संधारणीय आजीविका और रोजगार सृजन के लिए जिला प्रशासन, स्थानीय प्राधिकरण और स्टेकहोल्डरों के परामर्श से खान के बंद होने के बाद सामाजिक-संक्रमण के लिए परियोजना प्रस्तावक द्वारा उपयोग किए जाने वाले न्यायसंगत परिवर्तन के लिए अंतिम खान बंद लागत से जमा की गई शेष राशि के 10 प्रतिशत की एक निधि सृजित की जानी है।

(च): खनन प्रभावित राज्यों में पुनर्वास, कौशल विकास और आजीविका बहाली के संबंध में निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं -

i. आजीविका बहाली और विविधीकरण

खान प्रभावित समुदायों के लिए आजीविका सहायता कार्यक्रम शुरू किए गए हैं, जिनमें कौशल विकास, व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण और कृषि और मत्स्य पालन जैसी वैकल्पिक आय-सृजन गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देना शामिल हैं।

ii. रोजगार और कौशल विकास: निर्माण, सेवाओं और स्वरोजगार सहित गैर-खनन क्षेत्रों में

स्थानीय युवाओं और विस्थापित व्यक्तियों की रोजगार क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए सीएसआर पहल के माध्यम से कौशल उन्नयन और क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे हैं।

iii. स्वयं सेविक समूहों को सहायता: स्वयं सेवक समूहों और सामाजिक कल्याण लिंकेजों के माध्यम से महिलाओं और भूमिहीन परिवारों सहित समुदाय के कमजोर वर्गों के लिए लक्षित कार्रवाई की गई है।

iv. सामुदायिक अवसंरचना का विकास: सीआईएल ने खान प्रभावित गांवों में पेयजल सुविधाओं, स्वच्छता, सड़कों, स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं, शैक्षिक सहायता और सामुदायिक संपत्ति जैसे मूल अवसंरचना के विकास और रखरखाव को सहायता प्रदान करना जारी रखा है।

एन्क्रिप्टेड मोबाइल अनुप्रयोगों के माध्यम से अश्लील सामग्री का अवैध प्रसार और बिक्री

1881. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधवः

श्री अनिल यशवंत देसाईः

श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकरः

क्या **इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि देश में अश्लील सामग्री पर प्रतिबंध के बावजूद, टेलीग्राम चैनलों, व्हाट्सएप समूहों और अन्य एन्क्रिप्टेड मोबाइल अनुप्रयोगों के माध्यम से अश्लील सामग्री का अवैध रूप से प्रसार हो रहा है और इसकी बिक्री हो रही है, और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने विशेषकर किशोरों और नाबालिगों पर इसके प्रभाव के संबंध में कोई आकलन, जिसमें व्यसन, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य समस्याएं और व्यवहार संबंधी परिणाम शामिल हों, किया है

और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) डिजिटल मंचों के माध्यम से अश्लील सामग्री के निर्माण, प्रसारण, बिक्री और मौद्रीकरण पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए वर्तमान में लागू विधिक और विनियामक प्रावधान क्या हैं और पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान अवरुद्ध या बंद किए गए चैनलों, समूहों, यूआरएल या खातों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा किशोरों में अश्लील सामग्री की लत को छुड़ाने के लिए उठाए जाने वाले या उठाए गए कदम क्या है, और जागरूकता अभियान, परामर्श, डिजिटल साक्षरता कार्यक्रम और डिजिटल मंचों पर माता-पिता के नियंत्रण वाले उपकरणों और आयु-उपयुक्त सुरक्षा उपायों को सुदृढ़ करने वाले कदम क्या हैं?

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

(क) से (घ): सरकार की नीतियों का उद्देश्य महिलाओं और बालकों 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 रहे, विशेष रूप से ऐसी सामग्री या सूचना से जो महिलाओं के विरुद्ध हिंसा या नाबालिगों के शोषण की ओर ले जा सकती है।

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 निपटने के लिए एक कठोर 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 66 ग), प्रतिरूपण (धारा 66 घ), गोपनीयता उल्लंघन (धारा 66 ङ), अश्लील या यौन रूप से स्पष्ट सामग्री का प्रकाशन या प्रसारण (धारा 67, 67क, 67ख) के लिए सजा का प्रावधान करता है। यह पुलिस को अपराधों (धारा 78 और 80) की जांच करने का अधिकार भी देता है।

आईटी (मध्यवर्ती दिशानिर्देश और डिजिटल मीडिया आचार संहिता) नियम, 2021

आईटी नियम, 2021 सोशल मीडिया मध्यस्थों सहित मध्यस्थों पर सम्यक सावधानी बरतने संबंधी 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	होस्टिंग, संग्रहण, प्रसारण, प्रदर्शित करने या जानकारी/सामग्री के प्रकाशन को प्रतिबंधित करता है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित भी शामिल है: • अश्लील, पोर्नोग्राफ़िक, किसी अन्य की निजता में दखल देने वाली, लिंग के आधार पर अपमानजनक या उत्पीड़नकारी, नस्लीय या जातीय रूप से आपत्तिजनक, या घृणा या हिंसा को बढ़ावा देने वाली; • बच्चों के लिए हानिकारक; ● भ्रामक या गुमराह करने वाली, जिसमें डीपफेक के माध्यम से किया गया भ्रम भी शामिल है; ● आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस सहित दूसरों का प्रतिरूपण करता है; ● राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा या सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था को खतरा पहुँचाता है;

	• किसी भी लागू कानून का उल्लंघन करता है।
नियम 3(2)(ख)	विशेष रूप से गैर-सहमति वाली अंतरंग छवियों (एनसीआईआई) और संबंधित सामग्री के लिए 24 घंटे में हटाने की आवश्यकता से संबंधित 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 हेतु 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 विरुद्ध 24 घंटे के भीतर हटा दिया जाना चाहिए।

आईटी नियम, 2021 में प्रदान किए गए कानूनी दायित्वों का पालन करने में मध्यस्थों की विफलता की स्थिति में, वे आईटी अधिनियम की धारा 79 के तहत प्रदान की गई तृतीय 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 होते हैं।

दिनांक 29.12.2025 को एक परामर्शी निदेश भी जारी किया गया था, जिसमें स्पष्ट रूप से

मध्यस्थों को सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम, 2000 और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (मध्यवर्ती दिशानिर्देश और डिजिटल मीडिया आचार संहिता) नियम 2021 के तहत वैधानिक सम्यक सावधानी संबंधी दायित्वों का पालन करने की सलाह दी गई थी, ताकि वे अपने प्लेटफॉर्म पर अश्लील, अभद्र, अश्लील, पोर्नोग्राफिक, और अन्य गैरकानूनी सामग्री की होस्टिंग, प्रकाशन, प्रसारण, साझाकरण या अपलोड को रोक सकें।

इसने मध्यस्थों को अपने आंतरिक अनुपालन ढांचों, सामग्री मॉडरेशन पद्धतियों और उपयोगकर्ता प्रवर्तन तंत्र की तत्काल समीक्षा करने और आईटी अधिनियम और आईटी नियम, 2021 के प्रावधानों का सख्त और निरंतर पालन सुनिश्चित करने की भी सलाह दी।

मंत्रालय ने कुछ सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म पर गैर-सहमति वाली अंतरंग छवियों के निर्माण और प्रसार का संज्ञान लिया। उन प्लेटफार्मों को ऐसी सेवाओं को तुरंत बंद करने का निर्देश दिया गया। सरकार ने अनुपालन का संज्ञान लिया है।

डिजिटल व्यक्तिगत डेटा संरक्षण (डीपीडीपी) अधिनियम, 2023

- डिजिटल व्यक्तिगत डेटा संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2023 (डीपीडीपी अधिनियम) और नियम 2025 ऑनलाइन बालकों की गोपनीयता की सुरक्षा के लिए एक कानूनी ढांचा प्रदान करते हैं।
- यह बालकों के व्यक्तिगत डेटा को संसाधित करने के लिए अभिभावकों की सहमति को अनिवार्य करता है और बालकों के प्रति ट्रैकिंग, व्यवहार निगरानी या लक्षित विज्ञापन जैसे उनके कल्याण के लिए हानिकारक पद्धतियों को प्रतिबंधित करता है।
- यह व्यक्तिगत डेटा के प्रसंस्करण को भी प्रतिबंधित करता है जो बालकों की कल्याण के लिए हानिकारक है या इसमें ट्रैकिंग, व्यवहार निगरानी या लक्षित विज्ञापन शामिल हैं।

भारतीय न्याय संहिता (बीएनएस), 2023

- बीएनएस, 2023 महिलाओं और बालकों के विरुद्ध 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 (धारा 294) जैसे अपराधों के लिए सजा का प्रावधान करता है।
- 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 उपद्रव या भय पैदा कर सकते हैं।

यौन अपराधों से बच्चों का संरक्षण (पोस्को) अधिनियम, 2012

- पॉक्सो अधिनियम एक बालक को 18 वर्ष से कम आयु के किसी भी व्यक्ति के रूप में परिभाषित करता है और बालकों को यौन शोषण और यौन उत्पीड़न से बचाने के प्रावधानों का प्रावधान करता है।
- धारा 13 किसी भी प्रकार के मीडिया—चाहे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, मुद्रित या प्रसारित—में यौन संतुष्टि के उद्देश्य से किसी बालक के उपयोग को अपराध घोषित करती है।
- धारा 14 प्रथम अपराध के लिए कम से कम पाँच वर्ष के कारावास और जुर्माने का दंड निर्धारित करती है। बाद की दोषसिद्धियों के लिए दंड बढ़कर कम से कम सात वर्ष के कारावास और जुर्माने तक हो जाता है।
- धारा 15 बालकों से संबंधित अश्लील सामग्री को रखने, संग्रहीत करने, या उसकी रिपोर्ट

करने में विफल रहने के लिए चरणबद्ध 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 सुदृढ़ करने के लिए अतिरिक्त प्रतिउपाय:

समन्वित तरीके से अश्लील सामग्री के अवैध परिचालन सहित ऐसे साइबर अपराधों से निपटने के लिए तंत्र को और सुदृढ़ करने हेतु सरकार ने निम्नलिखित सहित कई अन्य प्रतिउपाय भी किए हैं -

- गृह मंत्रालय (एमएचए) बालकों के विरुद्ध 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 विरुद्ध 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 बालकों 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, जिसे केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (सीबीआई) के माध्यम से भेजा जाता 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 अभिभावक नियंत्रण फ़िल्टर को बढ़ावा देने और चिन्हित सीएसएएम वेबसाइटों तक पहुँच को अवरुद्ध करने की भी सलाह दी गई है, जिसमें अंतरराष्ट्रीय गेटवे के माध्यम से अवरोधन भी शामिल है।

- साइबर सुरक्षा पर जन जागरूकता को @CyberDost, रेडियो अभियानों 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 रिपोर्टों को साझा करने में सक्षम बनाता है, जिन्हें त्वरित कार्रवाई के लिए राष्ट्रीय पोर्टल के माध्यम से राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को प्रसारित किया जाता है।

वर्ष 2025 में अनुचित सामग्री प्रसारित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा 25 ओटीटी प्लेटफॉर्म पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया था।

PRISM

1882. SHRI KARAN BHUSHAN SINGH:

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

(a) details of the total funds allocated, disbursed and utilised under PRISM (Promoting Innovations in Individuals, Start-ups and MSMEs): Category-2:

Fabrication of Working Model/Process Know-how/Testing & Trial/Patenting/Technology Transfer during the last three years, State-wise, particularly in Uttar Pradesh, District-wise; and

(b) the details of start-ups, innovations in individuals and MSMEs and their nature of sector benefitted under the said scheme during the last three years in the State of Uttar Pradesh, district-wise?

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

(a): Details of the funds sanctioned under PRISM (Promoting Innovations in Individuals, Start-ups and MSMEs) scheme during the last three years **S**tate-wise & district wise for Category-2 projects: Fabrication of Working Model/Process Know-how/Testing & Trial/Patenting/Technology Transfer is given in the, **Statement-I**.

(b): (i) The details of Innovation supported in the State of Uttar Pradesh in the last three years is mentioned below:

1. Affordable Prosthetic Hand for Transradial Amputees with Adaptive

Grasp and Pitch Capabilities

2. Redesign of the Traditional Handloom
3. Sustainable photovoltaic thermal (PVT) Rickshaw for rural transportation
4. Braille slate for Maths Learning

(ii) The nature of sector benefitted under the PRISM scheme during the last three years particularly in the State of Uttar Pradesh, district-wise with sanctioned amount is given in the , **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

Amount Sanctioned/ Disbursed/ Utilized under PRISM scheme for Category 2 Projects

Sr No.	**States**	**Districts**	**Sanctioned Amount (Rs. In Lakhs) for Category 2 Projects**		
			FY 2023-24	**FY 2024-25**	**FY 2025-26**
1	Delhi	South West Delhi	-	7.00	1.96
2	Assam	Kamrup	0.65	-	-
3	Punjab	Mohali	12.00	3.80	4.00
		Chandigarh	14.01	1.53	3.41

		Ludhiana	3.00	-	8.00
		Jalandhar	0.58	1.98	-
		Panchkula	-	17.7	-
4	Haryana	Sirsa	1.00	-	-
		Karnal	-	-	3.95
5	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	2.85	3.00	-
		Greater Noida	2.50	0.58	-
		Gautam Buddha Nagar	3.51	-	-
		Kanpur	6.75	-	-
6	Jharkhand	Bokaro	0.43	-	-
7	Rajasthan	Jaipur	10.00	-	3.35
		Sanchore	7.00	1.10	-
		Kota	-	-	1.50
8	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	4.50	-	-
		Dhrangadhra	10.00	-	4.00
9	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	1.21	-	9.13
10	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	0.60	8.20	-

11	Telangana	Kapra Mandal	5.00	1.00	-
		Hyderabad	-	4.00	-
12	West Bengal	Kolkata	8.77	0.89	-
		Howrah	-	-	4.60
13	Maharashtra	Pune	0.88	6.78	-
		Nagpur	6.75	3.50	1.29
14	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	4.48	4.79	-
15	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	20.04	32.95	1.30
		Coimbatore	4.00	-	2.00
		Kanchipuram	-	4.00	--
		Vellore	-	-	1.80
16	Puducherry	Rainbow Nagar	-	8.00	7.00
Total Amount Sanctioned			130.51	110.80	57.29

STATEMENT-II

Sector benefitted under the PRISM scheme during the last three years in the State of Uttar Pradesh, district-wise with sanctioned amount.

State	**District**	**Sanctioned Amount FY 2023-24 (Rs. In Lakhs)**	**Sanctioned Amount FY 2024-25 (Rs. In Lakhs)**	**Sector Benefitted**

Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	2.85	3.00	Affordable Healthcare & Clean Energy
	Greater Noida	2.50	0.58	Knowledge intensive Area
	Gautam Buddha Nagar	3.51	-	Education
	Kanpur	6.75	-	Knowledge intensive Area

न्यू मीडिया विंग

1883. श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशनः

श्री सौमित्र खानः

श्री तेजस्वी सूर्याः

श्री विजय बघेलः

श्री प्रदीप कुमार सिंहः

श्री महेंद्र सिंह सोलंकीः

श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणाः

श्री मुकेशकुमार चंद्रकांत दलालः

श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ाः

श्री योगेन्द्र चांदोलियाः

श्री जुगल किशोरः

श्री चंदन चौहानः

डॉ. संजय जायसवालः

श्री आलोक शर्माः

श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशीः

श्री मनोज तिवारीः

श्री प्रवीण पटेलः

श्री भर्तृहरि महताबः

श्रीमती कमलजीत सहरावतः

क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या न्यू मीडिया विंग (एनएमडब्ल्यू) का उद्देश्य डिजिटल मंचों और ऑनलाइन कंटेंट क्रिएटर्स के साथ जुड़ाव को सुदृढ़ करना है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सोशल मीडिया मंचों और डिजिटल मध्यस्थों के साथ परिकल्पित समन्वय की प्रकृति क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह विंग विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश के देवास-शाजापुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में बंगला जैसी क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में सूचना के प्रसार पर ध्यान केंद्रित करेगी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में किए गए उपाय क्या हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. एल. मुरूगन):

(क) से (घ): न्यू मीडिया विंग (एनएमडब्ल्यू) सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय के लिए एक सूचना-सेवा एवं प्रसार इकाई के रूप में कार्य करता है। इसकी स्थापना फेसबुक, ट्विटर, इंस्टाग्राम आदि जैसे प्लेटफार्मों पर सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय के विभिन्न सोशल मीडिया हैंडल्स के माध्यम से सरकार की पहल/नीतियों के प्रसार हेतु की गई है।

एनएमडब्ल्यू विभिन्न सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफार्मों पर सरकार की प्रोफाइल को एकीकृत करता है। यह सोशल प्लेटफार्मों पर संचार के एकीकरण से संबंधित कार्य करता है तथा सामाजिक-आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक, भाषाई विविधता के अनुरूप संदेशों का निर्माण करता है। एनएमडब्ल्यू का उद्देश्य सरकार की उपस्थिति को सुनिश्चित करना तथा सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम का उपयोग करने वाले नागरिकों के साथ प्रत्यक्ष संपर्क स्थापित करना है, जो कि बंगाली सहित सभी प्रमुख क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में तथा मध्य प्रदेश के देवास-शाहजहांपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित सभी क्षेत्रों में उपलब्ध है।

राष्ट्रीय महत्वपूर्ण खनिज मिशन

1884. श्री अशोक कुमार रावतः

श्री यदुवीर वाडियारः

क्या **खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) राष्ट्रीय महत्वपूर्ण खनिज मिशन (एनसीएमएम) के शुरुआत से महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के अन्वेषण, नीलामी और प्रसंस्करण के संबंध में हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) अन्वेषण, संवर्धन, पुनर्चक्रण और अनुसंधान एवं विकास के विभिन्न चरणों में महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के लिए घरेलू मूल्य श्रृंखलाओं को सुदृढ़ करने की रीति क्या है;

(ग) एनसीएमएम के अंतर्गत स्थापित उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों (सीओई) का ब्यौरा क्या है और प्रौद्योगिकी विकास तथा उद्योग के साथ सहयोग में उनकी क्या भूमिका है;

(घ) आयात पर निर्भरता कम करने और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग के माध्यम से विदेशों में खनिज संपदाओं को सुरक्षित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(ङ) वर्ष 2030-31 तक शेष कार्यान्वयन अवधि के दौरान एनसीएमएम के अपेक्षित परिणाम क्या हैं?

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

(क) से (ङ): केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने दिनांक 29.01.2025 को राष्ट्रीय महत्वपूर्ण खनिज मिशन (एनसीएमएम) को अनुमोदित किया, जिसका उद्देश्य भारत की महत्वपूर्ण खनिज आपूर्ति श्रृंखला को सुरक्षित करना और महत्वपूर्ण खनिज मूल्य श्रृंखलाओं को सुदृढ़ बनाना है। मिशन के अंतर्गत हुई प्रगति में, *अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ,* निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण (जीएसआई) ने महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के गवेषण की गति को तेज किया है। जीएसआई ने वर्ष 2024-25 में, 195 महत्वपूर्ण खनिज गवेषण परियोजनाएं चलाईं और 2025-26 में देशभर में, 230 परियोजनाएं शुरू कीं। इसके अतिरिक्त, राष्ट्रीय खनिज खोज और विकास न्यास (एनएमईडीटी) ने वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान महत्वपूर्ण खनिज गवेषण के लिए 62 परियोजनाएं और वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान 60 परियोजनाएं अधिसूचित निजी गवेषण एजेंसियों (एनपीईए)/अधिसूचित गवेषण एजेंसियों (एनईए) को स्वीकृत कीं।
- खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम (एमएमडीआर अधिनियम), 1957 में वर्ष 2025 में संशोधन किया गया है, जिसके तहत एनएमईडीटी के दायरे को विदेशों में महत्वपूर्ण खनिज गवेषण और खनन में सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए विस्तारित किया गया है।
- वर्ष 2023 में एमएमडीआर अधिनियम में संशोधन के पश्चात्, केंद्र सरकार ने महत्वपूर्ण और सामरिक खनिजों के 46 ब्लॉकों की (दिनांक 05.02.2026 तक) सफलतापूर्वक नीलामी की है। इसके अतिरिक्त, गवेषण अनुज्ञप्ति व्यवस्था के तहत 7 ब्लॉकों की नीलामी की गई है, जिनमें से 3 महत्वपूर्ण खनिज ब्लॉक हैं।
- केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के पुनर्चक्रण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 1,500 करोड़ रुपये की वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन स्कीम को अनुमोदित किया है। इस स्कीम के दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए और दिनांक 02.10.2025 को स्कीम का शुभारंभ किया गया।

- ओवरबर्डन/टेलिंग्स/फ्लाई ऐश/रेड मड आदि से महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों की पुनर्प्राप्ति के लिए पायलट परियोजनाओं के वित्तपोषण हेतु दिनांक 14.11.2025 को दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए।
- एनसीएमएम के तहत, 500 करोड़ रुपये मौजूदा अवसंरचना का उपयोग करते हुए खनिज प्रसंस्करण पार्कों को विकसित करके घरेलू महत्वपूर्ण खनिज प्रसंस्करण क्षमताओं को सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु निर्धारित किए गए हैं।

सरकार ने नौ अग्रणी संस्थानों को एनसीएमएम के तहत उत्कृष्टता केंद्र (सीओई) के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान की है, ताकि महत्वपूर्ण खनिज मूल्य श्रृंखला में घरेलू क्षमताओं को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु अनुसंधान एवं विकास कार्य किए जा सकें। प्रत्येक सीओई एक कंसोर्टियम के रूप में, हब एंड स्पोक मॉडल पर काम करता है, ताकि घटक उद्योग और एकेडमिक स्पोक्स की मुख्य दक्षताओं का लाभ उठाया जा सके। ये सीओई खनन क्षेत्र में प्रौद्योगिकीय उन्नति और अनुसंधान एवं विकास क्षमता को गति प्रदान करने, स्वदेशी प्रौद्योगिकियों के विकास को बढ़ावा देने और महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों में आत्मनिर्भरता एवं लचीली आपूर्ति श्रृंखला को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए कंसोर्टियम-आधारित अनुसंधान एवं विकास करते हैं। इन सीओई का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

i. भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी) बॉम्बे
ii. भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी) हैदराबाद
iii. भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी) रुड़की
iv. भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी) इंडियन स्कूल ऑफ माइंस (आईएसएम), धनबाद
v. भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान (आईआईएससी), बैंगलोर

vi. सीएसआईआर- इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मिनरल्स एंड मैटेरियल्स टेक्नोलॉजी (आईएमएमटी), भुवनेश्वर

vii. सीएसआईआर-राष्ट्रीय धातुकर्म प्रयोगशाला (एनएमएल), जमशेदपुर

viii. नॉन-फेरस मैटेरियल्स टेक्नोलॉजी डेवलपमेंट सेंटर (एनएफटीडीसी), हैदराबाद

ix. सेंटर फॉर मैटेरियल्स फॉर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स टेक्नोलॉजी (सीएमईटी), हैदराबाद

खान मंत्रालय के अधीन खनिज बिदेश इंडिया लिमिटेड (काबिल) ने अर्जेंटीना के कैटामार्का प्रांत की सरकारी कंपनी कैमयेन के साथ अर्जेंटीना में 15703 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में फैले पांच लिथियम ब्राइन ब्लॉकों के गवेषण और खनन के लिए गवेषण एवं विकास समझौता किया है। काबिल नियमित रूप से अन्य सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (सीआईएल, ओआईएल, ओवीएल, एनएलसीआईएल आदि) के साथ विदेशों में महत्वपूर्ण खनिज संपदाओं के अधिग्रहण के संभावित अवसरों पर चर्चा करने के लिए बैठकें करता है। इसके अलावा, महत्वपूर्ण खनिज क्षेत्र को सुदृढ़ करने और खनिज संसाधन संपन्न देशों के साथ सहयोग बढ़ाने के लिए, मंत्रालय ने ऑस्ट्रेलिया, अर्जेंटीना, जाम्बिया, पेरू, जर्मनी जैसे कई देशों के साथ द्विपक्षीय समझौता ज्ञापनों (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।

एनसीएमएम निम्नलिखित आउटपुट/ लक्ष्यों की रूपरेखा तैयार करता है:

प्रमुख शीर्ष	**कुल (2024-25 से 2030-31 तक)**
घरेलू महत्वपूर्ण खनिज गवेषण परियोजनाएं	1200
विदेशी महत्वपूर्ण खनिज खानें	50
पुनर्चक्रण के लिए प्रोत्साहन योजना - कुल पुनर्चक्रित सामग्री (केटी)	400
महत्वपूर्ण खनिज मूल्य श्रृंखला में पेटेंट	1000
कौशल विकास	10000
खनिज प्रसंस्करण पार्क	4

उत्कृष्टता केंद्र	3
खनिज भंडार (संचयी)	5

RESEARCH INSTITUTES IN THE MAYILADUTHURAI

1885. KUMARI SUDHA R.:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to include the Mayiladuthurai Lok Sabha Constituency in its network of research institutes under the National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change (NMSKCC) given its scientifically strategic location and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any proposal to study the root-cause of the annual extreme weather events like floods and cyclones in the Cauvery Delta districts, particularly in Mayiladuthurai Lok Sabha Constituency and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any research station has been established or planned in the Mayiladuthurai Lok Sabha Constituency which has marine and agricultural importance to the Southern Peninsula 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 Department of Science and Technology (DST) has established the State Climate Change Cell (SCCC) in Tamil Nadu under the National Mission on Strategic Knowledge on Climate Change (NMSKCC), which aims to assist the State in undertaking vulnerability and risk assessments, public awareness and capacity-building programmes. The Tamil Nadu SCCC is connected with the Mayiladudurai Lok Sabha Constituency and analysing agricultural datasets for different crop yield projections under SSP2-4.5 scenarios.

(b): DST's Center of Excellence at Tamil Nadu Agriculture University (TNAU), Coimbatore, is conducting research to analyse extreme weather events for the current and future periods (up to 2100) across Tamil Nadu, including the Cauvery Delta Districts, which encompasses the Mayiladuthurai Lok Sabha Constituency.

(c): As of now, the Department has not established any research station in the Mayiladuthurai Lok Sabha Constituency. However, a few research stations *viz*., Tamil Nadu Rice Research Institute (TRRI), Aduthurai, MSSRF-Fish for All Research and Training Centre, Poompuhar, and Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Aquaculture, Sattanathapuram are present in the Mayiladuthurai Lok Sabha Constituency.

UTILISATION OF TREATED COAL MINE WATER

1886. SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

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

(a) the policies and guidelines in place to ensure the sustainable and safe utilization of treated coal mine water for drinking, irrigation and industrial purposes;

(b) the quality control measures being adopted to ensure that treated coal mine water supplied for drinking purposes meets the necessary health and safety standards;

(c) whether any national-level frameworks are being developed to expand mine water management initiatives across all mining States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The Ministry of Coal, through its Coal and Lignite Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), namely Coal India Limited (CIL), NLC India Limited (NLCIL), and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL), has been promoting the utilization of treated mine water for drinking, irrigation, and industrial purposes in alignment with relevant environmental and water conservation guidelines. The quality of treated mine water for gainful utilization is guided by the provisions of the Environmental Protection Act, 1986, the Water (Prevention and Control of

Pollution) Act, 1974, and directives issued by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and respective State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs). Additionally, Coal/Lignite PSUs have formulated their own standard operating procedures to ensure the safe and effective utilization of treated mine water for various purposes.

(b): To ensure that the treated mine water supplied for drinking purposes meets health and safety standards, various quality control measures are undertaken, including treated mine water is tested periodically by accredited laboratories as per the parameters prescribed by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS IS 10500:2012), Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) and any other applicable standards. Adequate treatment processes such as sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection are applied before supply.

(c) and (d): Continuous efforts are made to expand mine water management initiatives across all coal and lignite mining states. Coal/Lignite PSUs have undertaken projects for gainful utilization of surplus mine water for domestic, irrigation and industrial purposes.

TOWER COMMISSIONING IN NAXAL-AFFECTED BELT OF JAMUI

1887. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

(a) whether the Government has approved/sanctioned 4G towers for the shadow

zones in Chakai and Sono blocks of Jamui district during FY 2025–26 under the USOF 4G Saturation Project and if so, village-wise status and timeline;

(b) the physical and financial progress of tower commissioning in the Naxal-affected belts of Jamui as on 1 January, 2026;

(c) whether funds have been released and utilised by BSNL for infrastructure upgrades in Jamui during FY 2025–26 and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether shortfall has been identified in fiber backhaul connectivity to these remote towers and if so, the remedial timeline; and

(e) whether new approvals have been proposed for 5G testing sites in Jamui town in FY 2026–27 and and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): Government through Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) has undertaken several projects to provide 4G mobile services to the uncovered villages across the country, including the villages/locations in Jamui district of Bihar.

Under the DBN funded mobile projects, after physical survey undertaken by the implementing agencies, out of 94 villages/locations planned, 89 villages/locations have been covered with 4G mobile services in the Jamui district as on 31.12.2025. The list is available on DBN website (**https://usof.gov.in/en/home**)

Further, as on 01.01.2026, a total amount of Rs. 514.74 crore has been utilized under the DBN mobile projects in Bihar, including Rs. 21.48 crore during financial year 2025-26. Rs. 19.38 crore was utilized by BSNL from DBN funds in Bihar during financial year 2025-26.

(d): No shortfall has been reported by implementing agencies in backhaul connectivity to the towers commissioned under DBN projects in Jamui district.

(e) :5G mobile services are rolled out by the telecom service providers on their respective techno-commercial consideration.

SATELLITE-BASED SERVICES IN INDIA

1888. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) whether the Government has prepared any roadmap or set specific targets for offering enhanced satellite-based communication services across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that satellite-based communication services remain affordable and help reduce the digital divide particularly in rural and remote 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) to (c): As per the “Decadal Vision and Strategy for Indian Space Economy” of Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre (IN–SPACe), the estimated market potential of the Satellite Communication segment is USD 14.8 Bn by 2033.

Department of Telecommunications’ Satellite Communication Reforms-2022 have facilitated the ease-of-doing business, streamlined a number of processes and rationalized various charges. The recent Space Sector reforms enable larger participation of non-government entities for building/leasing, owning and operating the satellite systems for providing satellite-based services. Many operators have applied for authorization for providing satellite communication over India.

Satellite-based communication services can provide connectivity in rural, remote, underserved and unserved areas, which are otherwise difficult to be covered through terrestrial media such as optical fiber, microwave, etc. This will support in bridging the digital divide and promoting access to digital services.

Further, it is envisaged that with more licensees for providing satellite-based communication services, enhanced competition in this segment will lead to affordable services.

PLI SCHEME FOR SOLAR MODULES

1889. SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

SHRI RAJESH NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH PATEL:

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

(a) the total manufacturing capacity approved, installed and made operational under the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules;

(b) the details of employment generated and technological advancements made by the identified manufacturers since the inception of the scheme; and

(c) whether the Government has conducted any review vis a vis the impact of this scheme on India's long-term renewable energy targets and global competitiveness in solar manufacturing 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): Under the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, Letters of Award have been issued for setting up of around 48.3 GW of fully/ partially integrated solar PV module manufacturing units. Under the scheme, around 26.6 GW of solar PV modules, 10.5 GW of solar PV cells, and around 2 GW of ingot-wafer manufacturing capacity has been set-up. The

aforesaid manufacturing capacity of solar PV cells and modules includes around 3.4 GW fully integrated thin film solar PV module manufacturing capacity.

(b): As per the information provided by the selected manufacturers under PLI Scheme for high efficiency solar PV modules, as on 31.12.2025, a direct employment of around 13,600 persons is generated.

This scheme supports induction of the latest, state-of-art solar PV manufacturing technologies into the country, as the solar PV manufacturers are motivated to invest more in Research & Development in order to produce more efficient and resilient solar PV modules.

Under the PLI Scheme, Ingot-Wafer manufacturing capacity has been installed for the first time in India. Further, fully integrated thin film solar PV module manufacturing capacity has also been installed, which is not dependent on imported solar cells, wafers, and polysilicon, as the manufacturing process is fully integrated and all the major steps involved in the manufacturing process, take place in India.

The selected manufacturers under PLI Scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules are also engaged in the production of solar modules with advanced solar PV technologies such as Heterojunction Technology (HJT) and Tunnel Oxide Passivated Contact (TOPCon).

(c): On 28.04.2021, Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) issued the Scheme Guidelines for the Production Linked Incentive Scheme for High

Efficiency Solar PV Modules (Tranche-I). At that time, solar PV module manufacturing capacity in India enlisted under Approved List of Models and Manufacturers (ALMM) was around 8.2 GW. As on 31.12.2025, this capacity has surged to around 144 GW under ALMM, which is sufficient to cater to the domestic demand for solar modules. A key factor contributing to this rapid increase in solar PV module manufacturing capacity in India is the implementation of the PLI Scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules. As per the website pertaining to export-import data bank of Department of Commerce, the Solar module exports have also increased from around USD 83 million in FY 2021-22 to around USD 1121 million in FY 2024-25, reflecting India's growing global competitiveness in solar manufacturing.

BORROWING LIMITS, FISCAL SPACE AND PLANNING SUPPORT TO KERALA

1890. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the concerns expressed by the Government of Kerala regarding reductions in its Net Borrowing Ceiling for the January-March 2026 quarter and the impact of such limits on the State's ongoing development and welfare programmes and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether NITI Aayog or any other central institution has undertaken an

assessment of Kerala's fiscal position including its debt levels, committed expenditure and development indicators while recommending or approving borrowing limits for the State and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the criteria currently used by the Union Government to balance fiscal discipline with State-specific development needs; and

(d) whether any mechanism exists to factor in unique structural challenges faced by the States such as Kerala while formulating national planning and fiscal frameworks 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) : Regarding deduction in borrowing consent to the State Government of Kerala (SGoK) under article 293(3) of the Constitution of India during the last quarter of financial year (FY) 2025-2026, it is mentioned that in December, 2025, while issuing borrowing consent for remaining period of FY 2025-26 (January-March 2026), it was observed that the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) of India in its Audit Report on Kerala State Finances for the year 2023-24, published on 09.10.2025, reported Off-Budget Borrowings (OBBs) of SGoK amounting to Rs. 10,632.46 crore for the FY 2023-24.

However, the SGoK in the information submitted to the Department of

Expenditure, Ministry of Finance has reported that the total OBBs for the FY 2023-24 are Rs. 4,687.79 crore only. Therefore, the differential amount of Rs. 5,944.67 crores, which was under-reported by the SGoK, was deducted from the eligible borrowing space of the remaining period of FY 2025-26. Subsequently, based on the clarification submitted by the State, borrowing Consent amounting to Rs. 1,700 crores has recently been restored out of the total deduction of Rs. 5,944.67 crores, as replacement borrowing for the repayment of OBBs made by the State Government.

(b):The Comptroller and Auditor General of India, in its report titled ‘State Finances 2022-23', has undertaken a comprehensive assessment of the fiscal position of States, including debt levels, committed expenditure, and other development indicators. In addition, the Reserve Bank of India, in its report titled ‘State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2025-26’, has also assessed the fiscal position of all States, including the SGoK.

(c) : The Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, while exercising the power conferred under Article 293(3) of the Constitution of India to allow borrowings to State Governments, applies a common yardstick and generally follows the fiscal limits mandated by the accepted recommendations of the Finance Commission. Accordingly, the Net Borrowing Ceiling of the State Governments has been fixed at 3 percent of the projected GSDP of the FY 2025-26. Further, the States are eligible for additional borrowing of 0.5% of Gross

State Domestic Product (GSDP) for certain performance-linked reforms in the power sector, over and above the Net Borrowing Ceiling.

Moreover, to assist the States in boosting capital expenditure, which has a higher multiplier effect and enhances the productive capacity of the economy, the Ministry of Finance has designed and implemented schemes for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI)/ Expenditure annually since 2020-21. Under these schemes, financial assistance in the form of 50-year interest free loan is being provided to States. An amount of Rs. 6,445 crore has been released to Kerala under SASCI from 2020-21 to 2025-26 (as on 04.02.2026). The loan provided under SASCI is over and above the borrowing ceiling of the State.

(d) : Assessment of financial condition of States including own revenue, expenditure requirement and financial needs is done by the Finance Commission every five years. The Commission also recommends the quantum of devolution of central taxes & duties and grants to be made to States and the inter-se share of States in the devolution. Based on the recommendations of the Finance Commission, the Union Government has increased the tax devolution to States from 32% in the 13th Finance Commission period to 42% in the 14th Finance Commission period. The 15th Finance Commission also maintained same level of devolution after adjusting 1% for Jammu and Kashmir. Further, some States including Kerala were also provided Revenue Deficit Grant to bridge the gap

between State’s expenditure and revenue.

दूरसंचार के लिए पीएलआई योजना

1891. श्री नारायण तातू राणेः

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

(क) देश में, विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र में, दूरसंचार और नेटवर्किंग उत्पादों के लिए शुरू की गई पीएलआई योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है,

(ख) क्या दूरसंचार और नेटवर्किंग उत्पादों के लिए पीएलआई योजना ने महाराष्ट्र में, विशेषकर रत्नागिरी-सिंधुदुर्ग लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में रोजगार के अवसर सृजित किए हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप सृजित प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगार के अवसरों का ब्यौरा क्या है,

(घ) क्या सरकार का महाराष्ट्र में फाइबर ऑप्टिक केबल और 5जी घटक निर्माण के लिए पीएलआई मदद का विस्तार करने का विचार है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क): दूरसंचार उपकरणों के घरेलू विनिर्माण को सुदृढ करने के लिए दूरसंचार और नेटवर्किंग उत्पादों के लिए 'प्रोडक्शन लिंक्ड इंसेंटिव' (पीएलआई) योजना अप्रैल 2021 में शुरू की गई थी, जिसका कुल परिव्यय 12,195 करोड़ रुपये था। इस योजना के तहत 42 कंपनियों को लाभार्थी के रूप में मंजूरी दी गई है। दिनांक 30.11.2025 तक, पीएलआई लाभार्थी कंपनियों ने मिलकर 4,789 करोड़ रुपये का निवेश किया है, जिससे 21,033 करोड़ रुपये के निर्यात सहित 1,01,109 करोड़ रुपये की

बिक्री हुई है। इस योजना के तहत, चार कंपनियों के पास महाराष्ट्र में विनिर्माण और अनुसंधान एवं विकास की सुविधाएं हैं, जिन्होंने 541 करोड़ रुपये के निवेश और 21,375 करोड़ रुपये की बिक्री की रिपोर्ट दी है।

(ख) और (ग): इस योजना से महाराष्ट्र में 2,515 रोजगार सहित कुल 29,446 रोजगार सृजित हुए हैं। रत्नागिरी और सिंधुदुर्ग लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में किसी भी पीएलआई कंपनी की इकाई नहीं है।

(घ) और (ङ): ऐसा कोई भी प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है क्योंकि फाइबर ऑप्टिक केबल के लिए पर्याप्त क्षमता पहले से ही मौजूद है और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय ने 5जी घटकों सहित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक घटकों के घरेलू विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अप्रैल 2025 में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स घटक विनिर्माण योजना (ईसीएमएस) शुरू की है। इसके अलावा, दूरसंचार और नेटवर्किंग उत्पादों के लिए पीएलआई योजना की अवधि केवल वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 तक के लिए है।

PROJECTS UNDER NMET IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1892. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) the details of the list of projects proposed, under consideration and presently functional under the National Mineral Exploration and Development Trust (NMET) in the country particularly, in Andhra Pradesh, State-wise;

(b) the details of the list of private sector entities / agencies engaged in exploration or development projects under NMET in the country,

particularly in Andhra Pradesh, State-wise;

(c) the details of the total funds allocated, sanctioned, released and utilised under the NMET since its inception in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, State-wise;

(d) whether specific emphasis has been laid on exploration and development of critical and strategic minerals under NMET; and

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

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

(a): The State-wise details of the proposed and functional projects under National Mineral Exploration and Development Trust (NMEDT), including Andhra Pradesh, are at **Statement-I.**

(b): The State-wise details of the Notified Private Exploration agencies (NPEAs) engaged in exploration projects under NMEDT, including Andhra Pradesh, are at **Statement-II.**

(c): The State-wise details of the total funds allocated/sanctioned and utilised under NMEDT since its inception, including Andhra Pradesh, are placed at **Statement-III.**

(d) and (e): NMEDT extends support for exploration and development activities of critical and strategic minerals, which includes the following:

i. Funding mineral exploration projects executed by State DGMs/DMGs,

Notified Exploration agencies (NEAs), Central Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Notified Private Exploration agencies (NPEAs);

ii. Financial assistance to State DGMs/DMGs and Central Government organizations for procurement of machinery/ laboratory equipment etc.;

iii. Exploration Incentive of 25% for G-4 exploration projects of critical and strategic minerals, if the block gets upgraded from G4 to G3 or gets successfully auctioned.

STATEMENT-I

State –wise details of proposed and functional projects under NMEDT

Sl. No	State	No. of proposed projects	No. of functional projects
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	2
3	Assam	-	12
4	Bihar	-	2
5	Chhattisgarh	2	16
6	Gujarat	1	43
7	Goa	-	3
8	Jammu & Kashmir	-	1
9	Jharkhand	-	14
10	Karnataka	1	13
11	Kerala	1	5
12	Ladakh	-	1
13	Madhya Pradesh	-	32
14	Maharashtra	-	18
15	Manipur	-	3

16	Mizoram	-	3
17	Meghalaya	-	3
18	Nagaland	-	5
19	Odisha	2	20
20	Punjab	1	-
21	Rajasthan	4	28
22	Sikkim	-	1
23	Tamil Nadu	-	9
24	Telangana	2	19
25	Tripura	-	1
26	Uttar Pradesh	-	4
27	Uttarakhand	-	7
28	West Bengal	1	3
	Total	**16**	**273**

STATEMENT-II

State-wise details of NPEAs engaged in exploration projects under NMEDT

Sl.no	State	NPEAs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	M/s Geo Marine Solutions Private Limited M/s Critical Mineral Tracker M/s Mining Tech Consultancy Services Limited
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	M/s Kartikay Exploration and Mining Services Private Limited
3.	Chhattisgarh	M/s United Exploration India Private Limited M/s PRB Infraprojects Private Limited M/s Bhushilp Mines and Minerals Private Limited

		M/s Gemcokati Exp. Private Limited M/s Kartikay Exploration and Mining Services Private Limited
4.	Gujarat	M/s Geovale Services Private Limited M/s Geo Marine Solutions Private Limited M/s Critical Mineral Trackers M/s PRB Infraprojects Private Limited M/s Gemcokati Exploration Private Limited M/s GeoExpOre Private Limited
5.	Jharkhand	M/s Natural Resources Division-Tata Steel Limited
6.	Karnataka	M/s GeoExpOre Private Limited M/s Ecomen Mining Private Limited M/s Critical Mineral Trackers M/s Mining Tech Consultancy Services Limited M/s PRB Infraprojects Private Limited M/s Kartikay Exploration and Mining Services Private Limited
7.	Kerala	M/s Geo Marine Solutions Private Limited
8.	Madhya Pradesh	M/s MMPL Private Limited M/s Engeotech Consultant M/s Vardan Environet LLP M/s Mining Tech Consultancy Services Limited M/s. Gemcokati Exploration Private Limited
9.	Maharashtra	M/s Kartikay Exploration and Mining Services Private Limited M/s MMPL Private Limited M/s Geo Marine Solutions Private Limited

		M/s Bhushilp Mines and Minerals Private Limited M/s Mining Tech Consultancy Services Limited M/s Critical Mineral Tracker
10.	Manipur	M/s United Exploration India Private Limited
11.	Meghalaya	M/s MMPL Private Limited
12.	Odisha	M/s MMPL Private Limited M/s Natural Resources Division-Tata Steel Limited M/s Eartnenviro Lab Private Limited
13.	Rajasthan	M/s GeoExpore Private Limited M/s Mining Tech Consultancy Services Limited M/s Hindmetal Exploration Services Private Limited M/s United Exploration India Private Limited M/s Gemcokati Exploration Private Limited M/s Ocean Drilling and Exploration Private Limited M/s Vardan Environet LLP
14.	Tamil Nadu	M/s Geo Exploration and Mining Solutions
15.	Telangana	M/s MMPL Private Limited M/s Critical Mineral Trackers
16.	Uttar Pradesh	M/s Geovale Services Private Limited M/s GeoExpOre Private Limited
17.	Uttarakhand	M/s Geovale Services Private Limited M/s Ocean Drilling and Exploration Private Limited
18.	West Bengal	M/s MMPL Private Limited

STATEMENT-III

State -Wise details of NMEDT funds allocated/sanctioned and utilised

(Figures in Crore)

Sl. No	State	Sanctioned amount	Amount Disbursed / Utilized
1	Andhra Pradesh	66.67	30.15
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8.45	2.40
3	Assam	57.30	26.15
4	Bihar	0.67	0.63
5	Chhattisgarh	96.41	51.42
6	Goa	3.73	3.50
7	Gujarat	106.34	59.11
8	Jammu & Kashmir	5.90	4.22
9	Jharkhand	121.09	66.28
10	Karnataka	96.08	57.60
11	Kerala	22.68	2.26
12	Ladakh	4.19	2.53
13	Madhya Pradesh	192.23	103.68
14	Maharashtra	96.37	46.34
15	Manipur	11.01	2.25
16	Meghalaya	21.55	1.75
17	Mizoram	5.46	2.97
18	Nagaland	26.18	14.54
19	Odisha	185.97	91.57
20	Rajasthan	358.07	201.30

21	Sikkim	6.64	3.49
22	Tamil Nadu	139.55	100.11
23	Telangana	40.05	21.76
24	Tripura	0.37	0.15
25	Uttar Pradesh	25.41	14.94
26	Uttarakhand	23.30	8.83
27	West Bengal	7.44	2.65
28	Himachal Pradesh	0.20	0.20
29	Punjab	0.04	0.04
Total		**1729.35**	**922.82**

TECHNICAL INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME

1893. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:

SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:

SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:

DR. HEMANG JOSHI:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

SHRI ANOOP PRADHAN VALMIKI:

SHRI NALIN SOREN:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched or proposed a Technical Internship Programme to strengthen industry-ready skills among students and young professionals in emerging technology domains especially in Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) of Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency in Odisha, students of engineering and diploma college in Dahod, Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the objectives, eligibility criteria, coverage, financial/institutional framework and scope of the Programme especially PVTGs of Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency in Odisha;

(c) the technical domains and sectors proposed to be covered under the Programme such as artificial intelligence, semiconductors, cyber security, electronics manufacturing and related areas and the arrangements made to ensure participation of youth including Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency in Odisha, Karnataka and Bengaluru;

(d) the details of the timeline envisaged for its phased rollout and whether priority

is proposed to be accorded to aspirational districts, tribal-dominated regions and PVTG-dominated areas including Nabarangpur;

(e) the number of internships/seats proposed to be offered annually under the Programme, State-wise, including Karnataka;

(f) whether start-ups and MSMEs are proposed to be included as host organisations for interns and if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the roadmap for the expansion of IT Skill centres under “Digital India” in Dahod?

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

(a) to (g): The Government is implementing various initiatives under the Digital India Programme to promote capacity building, skilling, internships, and training aimed at developing industry-ready skills among students and young professionals in emerging technology domains across the country, including aspirational districts, tribal-dominated regions, and Union Territories, through its organisations and supported institutions.

The National e-Governance Division (NeGD) under the Digital India Corporation (a section 8 not-for-profit company of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology), has introduced the Technical Internship Programme in 2025. The main objective of the Technical Internship Programme is to offer

students a valuable platform to gain practical experience in a real-world, professional environment.

Students and young professionals belonging to the General, Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Other Backward Classes (OBC), Scheduled Castes (SC), and Scheduled Tribes (ST), including Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) throughout the country can derive direct benefit from the program by applying online at the NeGD website- https://negd.gov.in/ .

The details of the programme are as under:

- Technical interns will be hired bi-annually i.e., January and July.
- The duration of the internship is for six (06) months only.
- Technical Interns will receive a stipend of Rs. 20,000/- per month after the completion of 30 days.

The Programme broadly cover emerging technology domains such as Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Data Engineering & Analytics, Internet of Things (IoT), software development, DevOps & automation, cybersecurity, databases, and cloud-based digital infrastructure and other digital technologies, aligned with Digital India initiatives. The internship is open to eligible youth across the country through an online and transparent application process, ensuring inclusive participation.

Besides, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) is also

promoting skilling and capacity building through the following initiatives aimed at developing industry-ready manpower in emerging and advanced technology domains across the country:

- **National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology (NIELIT),** an autonomous scientific society under MeitY, promotes education, training and research in Electronics, IT and emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), semiconductors, drone technology, solar energy and cyber security. Currently, NIELIT operates 56 of its own Centres and a nationwide network of over 700 Accredited Training Partners, as well as more than 9,000 facilitation Centres for conducting skill development and capacity building activities in IECT areas. Further, in the state of Gujarat, NIELIT has presence through 234 Facilitation Centres for the proliferation of Digital Literacy Courses (DLC) across the state, out of this 10 are located in the Dahod district.
- **FutureSkills PRIME:** To bridge the industry skill gap, MeitY has initiated a programme titled “FutureSkills PRIME” jointly with National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM) aimed at re-skilling/up-skilling of candidate in new/emerging technologies. Under the FutureSkills Prime program, there are over 500+ courses & 2000+ digital fluency pathways offered on the platform.
- **“Work Based Learning (WBL)” programme** is launched by the Government

of India to strengthen and empower SC/ST/Women/EWS Graduates/Postgraduates through MeitY Institutions (i.e. CERT-IN, C-DAC, NIELIT, STQC, CMET, ERNET, and SAMEER). The WBL project provides an opportunity for candidates to get exposed to various Design/ Developmental/ Research activities being carried out by Institutions under the aegis of MeitY. Under the project, so far, 3526 candidates are enrolled out of which 2338 candidates are trained.

STATUS OF WASTE-TO-ENERGY PLANTS

1894. SHRI ATUL GARG:

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

(a) the current status of the Waste-to-Energy plants proposed to process the municipal solid waste in the Ghaziabad Municipal Corporation (GMC);

(b) the details of the technology adopted and the power generation capacity envisaged;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to address the environmental concerns of the local residents regarding the plant emissions;

(d) the status of the bio-methanation plants operational in the vegetable markets (mandis) of the Ghaziabad district;

(e) the details of Government's initiative to promote the Waste to Wealth Mission in Ghaziabad city?

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

(a) and (b)**:** As per the information submitted by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the details of solid waste processing facilities in Ghaziabad are given as **Statement-I**. CPCB has inspected the Waste to Energy plant set up at Masuri, Deenanathpur, Ghaziabad, in May 2024. The plant has been set up in an existing textile unit as a captive facility for generation of 25 lakh kcal/hour of heat energy for textile manufacturing, and about 75 TPD of RDF is being processed at the plant.

Whereas, as communicated by the Ghaziabad Nagar Nigam (GNN), a bio-fencing measures have been taken in Waste-to-Energy (WtE) plant location at village Galand to treat 2300 TPD solid waste of GNN. Additionally, the envisaged Waste-to-Energy plant is to adopt conventional Waste-to-Energy processing model for treatment and disposal of municipal solid waste and the capacity of the plant will be in the range of 50-60 MW.

(c): As per the information furnished by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the environmental safeguards for Waste to Energy plants are governed under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, notified by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. These Rules mandate authorization from the concerned State Pollution Control Board and regular monitoring for

compliance. The Rules also prescribe stringent standards for leachate treatment, plant emissions, and operational parameters, including minimum combustion temperature and gas residence time, to control pollution and safeguard the health of local residents and other public.

Additionally, as per the information submitted by GNN, the project proponents are required to obtain a comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) / Social Impact Assessment (SIA) prior to commencement of operations of plant.

(d) and (e): At present, there is no specific bio-methanation facility set up in vegetable markets of Ghaziabad.

Under Government's initiative to promote the Waste to Wealth Mission in the Ghaziabad city, the details of the activities being taken up by GNN are given in **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

Details of solid waste processing facilities in Ghaziabad:

Type of project/plan	**Location**	**No. of Project**	**Installed Capacity of project (in TPD)**
Waste to Energy*	Masuri, Deenanathpur,	1	75
Windrow Composting	Jagjiwanpur,	1	400

Windrow Composting	Mona –Meerut Road,	1	800
Material Recovery Facility (MRF) /Garbage factory	Rait Mandi, Hindon Vihar	1	200
Material Recovery Facility (MRF) /Garbage factory	Sihani	1	200

Windrow Composting plant: *processes organic waste—such as manure, yard waste, and municipal solid waste—by forming it into long, narrow, elevated rows (windrows) for aerobic decomposition.*

** As per the information received from Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board vide letter dated 22.07.2025, the unit has been closed.*

STATEMENT-II

Details of the activities taken up by Ghaziabad Nagar Nigam (GNN) to promote the Waste to Wealth Mission in Ghaziabad city:

- Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs): Ghaziabad Nagar Nigam (GNN) has established and operationalized MRFs in the city for the scientific sorting, baling, and recycling of dry waste, ensuring that recyclable materials such as paper, plastics, metals, and glass are diverted away from landfills and channeled into productive reuse.
- Legacy Waste Remediation: GNN has also undertaken significant work in

reclaiming urban land previously occupied by legacy dumps, remediating 15.5 Lakh MT of legacy waste and creating Miyawaki forests by planting 3.43 Lakh trees, thereby reducing environmental hazards and creating usable urban spaces in accordance with Waste to Wealth guidelines.

- Waste Upcycling Initiatives: GNN has installed and is operating a dedicated Glass Upcycling Unit, where discarded glass waste is processed and transformed into reusable, value-added products, and has also introduced systems through which plastic waste is shredded and utilised in the manufacturing of durable items such as pipes, thereby promoting circular-economy practices and significantly reducing the volume of waste sent to landfills.
- Prakritik Paint Innovation: Cow dung waste is being converted into organic, non-toxic, odour-free rooftop paint that can reduce indoor temperatures by 2–3°C. The pilot facility at Nandgram Gaushala is operated by women SHGs and contributed to Ghaziabad’s selection among the top 50 cities globally in the Bloomberg Philanthropies Mayors Challenge 2025.
- Tertiary Sewage Treatment Plant (TSTP): GNN has operationalized a TSTP as a circular economy intervention to convert wastewater into a reusable resource for non-potable urban and industrial uses. Financed through India's first Certified Green Municipal Bond, the initiative shifts the

city from a linear "treat-and-discharge" approach to a waste-to-resource model, reducing freshwater and groundwater extraction while demonstrating a scalable, climate-resilient urban water reuse framework.

- To strengthen public awareness and inspire behavioral change towards sustainable waste management, GNN has approved an allocation of INR 2 Cr in its municipal budget for the development of Waste-to-Art Sculpture Works. Under this initiative, thematic sculptures, art installations, and creative structures made from scrap, discarded materials, and recyclable waste will be installed at prominent public locations, including road intersections, public parks, flyovers, public plazas etc. This initiative aims not only to aesthetically uplift the urban landscape but also to showcase the principles of the Waste to Wealth Mission, emphasizing how waste can be transformed into culturally meaningful public assets.

JAJPUR ROAD-DHAMRA-BIRAJA KSHETRA RAIL LINK PROJECT

1895. DR. RABINDRA NARAYAN BEHERA:

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

the details of the current status of Jajpur Road and Dhamra-Biraja Kshetra rail link project including the date of final cabinet approval along with the proposed timeline for its completion?

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

The Survey for the Jajpur–Dhamra new line (101 km) has been completed and the DPR has been prepared.

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 cannot be fixed.

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 own operational requirements

- Socio-economic considerations
- Overall availability of funds.

ASSESSMENT, PERFORMANCE AND STRENGTHENING OF THE UMEED PORTAL

1896. SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of **MINORITY AFFAIRS** be please to State:-

(a) whether an assessment has been carried out to evaluate the impact of the Unified Waqf Management, Empowerment, Efficiency and Development (UMEED) Portal on improving transparency, efficiency and timeliness in the disbursement of scholarships and if so, the details thereof particularly in Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency of Odisha;

(b) the Key Performance indicators (KPIs) used for conducting such assessment along with the indicators and findings used particularly for Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency;

(c) the details of conclusions emerged from the assessment with regard to reduction in processing time and pendency of cases particularly in the Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency;

(d) whether any corrective or remedial measures have been undertaken based on the said findings; and

(e) if so, the details of such measures and the manner in which they are likely to be implemented in the Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency of Odisha?

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

(a): A statutory portal, namely the UMEED Central Portal–2025, has been developed in accordance with Section 3(ka) of the Unified Waqf Management, Empowerment, Efficiency and Development Act, 1995, and was launched by the Ministry 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. However, the said portal does not have any provision for disbursement of scholarships.

(b) to (e): does not arise.

SPACE TECHNOLOGY TO SUPPORT FLAGSHIP NATIONAL INITIATIVES

1897. SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:

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

(a) the manner in which the Government plan to leverage space technology to support flagship national initiatives such as Digital India, Smart Cities Mission and agricultural monitoring especially in West Bengal, and

(b) whether the Government is likely to provide insights into the measures adopted to build human capital in the space sector including specialized training, research funding and academic collaborations to cultivate a skilled workforce especially in West Bengal 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 operational communication satellites are used to provide applications like television broadcasting, DTH television, telecommunication, Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) services, radio networking, Headend In The Sky (HITS), Digital Satellite News Gathering (DSNG), societal applications (like tele-education, tele-medicine and disaster management) in West Bengal which support flagship initiatives like Digital India. The Department of Fisheries with the technology developed by ISRO using NavIC and communication satellite has rolled out the Vessel Communication and Support System (VCSS) project under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) to provide safety-of-life and disaster alerts to fishermen. This project is implemented in coastal states

including West Bengal. BharatNet Programme also aims to provide broadband connectivity to Gram Panchayats. ISRO's Bhuvan Geoportal provides online services of remote sensing data, thematic maps and geotagging support, facilitating rural planning in line with Digital India needs.

Roof-top Photo Voltaic (PV) potential assessment was done for 98 smart cities using space inputs, including four cities in West Bengal.

Towards agricultural monitoring, Jute Crop Information System is developed to address crop acreage, surveillance of crop condition and production estimate using geospatial approach. Production forecast for Potato, an important cash crop in West Bengal and Crop Area Estimation for Groundnuts is done through remote sensing based methods. Bangla Shasya Bima Scheme, a crop insurance mechanism involving geospatial approach is implemented in association with private insurance provider and technology partner.

(b): Indian Space Research Organisation has collaborated with academic institutions through various programmes for the promotion of research and development in the areas of space technology, space science and space applications. Programmes such as Space Technology Cells (STC) established in premier institutions like IIT's, region wise programmes, which are leading to advance cutting edge research in the country. These collaborations are key to build a strong academia-industry ecosystem, accelerating technology, indigenous development and strengthening India's space ecosystem. ISRO has

taken various steps to promote research in space science & technology through academia programmes across West Bengal by setting up-

- Space Technology Cell (STC) in IIT Kharagpur.
- Regional Academic Centre for space (RAC-S) in NIT Patna where it covers the state of West Bengal.
- Space Technology Incubation Centre (STIC) in NIT Rourkela where it covers the state of West Bengal.
- Training programmes & workshops are carried out by ISRO/ DoS, addressing remote sensing and geospatial applications for officials from Indian Audit & Accounts Department (IA&AD), Tea board India, Jute Corporation of India Ltd. and various academia.
- Carbon Exchange studies on Jute crop is done in collaboration with ICAR-CRIJAF Barrackpore.
- In addition to this, ISRO Sponsored Research Projects are also allotted to Universities/ Colleges in the state of West Bengal.

BENGALURU CIRCLE UNDER AMRIT BHARAT STATION SCHEME

1898. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

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

(a) the list of the railway stations in the Bengaluru Circle being redeveloped

under the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, along with the date of commencement of works at each station;

(b) the details of the sanctioned cost, revised cost, if any, expenditure incurred so far, and the reasons for cost overruns, wherever reported, station wise;

(c) the timelines fixed for completion of works at each of these stations and the current physical and financial progress, station wise; and

(d) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to ensure timely completion of redevelopment works and to prevent further cost escalation along with revised completion schedules?

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

(a) to (d): Ministry of Railways has launched Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for redevelopment of stations with a long-term approach. So far, 1337 stations have been identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, out of which 61 stations are located in Karnataka. This includes stations of Bangalore Cantt., Krantivira Sangolli Rayanna (Bengaluru Station), Yesvantpur, Malleswaram, Whitefield, Krishnarajapuram, Kengeri, Channasandra and Dodballapur, which are located in Bengaluru City area.

The names of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Karnataka are as following:

State	No. of Amrit Stations	Names of Amrit Stations
Karnataka	61	Almatti, Alnavar, Arsikere Junction, Badami, Bagalkot, Ballary, Bangalore Cantt., Bangarpet, Bantawala, Belagavi, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamaraja Nagar, Channapatna, Channasandra, Chikkamagaluru, Chitradurga, Davangere, Dharwad, Dodballapur, Gadag, Gangapur Road, Gangavathi, Ghataprabha, Gokak Road, Gubbi, Harihar, Hassan, Hosapete, Kalaburagi, Kengeri, Kopal, Krantivira Sangolli Rayanna (Bengaluru Station), Krishnarajapuram, Malleswaram, Malur, Mandya, Mangalore Central, Mangalore Jn., Munirabad, Mysore, Raybag, Raichur, Ramanagaram, Ranibennur, Sagar Jambagaru, Sakleshpur, Shahabad, Shivamogga Town, Shravanabelagola, Shree Siddharoodha Swamiji Hubballi Jn, Subramanya Road, Talguppa, Tiptur, Tumakuru, Udupi, Wadi, Whitefield, Yadgir, Yesvantpur, Chikkodi Road Station

Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Karnataka have been taken up at a good pace. Till now, works of 09 stations (Alnavar, Badami, Bagalkot, Bantawala, Dharwad, Gadag, Gokak Road, Koppal,

Munirabad) in Karnataka have been completed. 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:

- Yesvantpur station: The civil works of east side arrival plaza, 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 arrival plaza, east side elevated road and multi level car parking, sewage treatment plant, structural work of west side station building, platform shelters 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 of south side station building, structural work of north side station building, foot over bridge, south basement and circulating area have been taken up.
- Whitefield: The works for construction of boundary wall, improvement of 2 & 4 wheeler parking, provision of platform (PF) shelter on PF 1 & 2 and ladies waiting hall have been completed. The works for provision of platform shelter on PF 3 & 4, construction of food plaza, improvement of station with new canopy and construction of 12 m wide foot over bridge have been taken up.

- Krishnarajapuram: The works for pay & use toilet and improvement of 2 & 4 wheeler parking at back of platform 4 have been completed. The works for provision of 3rd entry booking office, construction of waiting hall, provision of platform shelters and improvement of parking at 3rd entry have been taken up.
- Kengeri: The works for improvement of 4 wheeler parking at main entry side, structural works of 2nd entry station building, 2nd entry approach road, 2 wheeler parking at 2nd entry and pay & use toilet at PF 4 have been taken up. The works for 2nd entry station building finishes, provision of platform shelters, extension of main entry station building (waiting hall), construction of 12 m wide foot over bridge and improvement of circulating area at main entry side have also been taken up.
- Dodballapur: The works for improvement of 2 & 4 wheeler parking at main entry has been completed. The works for provision of platform shelters, pay & use toilet, provision of 2nd entry station building, improvement of 2nd entry parking area and provision of 12 m wide foot over bridge have been taken up.

The Amrit Bharat Station 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.

Further, development / redevelopment of station 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 / 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 station-wise or state-wise. Stations of Bengaluru City area are covered under the jurisdiction of South Western Railway. For South Western Railway, allocation of ₹ 572 crore (Revised Estimate) has been made for the financial year 2025-26 under Plan Head-53 and expenditure of ₹ 468 Crore (up to Dec. 2025) 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.

Indian Railways has a well established mechanism to monitor implementation of projects including their reviews, inspection, check for time and cost overruns, quality of works and audits. Monitoring of projects is done at various levels including through dedicated portal of Indian Railways named Indian Railway Project Sanction and Management (IRPSM). 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 are taken immediately. The issues faced by the executing units are accordingly addressed. This is a continuous and ongoing process.

STRENGTHEN CONSUMER JUSTICE DELIVERY MECHANISMS

1899. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

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

(a) the details of technology-enabled and digital initiatives undertaken by the Government to strengthen consumer justice delivery, including e-Daakhil, virtual consumer courts and helpline mechanisms, with specific reference to their implementation and accessibility in the Jhansi and Lalitpur districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the achievements recorded under these initiatives during the last year in

Jhansi–Lalitpur and the Bundelkhand region, in terms of the number of consumer cases filed and disposed, virtual hearings conducted, refunds facilitated and grievances resolved through online platforms;

(c) the regulatory and enforcement actions taken by the Central Consumer Protection Authority to curb unfair trade practices, misleading advertisements and overpricing affecting consumers in semi-urban and rural areas of Jhansi and Lalitpur; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to further strengthen digital infrastructure, consumer awareness programmes and district-level consumer commissions in Bundelkhand to ensure redressal; 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): The Department has launched “e-Jagriti” portal on 1st January, 2025, which aims to enhance consumer grievance redressal through a micro-service architecture, Artificial Intelligence / Machine Learning integration and modern features like faceless onboarding and role-based dashboards. It unifies existing applications (OCMS, e-Daakhil, NCDRC CMS, CONFONET) into a single, scalable platform, allowing users to file complaints seamlessly from anywhere with multilingual support. The portal is designed to provide a

convenient, transparent and efficient means for consumers to seek redressal by enabling online complaint filing, digital submission of documents, online payment of fees and also supports virtual courtrooms, enabling the hearing of cases remotely and ensuring faster disposal while reducing dependency on physical infrastructure. The details regarding the number of consumer cases filed and disposed in the consumer commissions of Bundelkhand region during 2025 are at **Statement**.

The National Consumer Helpline (NCH) administered by the Department of Consumer Affairs has emerged as a single point of access to consumers across the country for their grievance redressal at a pre-litigation stage. Consumers can register their grievances from all over the country in 17 languages including Hindi, English, Kashmiri, Punjabi, Nepali, Gujarati, Marathi, Kannada, Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, Maithili, Santhali, Bengali, Odia, Assamese and Manipuri through a toll-free number 1915. These grievances can be registered on Integrated Grievance Redressal Mechanism (INGRAM), an omni-channel IT enabled central portal, through various channels- WhatsApp (8800001915), SMS (8800001915), email (nch-ca@gov.in), the NCH app, the web portal (consumerhelpline.gov.in) and the Umang app, as per their convenience. 1,185 companies, who have voluntarily partnered with NCH as part of the 'Convergence' programme directly respond to these grievances according to their redressal process and revert by providing a feedback to the

complainant on the portal.

The National Consumer Helpline (NCH) has successfully facilitated refund of ₹46 crore to consumers between 25th April 2025 and 31st December 2025. This significant redressal was achieved across 31 sectors, effectively addressing 69,058 consumer grievances related to refund claims.

The details of complaints registered and complaints disposed on NCH during the last year in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh is as under:

S. No.	**Year**	**State**	**Total no. of complaints registered**	**Total no. of complaints disposed**
1	2025	Uttar Pradesh (including 7 districts of Bundelkhand region)	2,72,248	2,64,945
2		Madhya Pradesh (including 6 districts of Bundelkhand region)	85,967	83,414

(c): 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.

The CCPA has 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.

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.

An “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 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. 28 leading e-commerce platforms have voluntarily submitted their self-declaration letters confirming compliance with the Guidelines for Prevention and Regulation of Dark Patterns, 2023.

Section 19 (2) of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 provides that if the Central Authority, upon determining that a particular matter falls within the jurisdiction of a Regulator established under any other law for the time being in force, may refer the matter to the respective Regulator, accompanied by its report. The CCPA's role is to complement sector regulators in a way that it avoids duplication, overlap or potential conflict. As such, the matters relating to other Ministries/Regulators/Authorities are forwarded to the concerned by the Central Authority for appropriate action in the matter, as per their mandate and extant rules.

Guidelines issued by CCPA

(i) Guidelines for Prevention of Misleading Advertisements and Endorsements for Misleading Advertisements, 2022 were issued on 09th June, 2022

(ii) Guidelines that hotels and restaurants shall not levy service charge issued

on 4th July, 2022.

(iii) Guidelines on Prevention of Dark Pattern 2023 were issued on 30th November, 2023

(iv) Guidelines for the Prevention and Regulation of Greenwashing, 2024 were issued 15th October, 2024

(v) Guidelines for Prevention and Regulation of Misleading Advertisement in Coaching Sector 2024 were issued 13th November, 2024

(vi) Guidelines for the Prevention and Regulation of Illegal Listing and Sale of Radio Equipment including Walkie Talkies on E-Commerce Platforms, 2025 were issued on 27.05.2025.

Advisories Issued by CCPA

(i) CCPA 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 dated 05.06.2025.

(ii) Advisory in terms of Consumer Protection Act, 2019, on risk to life & safety of consumers through sale of car seat belt alarm stopper.

(iii) Advisory in terms of Consumer Protection Act, 2019 concerning sale of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani Drugs containing ingredients listed in Schedule (E) (1) of the Drug and Cosmetic Rules, 1945 on e-commerce platforms.

(iv) Advisory in terms of Consumer Protection Act 2019 concerning illegal facilitation and sale of wireless jammers on e-commerce platforms

(v) Advisory in terms of Consumer Protection (E-commerce) Rules, 2020 for displaying information provided by sellers to marketplace e-commerce platforms

(vi) Advisory in terms of Consumer Protection, 2019 for resorting to misleading advertisements.

(d) and (e): The responsibility for establishment of Consumer Commissions in the States as well as providing all necessary infrastructures for their effective functioning rests with the State Governments. However, the Central Government has been extending financial assistance under the Strengthening of Consumer Commissions (SCC) Scheme to the State Governments to meet the gaps in resources for ensuring a basic minimum infrastructure (both building and non-building) required for the effective functioning of the Consumer Commissions and for honouring the shared responsibility of consumer protection.

Under the SCC scheme, the Central Government's assistance for building purposes, is limited to creation of built up area of 5,000 square feet in respect of a District Commission building and 11,000 square feet in respect of a State Commission building, which include 1000 square ft. for construction of a Mediation Centre (both for State Commission and District Commission).

Assistance for non-building assets is released within the overall cost

ceiling of Rs. 25.00 lakh in respect of a State Commission and Rs. 10.00 lakh in respect of a District Commission, irrespective of the location of the Consumer Commission.

The Department of Consumer Affairs also administers a scheme titled “Computerization & Computer Networking of Consumer Commissions” (CONFONET), under which, IT infrastructure of consumer commissions is strengthened by way of providing computer hardware, software and technically skilled manpower. Under this scheme, VC equipment for conducting hearing through video conferencing mode has been installed and made functional at 10 benches of the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC) and 35 benches of State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions (SCDRCs).

Department of Consumer Affairs has been generating country-wide multimedia consumer awareness campaign under the aegis of “Jago Grahak Jago” through various media including electronic, outdoor and social media. The Department participates in prominent fairs/festivals/events where a large number of people may congregate. The Department also releases grants-in-aid to various States/UTs for generating awareness at local level. The Department in 2022-23 has launched "Jagriti", a mascot for empowering consumers and generating awareness if their rights. Jagriti is projected as an empowered young consumer. With the objective of strengthening consumer awareness at the

village and Gram Panchayat level, the Department has also conducted a series of virtual capacity-building sessions for Gram Panchayats in States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

STATEMENT

The number of consumer cases filed and disposed in the consumer commissions of Bundelkhand region during 2025

Sl No.	**Name of Commission**	**Number of Cases Filed**	**Number of Cases Disposed (also includes the cases disposed which were filed in the previous years)**
1	Banda	89	31
2	Chitrakoot	53	7
3	Hamirpur	80	123
4	Jalaun	72	134
5	Jhansi	341	373
6	Lalitpur	111	122
7	Mahoba	76	116
8	Chhatarpur	264	192
9	Damoh	192	193
10	Datia	96	49
11	Panna	48	44
12	Sagar	317	389
13	Tikamgarh	159	180
Total		**1898**	**1953**

इलेक्ट्रिक और डीजल इंजनों के अनुरक्षण पर होने वाला व्यय

1900. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:

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

(क) रेलवे द्वारा उच्च गति वाले डीजल पर प्रतिवर्ष व्यय की गई धनराशि कितनी है;

(ख) रेलवे द्वारा उपयोग किए जाने वाले डीजल आधारित ईंधन के वार्षिक बीजक की राशि कितनी है;

(ग) भारतीय रेलवे द्वारा इलेक्ट्रिक और डीजल लोकोमोटिव के अनुरक्षण पर अलग-अलग प्रतिवर्ष व्यय की गई धनराशि कितनी है;

(घ) क्या एथेनॉल या बायोडीजल से चलने वाले लोकोमोटिव विकसित और संचालित करना संभव है; और

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

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

(क) से (ङ): डीजल कर्षण की तुलना में विद्युत कर्षण अधिक पर्यावरण अनुकूल और ऊर्जा कुशल है। तद्नुसार, भारतीय रेल में रेल नेटवर्क का विद्युतीकरण मिशन मोड में शुरू किया गया है। अब तक, लगभग 99.4% बड़ी लाइन नेटवर्क का विद्युतीकरण किया चुका है। शेष नेटवर्क में विद्युतीकरण का कार्य शुरू किया गया है। 2014-25 के दौरान और 2014 से पहले किए गए विद्युतीकरण निम्नानुसार हैं:

अवधि	**मार्ग किलोमीटर**
2014 से पहले (लगभग 60 वर्ष)	21,801
2014-25	46,900

विद्युतीकरण के बाद, भारतीय रेल में डीजल की खपत में कमी आई है। भारतीय रेल वर्ष 2016-17 की तुलना में वर्ष 2024-25 में डीजल की खपत में 178 करोड़ लीटर की बचत करने में सक्षम रही है, जो 62% की बचत है, इस प्रकार कच्चे तेल पर आयात निर्भरता को कम किया गया है।

भारतीय रेल द्वारा 2024-25 के दौरान कर्षण के लिए कुल ऊर्जा खपत पर खर्च की गई राशि 32,378 करोड़ रुपए है।

भारतीय रेल द्वारा विद्युत और डीजल रेलइंजन के अनुरक्षण पर खर्च की गई राशि का ब्यौरा भारतीय रेल के वार्षिक सांख्यिकीय विवरण में उपलब्ध है, जो भारतीय रेल की वेबसाइट (https://indianrailways.gov.in) पर उपलब्ध है।

रेलवे पर्यावरण और लागत कारणों से इलेक्ट्रिक कर्षण की ओर बढ़ रही है। हालांकि बायो-डीजल पर परीक्षण किए गए हैं, तथापि बायो-डीजल की तुलना में विद्युत कर्षण अधिक लाभकारी है।

ग्रामीण डाक कर्मचारियों की सेवा शर्तें

1901. श्री अमरा राम :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ग्रामीण डाक कर्मचारियों की सेवा शर्तों में सुधार करने और उन्हें स्थायी कर्मचारी घोषित करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा और इसकी अनुमानित समय-सीमा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) ग्रामीण डाक कर्मचारियों की संख्या, उनके मासिक वेतन और सेवानिवृत्ति लाभों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या उक्त वेतन और सेवानिवृत्ति लाभ अपर्याप्त 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): ग्रामीण डाक कर्मियों, नामतः ग्रामीण डाक सेवकों (जीडीएस) की सेवा शर्तों में सुधार करना एक निरंतर प्रक्रिया है और डाक विभाग समय-समय पर इसकी समीक्षा करता रहता है। जीडीएस का नियोजन अंशकालिक आधार पर प्रतिदिन चार से पांच घंटे के लिए किया जाता है और वे अलग नियमावली द्वारा शासित होते हैं जिन्हें जीडीएस (आचरण एवं नियोजन) नियमावली, 2020 कहा जाता है। इन्हें केंद्र सरकार की कार्यपालक शक्तियों के अंतर्गत तैयार किया गया है न कि अनुच्छेद 309 के तहत, जो स्थायी कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति और सेवा शर्तों के लिए लागू होता है। अतः जीडीएस को स्थायी कर्मचारियों के रूप में घोषित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग): ग्रामीण डाक कर्मियों (जीडीएस) की राज्य-वार संख्या और उनके मासिक वेतन (अर्थात् समय से संबंधित निरंतरता भत्ता स्लैब) तथा जीडीएस पर लागू कार्यमुक्ति (सेवानिवृत्ति) लाभों का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है। ये टीआरसीए स्लैब और कार्यमुक्ति लाभ देशभर में सभी जीडीएस पर लागू हैं।

<u>विवरण</u>

(क) : ग्रामीण डाक कर्मियों (जीडीएस) की राज्य-वार संख्या

क्र.	**राज्य का नाम**	**राज्य में कार्यरत ग्रामीण डाक कर्मियों (जीडीएस) की**
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	17610
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1962
3	असम	7680
4	बिहार	15585
5	छत्तीसगढ़	8151

6	गोवा	284
7	गुजरात	14126
8	हरियाणा	4462
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	5738
10	झारखंड	7164
11	कर्नाटक	15317
12	केरल	10014
13	मध्य प्रदेश	16879
14	महाराष्ट्र	18468
15	मणिपुर	1687
16	मेघालय	1746
17	मिजोरम	984
18	नागालैंड	979
19	ओडिशा	18347
20	पंजाब	5648
21	राजस्थान	14544
22	सिक्किम	366
23	तमिलनाडु	20456
24	तेलंगाना	9676
25	त्रिपुरा	1451
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	29695
27	उत्तराखंड	5616
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	16436

(ख): ग्रामीण डाक कर्मियों (जीडीएस) के मासिक वेतन (अर्थात् समय से संबंधित निरंतरता भत्ता स्लैब) का विवरण

1. शाखा पोस्टमास्टर [पांच घंटे का कार्य] : 14,500 रुपए से 35,480 रुपए + महंगाई भत्ता
2. शाखा पोस्टमास्टर [चार घंटे का कार्य] : 12,000 रुपए से 29,380 रुपए + महंगाई भत्ता
3. सहायक शाखा पोस्टमास्टर/ डाक सेवक [पांच घंटे का कार्य] : 12,000 रुपए से 29,380 रुपए + महंगाई भत्ता
4. सहायक शाखा पोस्टमास्टर/ डाक सेवक [चार घंटे का कार्य] : 10,000 रुपए से 24,470 रुपए + महंगाई भत्ता

(ग): जीडीएस पर लागू कार्यमुक्ति (सेवानिवृत्ति) लाभों में जीडीएस ग्रेच्युटी, पृथक्करण राशि, सेवा कार्यमुक्ति लाभ योजना और जीडीएस समूह बीमा योजना शामिल हैं।

मौसम का सटीक पूर्वानुमान

1902. श्री सनातन पांडेय:

क्या **पृथ्वी विज्ञान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत कुछ वर्षों में तेजी से बदलते मौसम के पैर्टन और प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के मद्देनजर सरकार द्वारा मौसम के सटीक पूर्वानुमान के लिए उपयोग की जा रही नई तकनीकों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या भविष्य में उपयोग के लिए कोई नई प्रौद्योगिकी विचाराधीन है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) ऐसी प्रौद्योगिकियों के प्रकारों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनके लिए हम मौसम पूर्वानुमान हेतु विदेशी संस्थानों पर निर्भर 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): पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान प्राकृतिक आपदाओं की बढ़ती घटनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सरकार ने प्रेक्षण प्रणालियों को सुदृढ़ और आधुनिक बनाया है, विभिन्न गंभीर मौसम घटनाओं के पूर्वानुमान में और गहन स्तर पर सुधार करने के लिए नए मौसम और जलवायु मॉडल विकसित और प्रचालनरत किए हैं। मौसम पूर्वानुमान पद्धति के लिए उच्च निष्पादन कंप्यूटिंग (एचपीसी), डेटा एकीकरण और एआई/एमएल-आधारित प्रणालियों जैसी नई तकनीकों और प्रौद्योगिकियों के अनुप्रयोग को बढ़ाने के लिए मानसून मिशन और मिशन मौसम के माध्यम से सुव्यवस्थित आधुनिकीकरण गतिविधियां आरंभ की गई हैं। 2014 की तुलना में 2025 तक हासिल की गई कुछ प्रमुख प्रगति **विवरण** में दी गई है।

मॉनसून मिशन और मिशन मौसम के तहत, दो वैश्विक पूर्वानुमान मॉडल यथा जीएफएस 12 किमी और एनसीयूएम 12 किमी, वर्ष 2018 से रियल टाइम में प्रचालनरत हैं। भारत पूर्वानुमान प्रणाली (भारतएफएस) मई 2025 से ब्लॉक-स्तर और आगे पंचायत स्तरों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए 6 किमी के बहुत उच्च रिजोल्यूशन पर प्रचालनरत है।

इस तरह के हाई-रिजोल्यूशन मॉडलों के लिए कंप्यूटेशनल सपोर्ट प्रदान करने और उन्हें नियमित रियल टाइम प्रचालन को सक्षम बनाने के लिए, विशाल डेटा को एकीकृत करने और हाई रिजेल्यूशन पर मेसोस्केल, क्षेत्रीय और वैश्विक मॉडलों को चलाने के लिए कंप्यूटिंग सुविधाओं में भी महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि की गई है। हाल ही में, एचपीसी सिस्टम "अरुणिका" और "अर्क" के कार्यान्वयन के साथ, पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय ने वर्ष 2025 में अपनी कुल कंप्यूटिंग शक्ति को 28 पेटा फ्लॉप तक बढ़ा लिया है, जो वर्ष 2014 में 6.8 पेटा फ्लॉप्स की पिछली क्षमता से काफी अधिक है।

डेटा और पूर्वानुमानों को स्वचालित और एकीकृत करने के लिए, भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग ने एक एंड-टू-एंड जीआईएस-आधारित निर्णय समर्थन प्रणाली (डीएसएस) विकसित की है, जो सभी

मौसमी खतरों का समय पर पता लगाने और निगरानी के लिए पूर्व चेतावनी प्रणाली के फ्रंट एंड के रूप में कार्य करती है। इसे विशिष्ट गंभीर मौसम मॉड्यूल्स के साथ समर्थित किया जाता है, ताकि जन-जीवन, जीविकोपार्जन, तथा अवसंरचना का विनाश करने वाली चरम मौसमी घटनाओं यथा चक्रवात, भारी वर्षा, गरज के साथ तूफान, आकाशीय बिजली, कोहरा तथा लू से बचाव के लिए प्रभाव-आधारित पूर्व चेतावनियां यथासमय प्रदान की जा सकें। यह प्रणाली भारतीय क्षेत्र और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के लिए उपलब्ध सभी पूर्ववत डेटा, उनकी चरम सीमाओं, और साथ ही रियल टाइम सतह और उपरितन वायु मौसम-विज्ञान संबंधी प्रेक्षणों का उपयोग करती है। इसमें रडार प्रेक्षण भी शामिल हैं, जो प्रत्येक 10 मिनट पर उपलब्ध होता है, तथा उपग्रह उत्पाद प्रत्येक 15 मिनट पर उपलब्ध होता है। इसमें पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय में चलाए जाने वाले विभिन्न मॉडल्स से संख्यात्मक मौसम पूर्वानुमान उत्पादों का प्रयोग किया जाता है। प्रभाव-आधारित पूर्वानुमान और चेतावनियाँ प्रदान करने के लिए, डीएसएस एक्सपोजर और जोखिम डेटा को एकीकृत करता है।

(ख): जी हां। मौसम और जलवायु सेवाओं की कमियाँ दूर करने और भविष्य में नई प्रौद्योगिकियों का प्रभावी ढंग से उपयोग करने के लिए, पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय ने मिशन मौसम योजना कार्यान्वित की है। मिशन मौसम स्कीम भारत के मौसम एवं जलवायु-आधारित विज्ञान, अनुसंधान तथा सेवाओं में अभूतपूर्व सुधार करने के लिए एक बहु-आयामी तथा परिवर्तनकारी पहल है। इसके अतिरिक्त, आर्टिफीशियल इंटेलिजेंस (AI) और मशीन लर्निंग (ML) प्रौद्योगिकियों के एकीकरण से मॉडल की सटीकता में वृद्धि होकर पूर्वानुमान की सटीकता और पूर्वानुमान रिजॉल्यूशन में और अधिक सुधार भी हो रहा है।

(ग): पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के संस्थान मुख्य रूप से कोर मॉडलिंग फ्रेमवर्क, उन्नत एसिमिलेशन तकनीकों और संख्यात्मक मौसम पूर्वानुमान से संबंधित हाई-एंड कंप्यूटिंग हार्डवेयर के लिए विदेशी संस्थानों पर निर्भर होते हैं।

कोर मॉडलिंग फ्रेमवर्क: पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के माध्यम से, एनसीएमआरडब्ल्यूएफ (राष्ट्रीय मध्य अवधि मौसम पूर्वानुमान केन्द्र) यूके, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, न्यूजीलैंड और सिंगापुर के साथ "मोमेंटम" साझेदारी में एक मुख्य भागीदार है। मोमेंटम साझेदारी का उद्देश्य सभी भागीदारों को एनडब्ल्यूपी के लिए विश्व-अग्रणी निर्बाध मॉडलिंग फ्रेमवर्क विकसित करने में योगदान करने और प्रभावी उपयोग के लिए एक रूपरेखा प्रदान करना है। एनसीएमआरडब्ल्यूएफ-एनडब्ल्यूपी प्रणाली मोमेंटम पार्टनरशिप की उन्नत एकीकृत मॉडल प्रणाली पर आधारित है। इस मॉडलिंग प्रणाली में एक उन्नत डायनामिकल कोर (एंड गेम) और भौतिक प्रक्रियाओं के प्रतिनिधित्व का उपयोग किया गया है। डेटा एसिमिलेशन प्रणाली हाइब्रिड 4D-Var है। एन्सेम्बेल पूर्वानुमान प्रणाली में En-4DEnVar प्रणाली का उपयोग किया गया है। 4D-Var/हाइब्रिड डेटा एसिमिलेशन: यूकेएमओ-सोर्स्ड वेरिएशनल कोड एनसीयूएम के लिए अनुकूलित किए गए हैं, जो मानसून/चक्रवात संबंधी तैयारी के लिए महत्वपूर्ण रडार/उपग्रह प्रेक्षणों को प्रबंधित करते हैं।

हार्डवेयर और सॉफ्टवेयर: सुपरकंप्यूटिंग घटक: अरुणिका सुपरकंप्यूटर में एनवीडिया/एएमडी के जीपीयू, साथ ही एआई/एमएल एक्सीलरेशन के लिए सीयूडीए लाइब्रेरीज (ग्राफकास्ट/पंगू डाउनस्केलिंग)।

विवरण

मानसून मिशन और मिशन मौसम के माध्यम से सुव्यवस्थित आधुनिकीकरण गतिविधियां

मापदण्ड / प्रणाली	दिसम्बर 2014	दिसम्बर 2025
स्वचालित मौसम केन्द्र **नेटवक**	12	1008
डॉपलर मौसम रडार	15	47
वर्षा मापी स्टेशन	3500	6700

रनवे विजुअल रेंज **प्रणालियां**	20	186 (49 दृष्टि + 137 एफएसएम आरवीआर)
आरडब्ल्यूवाई में वर्तमान मौसम संकेत प्रणाली	99 हवाई अड्डों में से 29 हवाई अड्डे	सभी हवाई अड्डे आरडब्ल्यूवाई उपकरणों से सुसज्जित हैं, जिसमें सभी नए हवाई अड्डे शामिल हैं (107 हवाई अड्डों में से 93 हवाई अड्डों पर 137 डिजिटल वर्तमान मौसम संकेत प्रणाली)
दबाव मापन	मरकरी बैरोमीटर	डिजिटल बैरोमीटर
शहर के पूर्वानुमानों के लिए स्टेशनों की संख्या	300 शहर	1601 शहर
नाउकास्ट स्टेशन	141	1211
उच्च निष्पादन कम्प्यूटिंग (एचपीसी)	1.1 पेटा फ्लॉप प्रोसेसिंग स्पीड	28 पेटा फ्लॉप प्रोसेसिंग स्पीड
उपरितन वायु प्रेक्षण	43 RS/RW स्टेशन 62 पायलट बैलून स्टेशन	56 RS/RW स्टेशन 62 पायलट बैलून स्टेशन
हाई विंड स्पीड रिकॉर्डर	19	36 (गोवा स्टेशन को **डीकमीशन** दिया गया)
उष्णदेशीय चक्रवातों के लिए पूर्व चेतावनी	कोई विस्तारित अवधि पूर्वानुमान जारी नहीं किया गया था। ट्रैक और तीव्रता का कोई पूर्व-	अप्रैल, 2018 से, पूरे उत्तरी हिंद महासागर में अगले दो सप्ताह के लिए प्रत्येक गुरुवार को साइक्लोजेनेसिस के लिए विस्तारित अवधि पूर्वानुमान जारी किया जा रहा है। अप्रैल, 2022 से, मार्ग और तीव्रता का पूर्व-

	उत्पत्ति पूर्वानुमान जारी नहीं किया गया था। उष्णदेशीय चक्रवातों के लिए गहरे अवदाब के चरण से 3 दिन अग्रिम में पूर्व चेतावनी जारी की गई थी। वर्ष 2006-13 के दौरान 24 घंटे पूर्वानुमान की त्रुटि 125 किमी थी। वर्ष 2006-13 के दौरान 72 घंटे पूर्वानुमान की त्रुटि 268 किमी थी।	उत्पत्ति पूर्वानुमान, कम दबाव के चरण से ही जारी किया जा रहा है। अप्रैल 2018 से उष्णदेशीय चक्रवातों के लिए गहरे अवदाब के चरण से **5** दिन अग्रिम में पूर्व चेतावनी जारी की गई थी। वर्ष 2020-24 के दौरान 24 घंटे पूर्वानुमान की त्रुटि **घटकर 16.2 किमी रह गई**। वर्ष 2020-24 के दौरान **72** घंटे पूर्वानुमान की त्रुटि घटकर 69.5 किमी रह गई थी। विशेष रूप से, चक्रवात मार्ग, तीव्रता और थलप्रवेश बिंदु पूर्वानुमान की सटीकता में 48 घंटे तक अग्रिम में 35-40%, 15-30% और 45-65% की वृद्धि हुई। इन सभी सुधारों से गंभीर मौसमी घटनाओं के पूर्वानुमान की सटीकता में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार हुआ है और मरने वालों की संख्या में भी उल्लेखनीय कमी आई है, उदाहरण के लिए, चक्रवातों के कारण, 1999 के ओडिशा सुपर साइक्लोन में लगभग 7000 लोगों ने अपनी जान गंवाई, जबकि हाल के वर्षों के दौरान

		उष्णदेशीय चक्रवातों के प्रभाव से यह संख्या पूरे क्षेत्र में 100 से भी कम रह गई। एक चक्रवात का सटीक पूर्वानुमान लगाने से मृतकों के परिजनों को मुआवजा देने, बचाव संबंधी व्यय और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों जैसे बिजली, समुद्री, विमानन, रेलवे आदि क्षेत्र से संबंधित बचत के रूप में लगभग 1100 करोड़ रुपये **की बचत होती** है।
कृषि-मौसम विज्ञान एडवाइजरी	कृषि-मौसम **विज्ञान** एडवाइजरीज पहले लगभग 70 लाख किसानों तक पहुंच रही थीं।	कृषि-मौसम एडवाइजरीज अब लगभग 276.7 लाख किसानों तक पहुंच रही हैं।
जिला कृषि-मौसम इकाइयां एग्रो एडब्ल्यूएस	पहले कोई जिला कृषि मौसम इकाई (डीएएमयू) नहीं थी। 125 कृषि-स्वचालित मौसम केंद्र (एग्रो-एडब्ल्यूएस) स्थापित किए गए।	199 जिला कृषि मौसम इकाइयां (डीएएमयू) स्थापित की गई हैं और कार्य कर रही हैं। डीएएमयू परियोजना के तहत कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों में कुल 200 एग्रो-ऑटोमैटिक वेदर स्टेशन (एग्रो-एडब्ल्यूएस) संस्थापित किए गए हैं और प्रचालनरत हैं। इससे पहले 2009-2012 के दौरान स्थापित किए गए 125 एग्रो एडब्ल्यूएस परियोजनाओं का 330 एग्रो एडब्ल्यूएस परियोजना 2025-2026 के तहत उन्नयन किया जा रहा है।

		330 एग्रो एडब्ल्यूएस परियोजना 2025-2026 के तहत सभी 130 एएमएफयू को चार डेप्थ स्वॉयल सेंसर और धूप अवधि और वैश्विक विकिरण माप के साथ एग्रो एडब्ल्यूएस के साथ अपग्रेड किया गया है।
कृषि-मौसम एडवाइजरीज का कवरेज	जिला स्तर तक रिजोल्यूशन प्रभावी रहा।	भारत के सभी जिलों को जिला स्तरीय कृषि एडवाइजरी सेवाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं।
मध्यम अवधि पूर्वानुमान वैश्विक पूर्वानुमान प्रणाली	2 मॉडल के साथ 25 किमी रेजोल्यूशन (GFS, NCUM)	6 किमी भारत पूर्वानुमान प्रणाली: सरकार ने 27 मई 2025 से स्वदेशी रूप से निर्मित बीएफएस, एक अत्याधुनिक संख्यात्मक मौसम पूर्वानुमान मॉडल लॉन्च किया है। यह पंचायत/पंचायत-समूह स्तर पर बेहतर और सटीक वर्षा पूर्वानुमान का वादाकरता है। 2 अन्य मॉडलः 2 मॉडल के साथ 12 किमी रेजोल्यूशन (GFS, NCUM)
मौसम संबंधी उप **डिवीजन** स्तरों पर लू के पूर्वानुमान की सटीकता	24 घंटे की लीड अवधि के लिए 68% 48 घंटे की लीड अवधि के लिए 50% 72 घंटे की लीड अवधि के लिए 27%	24 घंटे की लीड अवधि के लिए 100% 48 घंटे की लीड अवधि के लिए 95% 72 घंटे की लीड अवधि के लिए 90%

भारी वर्षा पूर्वानुमान सटीकता	दक्षिण पश्चिम मानसून के लिए भारी वर्षा की चेतावनी का पता लगाने की संभावना (पीओडी) है 50 – दिन 1 के लिए 48 – दिन 2 के लिए और 37 - दिन 3 के लिए	दक्षिण पश्चिम मानसून के लिए भारी वर्षा की चेतावनी का पता लगाने की संभावना (पीओडी) है 85 – दिन 1 के लिए 73 – दिन 2 के लिए और 67 - दिन 3 के लिए
गरज के साथा तूफान और बिजली गिरने की चेतावनी	3 दिन अग्रिम में मौसम-विज्ञान उप-मंडल स्तर तक केवल।	जिला स्तर तक 5 दिन अग्रिम में आंधी और बिजली गिरने की चेतावनी दिन में दो बार जारी की जाती है। वर्ष 2016 में 0.31 की तुलना में 2025 में 24 घंटे की आंधी के पूर्वानुमान के लिए पता लगाने की संभावना 0.89 है। इसी प्रकार, वर्ष 2014 में 0.61 की तुलना में 2025 में 3 घंटे की आंधी के पूर्वानुमान के लिए पता लगाने की संभावना 0.93 है।
परिमाणात्मक वर्षा पूर्वानुमान (**क्यूपीएफ**)	2014 में 3-दिन के आउटलुक के साथ इसकी 2-दिन की वैधता	2024 तक, वैधता अवधि बढ़कर 7-दिन हो गई है और 2016 के बाद से सटीकता में 10-15% से अधिक का सुधार हुआ है

	थी।	
मुंबई महानगर क्षेत्र में स्वचालित वर्षा मापक (एआरजी) और डॉ**प्लर** मौसम रडार (डीडब्ल्यूआर) के मेसो-नेटवर्क की स्थापना	पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय द्वारा 2 एआरजी स्थापित किए गए	पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय द्वारा 57 एआरजी स्थापित किए गए थे बीएमसी द्वारा 60 एआरजी स्थापित किए गए थे वेरावली में सी-बैंड डॉ**प्लर** मौसम रडार ने जनवरी 2022 में **प्रचालनरत किया गया**। आईआईटीएम, पुणे की परियोजना के तहत 4 एक्स-बैंड डॉपलर मौसम रडार स्थापित किए गए थे। मोबाइल ऐप (मुंबई वेदर लाइव) और वेब आधारित डेटा पोर्टल (मानसून ऑनलाइन) के माध्यम से रियल टाइम में वर्षा की जानकारी का प्रसार http://mumbairain.tropmet.res.in/
एनडब्ल्यूपी मॉडल में डेटा एसिमिलेशन	50 GB प्रति दिन	500 GB प्रति दिन

ग्राम स्तरीय उद्यमियों को जोड़ने के लिए

सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी को बढ़ावा देना

1903. श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरेः

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटीलः

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगेः

क्या **इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार का देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में ग्राम स्तरीय उद्यमियों को डिजिटल रूप से जोड़ने के लिए सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी को बढ़ावा देने का प्रस्ताव है:

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो महाराष्ट्र के छत्रपति संभाजी नगर जिले सहित महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है:

(ग) क्या सरकार का डिजिटल परिवर्तन के लिए राज्य सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आईटी) अभिकरणों को कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर ई-गवर्नेंस सर्विस इंडिया लिमिटेड के साथ एकीकृत करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा लोगों के जीवन में सकारात्मक बदलाव लाने, क्षमता निर्माण करने, राज्य सरकार की सेवाओं को मजबूत करने और उनकी आय बढ़ाने के लिए नई प्रौद्योगिकियों को शुरू करने हेतु क्या प्रमुख पहल की गई है?

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

(क) से (घ): सरकार डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम के तहत कई पहलों के माध्यम से राज्यों में ग्रामीण स्तर के उद्यमियों को डिजिटल रूप से जोड़ने के लिए सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग को बढ़ावा दे रही है।

प्रमुख पहलों में निम्नलिखित को शामिल किया गया है:

- **सामान्य सेवा केंद्र (सीएससी):** ग्राम स्तर के उद्यमियों (वीएलई) द्वारा संचालित 5 लाख से अधिक सीएससी ग्रामीण और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में बैंकिंग, बीमा, टेलीमेडिसिन, शिक्षा और सरकारी सेवाएं जैसी डिजिटल सेवाएं प्रदान करते हैं। महाराष्ट्र राज्य और महाराष्ट्र के छत्रपति संभाजी नगर जिले सहित कार्यात्मक सीएससी का राज्य और जिलावार विवरण

वेबसाइट https://csc.gov.in/ पर उपलब्ध है।

- **भारतनेट:** ग्राम स्तर पर डिजिटल सेवा वितरण और उद्यमिता को सक्षम करने के लिए ग्राम पंचायतों को हाई-स्पीड ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी का प्रावधान किया गया है। दिसंबर 2025 तक; 2,14,904 ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) को सेवा के लिए तैयार किया गया है।
- **डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म और ई-मार्केटप्लेस:** जीईएम, ओएनडीसी और विभिन्न राज्य ई-गवर्नेंस प्लेटफॉर्म जैसी पहलें ग्रामीण उद्यमियों, एसएचजी और छोटे व्यवसायों को व्यापक बाजारों तक पहुंचने में सक्षम बनाती हैं।
- **कौशल विकास और क्षमता निर्माण:** पीएमजीदिशा, स्किल इंडिया और सीएससी अकादमी के तहत कार्यक्रम ग्रामीण नागरिकों के लिए डिजिटल साक्षरता, आईटी कौशल और उद्यमिता पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हैं।
- **स्टार्टअप और एमएसएमई के लिए समर्थन:** स्टार्टअप इंडिया, डिजिटल एमएसएमई जैसी योजनाएं और फिनटेक और एग्रीटेक समाधानों को बढ़ावा देने से जमीनी स्तर के उद्यमियों द्वारा प्रौद्योगिकी अपनाने की सुविधा मिलती है।

सीएससी ई-गवर्नेंस सर्विसेज इंडिया लिमिटेड राज्य सरकार की सेवा वितरण और वीएलई की आय को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए सीएससी के साथ राज्य ई-जिला सेवाओं के सहयोग और एकीकरण के लिए नियमित रूप से राज्य आईटी विभागों और उनकी एजेंसियों के साथ समन्वय करता है।

दिनांक 31.01.2026 तक, कुल 16 राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों ने अपनी ई-सेवाओं को सीएससी के साथ एकीकृत कर लिया है। इनमें असम, बिहार, छत्तीसगढ़, दिल्ली, गोवा, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, झारखंड, मध्य प्रदेश, पुदुचेरी, त्रिपुरा, उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, जम्मू और कश्मीर, सिक्किम और तमिलनाडु शामिल हैं।

नागरिकों के जीवन में सकारात्मक बदलाव लाने और सरकारी सेवाओं तक समान पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, भारत सरकार ने प्रौद्योगिकी-संचालित समाधानों की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला कार्यान्वित की है जिसमें निम्नलिखित को शामिल किया गया है:

- **आधार** 143 करोड़ से अधिक निवासियों को एक सार्वभौमिक डिजिटल पहचान प्रदान करता है, जिससे निर्बाध सेवा वितरण सक्षम होता है, जबकि यूपीआई ने डिजिटल भुगतान को बदल दिया है, जिससे लाखों उपयोगकर्ताओं, व्यापारियों और बैंकों को संबद्ध करके वित्तीय समावेशन को बढ़ावा मिला है।
- **डिजिलॉकर और उमंग** क्रमशः एक ही इंटरफेस के माध्यम से किसी भी समय दस्तावेजों और 2,390 से अधिक सरकारी सेवाओं तक अभिगम प्रदान करते हैं।
- **दीक्षा, जीईएम, ई-कोर्ट, ई-ऑफिस और कोविन** जैसी डिजिटल पहलों ने क्रमशः शिक्षा, खरीद, शासन और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य प्रणालियों को सुदृढ़ किया है।
- ई-संजीवनी, ई-अस्पताल और आरोग्य सेतु सहित **स्वास्थ्य-केंद्रित प्लेटफार्मों** ने देश भर में स्वास्थ्य सेवा अभिगम का विस्तार किया है।
- **प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी)** प्रत्यक्ष तौर पर कल्याणकारी भुगतान प्रदान करता है और नकली लाभार्थियों को हटाता है। अब तक डीबीटी के माध्यम से 48+ लाख करोड़ रुपये हस्तांतरित किए जा चुके हैं।
- **राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति पोर्टल (एनएसपी)** योजना के स्वामित्व वाले मंत्रालयों/विभागों और राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) मोड के माध्यम से आवेदनों को संसाधित करने और छात्रवृत्ति/निधि सीधे लाभार्थी के बैंक खाते में वितरित करने हेतु सक्षम बनाता है। राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति पोर्टल (एनएसपी) 7.47 करोड़ से अधिक लाभार्थियों को सेवा

प्रदान करता है, जिसका कुल वितरण 44,181 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक है। अब तक, 13 मंत्रालयों/विभागों और 21 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से संबंधित 153 योजनाओं को एनएसपी में शामिल किया गया है।

- सीएससी, पीएमजीदिशा, फ्यूचरस्किल्स प्राइम, माईगव, जीवन प्रमाण और पोषण ट्रैकर शहरी और ग्रामीण भारत में समावेशन, पारदर्शिता, डिजिटल साक्षरता, नागरिक संबद्धता और अंतिम-छोर तक सेवा प्रदायगी को बढ़ावा देते हैं।

MUMBAI AC LOCAL SERVICES

1904. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

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

(a) the total number of AC local services currently running on the Western, Central and Harbour lines of the Mumbai suburban network as on January 2026;

(b) the percentage growth in daily ridership of AC locals during the last two years and the revenue contributed by this segment;

(c) whether the Government is considering any further rationalisation of single-journey ticket fares to migrating more commuters from road to rail and if so,

the details thereof;

(d) the status of the proposal to introduce 'semi-AC' rakes with a mix of air-conditioned and non-air-conditioned coaches to suit diverse commuter needs; and

(e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to improve the reliability and punctuality of AC local services during the monsoon season in the MMR region?

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

(a) to (e): To cater the needs of commuters, as on 01-02-2026, total 3,230 EMU local services (including AC services) are operated by Western Railway and Central Railway. Western Railway operates 1410 services which include 121 Air Conditioned services. Central Railway operates 1820 services (including 94 AC EMUs) of which 614 services (including 14 AC EMUs) are operated on the Harbour line.

Ridership and Fare:

The percentage increase in the number of passengers who travelled by AC-EMU trains in the suburban section of Central and Western Railway in 2024-25 is 30.44% w.r.t. 2023-24.

Single journey basic fare of AC ordinary services running on suburban

sections have already been decreased substantially by around 50% w.e.f. 05.05.2022.

Capacity Augmentation works for Mumbai Sub-urban area:

Presently, about 120 originating Mail/Express trains and about 3200 sub urban trains are handled daily in Mumbai area. To increase capacity and improve safety, several steps have been taken by Indian Railways as under:

To increase train handling capacity at various stations in Mumbai area, following works have been completed/taken up/planned at various stations:

SN	Location	Details
1	Bandra Terminus	3 Pit Lines have been completed
2	Mumbai Central	Platform extension for 24 LHB coaches
3	Jogeshwari	2 additional Platforms
4	Dadar	1 additional platform
5	Vasai road	6 Platforms, 3 pit lines and 5 stabling lines
6	Panvel-Kalamboli	5 platforms, 4 pit lines and 2 sick lines
7	Kalyan	6 platforms and 4 pit lines
8	Lokmanya Tilak (T)	4 platforms and 2 pit lines
9	Parel	6 platforms, 5 pit lines, 6 stabling lines
10	Virar	25 stabling lines
11	Dahanu road	11 stabling lines
12	Mira road	25 stabling lines

In addition to above, Platform extension work at 34 stations to

accommodate 15 car EMUs have been taken up.

To improve the capacity of rail network in Mumbai suburban area, 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:

SN	Name of Project	Cost (in Cr.)
1	CSMT-Kurla 5th & 6th line (MUTP-II) (17.5 km)	891
2	Mumbai Central-Borivali 6th line (MUTP-II) (30 km)	919
3	Extension of Harbour line from Goregaon-Borivali (MUTP-IIIA) (7 km)	826
4	Borivali-Virar 5th & 6th line (MUTP-IIIA) (26 km)	2,184
5	Virar-Dahanu Road 3rd & 4th line (MUTP-III) (64 km)	3,587
6	Panvel-Karjat Suburban Corridor (MUTP-III) (29.6 km)	2,782
7	Airoli-Kalwa (elevated) Suburban Corridor link (MUTP-III) (3.3 km)	476
8	Kalyan-Asangaon 4th line (MUTP-IIIA) (32 km)	1,759
9	Kalyan-Badlapur 3rd & 4th line (MUTP-IIIA) (14 km)	1,510
10	Kalyan-Kasara 3rd line (67 km)	793
11	Naigaon-Juichandra double chord line (6 km)	176
12	Nilaje-Kopar double chord line (5 km)	338
13	Kalyan Yard remodeling work	866
14	3rd and 4th line Badlapur - Karjat (32.5 km)	1324
15	4th line Asangaon - Kasara (35 km)	794

To enhance passenger carrying capacity, 238 rakes of 12 cars each with doors 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. Besides, operation of AC EMU service is an ongoing process subject to operational feasibility, resource availability, traffic justification etc.

In preparation of the upcoming monsoon, Zonal Railways take proactive measures to ensure the safety and comfort of passengers. In addition to routine drives, pre-monsoon drives are also launched wherein special emphasis is given to avoid water ingress in EMU/MEMU coaches.

Accordingly, following measures are taken into consideration.

- Cleaning of drains/culverts to ensure free flow of rain water.
- Joint inspection of points and tracks circuits with special attention to avoid track circuit failures due to water logging.
- Trimming of tree branches hanging near Railway tracks and overhead equipments to avoid obstruction and damage.
- Co-ordination with other agencies to take corrective measures to prevent water logging on tracks and railway premises.
- Ensure timely running of locals and avoid stranding of rakes.

कर्मचारियों के लिए सुरक्षा उपाय

1905. डॉ. संबित पात्रा:

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

(क) कोयला मंत्रालय के अधीन सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (पीएसयू) में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों के कल्याण के लिए लागू सुरक्षा उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय ने इन उपक्रमों में कार्यरत कर्मियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा मानकों के अनुपालन को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कोई तंत्र विकसित किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) हाल ही में घोषित श्रम सुधारों के अंतर्गत केंद्र सरकार द्वारा जारी चार श्रम संहिताओं के सफल कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) क्या इन उपक्रमों में कार्यरत कर्मियों के कल्याण और सुरक्षा के लिए स्थापित शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली की व्यापक समीक्षा करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): सरकार ने व्यावसायिक सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कार्य स्थिति (ओएसएच एंड डब्ल्यूसी) संहिता, 2020 को अधिनियमित किया है, जो दिनांक 21.11.2025 को लागू हुई। यह संहिता खान श्रमिकों सहित श्रमिकों के स्वास्थ्य, सुरक्षा और कल्याण की रक्षा के लिए कार्य दशाओं और कार्यस्थल के वातावरण को विनियमित करती है।

इसके अलावा, कोयला खानों में आधुनिकीकरण, मशीनीकरण, आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया और निकासी आवश्यकताओं को विनिर्दिष्ट करने के लिए कोयला खान विनियम, 2017 के तहत कोयला क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट सुरक्षा विनियमों को लागू किया गया है। कोयला पीएसयू में कार्य करने वाले कार्मिकों के

लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा मानकों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने हेतु उपयुक्त कार्यतंत्र मौजूद है, जिसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

1. खतरे की पहचान और जोखिम मूल्यांकन आधारित सुरक्षा प्रबंधन योजना को अपनाना।
2. खनन प्रतिष्ठानों के लिए आईएसओ-45001 की प्रत्यायन।
3. खनन मशीनरी में आधुनिक सुरक्षा विशेषताओं का समावेश।
4. सुरक्षा मापदंडों की निगरानी के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी कार्रवाई।

(ग): दिनांक 21.11.2025 को श्रम संहिता के अधिनियमन के बाद से, प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं:

1. खानों, कार्यालयों, कॉलोनियों, लैंप रूम और कैंटीनों में स्टैंडी, हैंडबिल, डिस्प्ले बोर्ड, बैनर और सामग्री के माध्यम से श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय द्वारा अनुमोदित जागरूकता अभियान चलाया जा रहा है;
2. कर्मचारियों के बीच जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म और सोशल मीडिया का व्यापक उपयोग;
3. अधिकतम दृश्यता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रवेश और निकास द्वारों पर जागरूकता बोर्ड और स्टैंडी लगाना;
4. व्हाट्सएप और आंतरिक डिजिटल चैनलों के माध्यम से अंग्रेजी, हिंदी और क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में सरलीकृत संक्षिप्त विवरणों का प्रसार; तथा
5. शिफ्ट बदलने वाले घंटों के दौरान श्रमिकों के साथ क्षेत्र-स्तर के अधिकारियों द्वारा बातचीत के माध्यम से अंतिम छोर तक पहुंच बनाना।

(घ): कोयला पीएसयू के पास एक सुस्थापित और क्रियाशील शिकायत निवारण तंत्र है, जो कई प्लेटफार्मों के माध्यम से काम कर रहा है, जिसका विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

केंद्रीकृत लोक शिकायत निवारण और निगरानी प्रणाली (सीपीजीआरएएमएस):

कल्याणकारी सुविधाओं और सेवा मामलों से संबंधित शिकायतें सीपीजीआरएएमएस के माध्यम से दर्ज की जाती हैं और निर्धारित समय-सीमा के भीतर संबंधित प्रभागों द्वारा नियमित रूप से इनकी निगरानी और निपटान किया जाता है।

ई-निवारण पोर्टल: कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड ने वियोजित हो चुके कर्मचारियों और उनके आश्रितों की शिकायतों के निवारण के लिए ई-निवारण पोर्टल लॉन्च किया है। यह पोर्टल एसएमएस और ईमेल के माध्यम से रियल टाइम में नजर रखने और स्थिति अद्यतित करने के साथ एक पारदर्शी, कुशल और समयबद्ध शिकायत निवारण तंत्र प्रदान करता है।

ईमेल और हार्ड कॉपी के माध्यम से अभ्यावेदन: आधिकारिक ईमेल या हार्ड कॉपी के माध्यम से प्राप्त अभ्यावेदन को मौजूदा नियमों और दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा विधिवत स्वीकृत, जांचा और निपटाया जाता है।

मौजूदा शिकायत निवारण तंत्रों की समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है ताकि इनकी प्रभावशीलता, पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित की जा सके।

DECLINE IN NUMBER OF TELECOM SERVICE PROVIDERS AND SAFEGUARDING CONSUMER INTERESTS

1906. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the number of telecom service providers in the country has declined significantly to effectively just three major private operators at present;

(b) if so, the reasons identified by the Government for the substantial reduction in the number of telecom companies over the years;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of concerns regarding reduced competition in the telecom sector and the possibility of monopolistic or duopolistic market tendencies;

(d) whether the Government is taking or proposes to take any measures to promote healthy competition and encourage more players to enter the telecom sector and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has taken cognisance of the fact that fewer market players may be taking advantage of rising tariffs and if so, the steps being taken to safeguard consumer interests and ensure affordable and quality telecom services?

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

(a) to (c): In the mobile services market, most comparable economies generally have 3 to 4 service providers. In India, there are also three private sector Telecom Service Providers and one public sector Telecom Service Provider offering mobile services.

(d): Government has taken measures to promote healthy competition and encourage more players to enter the telecom sector. These initiatives, *inter-alia*,

include the following

- Rationalization of Definition of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR).
- Rationalization of Interest rates and removal of Penalties for delayed payments of License Fee (LF).
- Rationalization of Bank Guarantee requirements under the license agreement.
- Removal of levy of Spectrum Usage Charges on the spectrum acquired in auctions held after September 2021.
- Provision for payment of Spectrum in 20 equal annual instalments for auctions held after September 2021.
- To encourage investment, 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under automatic route permitted in Telecom Sector with applicable safeguards.

(e) : As per the existing regulatory framework, tariff including rates and related conditions for telecommunication services is under forbearance except for national roaming, rural fixed line services and leased circuits, Mobile Number Portability (MNP), and Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD). It may also be noted that the Indian telecom tariffs are amongst the lowest in the world.

BHARATIYA ANTARIKSH STATION

1907. SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to setup Bharatiya Antariksh Station (BAS) as a platform for microgravity research and scientific studies in various fields including life sciences and medicines;

(b) if so, the present status and the manner in which it will help the human space flight and life support research process thereof; and

(c) the details of the module of finance for setting up such station and the foreign technical collaboration thereof?

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

(a): Yes. As part of the Space Vision 2047, Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) aims to establish Bharatiya Antariksh Station (BAS). BAS will provide a platform to undertake microgravity research and scientific studies in various fields including life sciences and medicine.

(b): ISRO has worked out overall configuration of Bharatiya Antariksh Station comprising of five modules. The overall configuration has been reviewed by the National Level Review Committee. In September,2024, Union Cabinet approved development and launch of first module of Bharatiya Antariksh Station (BAS-01) by 2028 as part of revision in scope of Gaganyaan Programme. Overall system engineering of BAS-01 module and technology development activities of various subsystems are progressing in ISRO Centres/Units.

BAS with its technology elements such as advanced life support systems will enable long duration human habitation in Low Earth Orbit (LEO). This will allow undertaking advanced scientific research and technology demonstration activities with potential socio-economic impact in LEO as well as support further Indian human space exploration missions beyond LEO.

(c): The budgetary allocation towards various precursor missions, development and launch of BAS-1 are included in the revised scope of Gaganyaan Programme, which has been enhanced with an additional funding in the already approved Gaganyaan Programme to ₹20,193 Cr. based on approval from Union Cabinet in September,2024. Currently, there are no specific technical collaboration agreements with other space agencies or organisation for BAS.

ग्रामीण डाक सेवक

1908. श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा :

श्री नीरज मौर्य :

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

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में हजारों ग्रामीण डाक सेवक (ग्रामीण डाक कर्मचारी) कमलेश चंद्र समिति की सिफारिशों के पूर्ण कार्यान्वयन और विभागीय कर्मचारी का दर्जा प्राप्त करने की मांग कर रहे हैं, और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 'दर्पण' उपकरणों की तकनीकी खामियां और नेटवर्क की समस्याएं बैंकिंग और बीमा सेवाओं के प्रदर्शन में गंभीर रूप से बाधा डाल रही हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में उन डाक कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने गत दो वर्षों के दौरान डिजिटल साक्षरता और भारतीय डाक भुगतान बैंक सेवाओं में विशेष प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का डाक कर्मचारियों के कार्य घंटों में संशोधन करने और उन्हें विभागीय कर्मचारियों के समान सामाजिक सुरक्षा लाभ, जैसे कि उपदान और चिकित्सा सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का इरादा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): कमलेश चंद्र समिति का गठन वर्ष 2016 में किया गया था। इस समिति द्वारा ग्रामीण डाक सेवक (जीडीएस) कार्मिकों (उत्तर प्रदेश सर्कल में कार्य कर रहे जीडीएस कार्मिकों सहित) के वेतन और सेवा शर्तों से संबंधित विभिन्न पहलुओं की जांच की गई और इसके द्वारा 40 प्रमुख सिफारिशें की गई थी। डाक विभाग ने इन सिफारिशों में से अधिकतर को स्वीकार कर लिया है और उन्हें कार्यान्वित किया है, जबकि कुछ को उचित विचार-विमर्श करने के उपरांत स्वीकार नहीं किया गया। समय-समय पर जीडीएस कार्मिक, जिनमें उत्तर प्रदेश सर्कल के जीडीएस कार्मिक भी शामिल हैं, से कुछ अभ्यावेदन

प्राप्त होते रहते हैं, जिनके माध्यम से कमलेश चंद्र समिति की सभी सिफारिशों को पूर्ण रूप से कार्यान्वित करने और उन्हें विभागीय कर्मचारी का दर्जा प्रदान करने की मांग की जाती है।

(ख): डाक विभाग, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दर्पण उपकरणों (वर्तमान में ड्रीम एप्लिकेशन के नाम से जाना जाता है) और नेटवर्क कनेक्टिविटी की निरंतर निगरानी करता है। हालांकि दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों में कभी-कभी तकनीकी या कनेक्टिविटी संबंधी समस्याएं उत्पन्न हो सकती हैं, परंतु इनका तत्काल समाधान किया जाता है और इनसे बैंकिंग एवं बीमा सेवाओं संबंधी कार्य-निष्पादन में कोई गंभीर बाधा नहीं आती है।

(ग): जीडीएस कार्मिकों के नियोजन के लिए कंप्यूटर का ज्ञान एक अनिवार्य आवश्यकता है। उनके नियोजन के समय डाक संबंधी एप्लिकेशनों, जिनमें दर्पण (ड्रीम एप्लीकेशन) भी शामिल है, के प्रयोग का बुनियादी प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, विभाग डाक कर्मयोगी ऑनलाइन लर्निंग प्लेटफॉर्म, जिसमें डिजिटल साक्षरता पर पाठ्यक्रम शामिल हैं, के माध्यम से क्षमता निर्माण को निरंतर प्रोत्साहित करता है। विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान, उत्तर प्रदेश में 12372 डाक कर्मचारियों को इंडिया पोस्ट पेमेंट्स बैंक द्वारा संचालित कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से भी प्रशिक्षित किया गया है।

(घ): जीडीएस कार्मिक एक दिन में 4-5 घंटों के लिए अंशकालिक आधार पर नियोजित किए जाते हैं और नियमित विभागीय कर्मचारियों पर लागू नियमों से भिन्न नियमावली के अधीन शासित होते हैं। तदनुसार, उनकी सेवा शर्तें और सामाजिक सुरक्षा लाभ भी भिन्न होते हैं। जीडीएस कार्मिकों को जीडीएस ग्रेच्युटी, पृथक्करण राशि, सेवा कार्यमुक्ति लाभ योजना और जीडीएस समूह बीमा योजना जैसी योजनाओं के अंतर्गत कवर किया जाता है, जिनकी समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है। वर्तमान में, उनके कार्य घंटों में संशोधन करने अथवा नियमित विभागीय कर्मचारियों के समान सामाजिक सुरक्षा और चिकित्सा हितलाभ प्रदान करने संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

KAVACH AND OTHER RAILWAY SAFETY AND SECURITY SYSTEMS

1909. THIRU DR. S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

(a) the details regarding the percentage of the railway network currently covered under the KAVACH system and the plans to expand its coverage to all zones, specifically in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the details on other security and safety technologies deployed/being deployed alongside KAVACH to prevent accidents and ensure passenger safety;

(c) the details regarding the impact of these systems in terms of accident prevention and response along with data/case studies that highlight their effectiveness;

(d) the details of budget allocations made in the current and upcoming financial years to support the rollout and maintenance of KAVACH and other critical railway safety technologies; and

(e) whether there are any challenges/delays in the deployment of these systems and if so, the measures taken/being taken by the Government to address them to ensure comprehensive safety across the rail network?

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 (upto 31.01.2026)	12 (90% lesser)

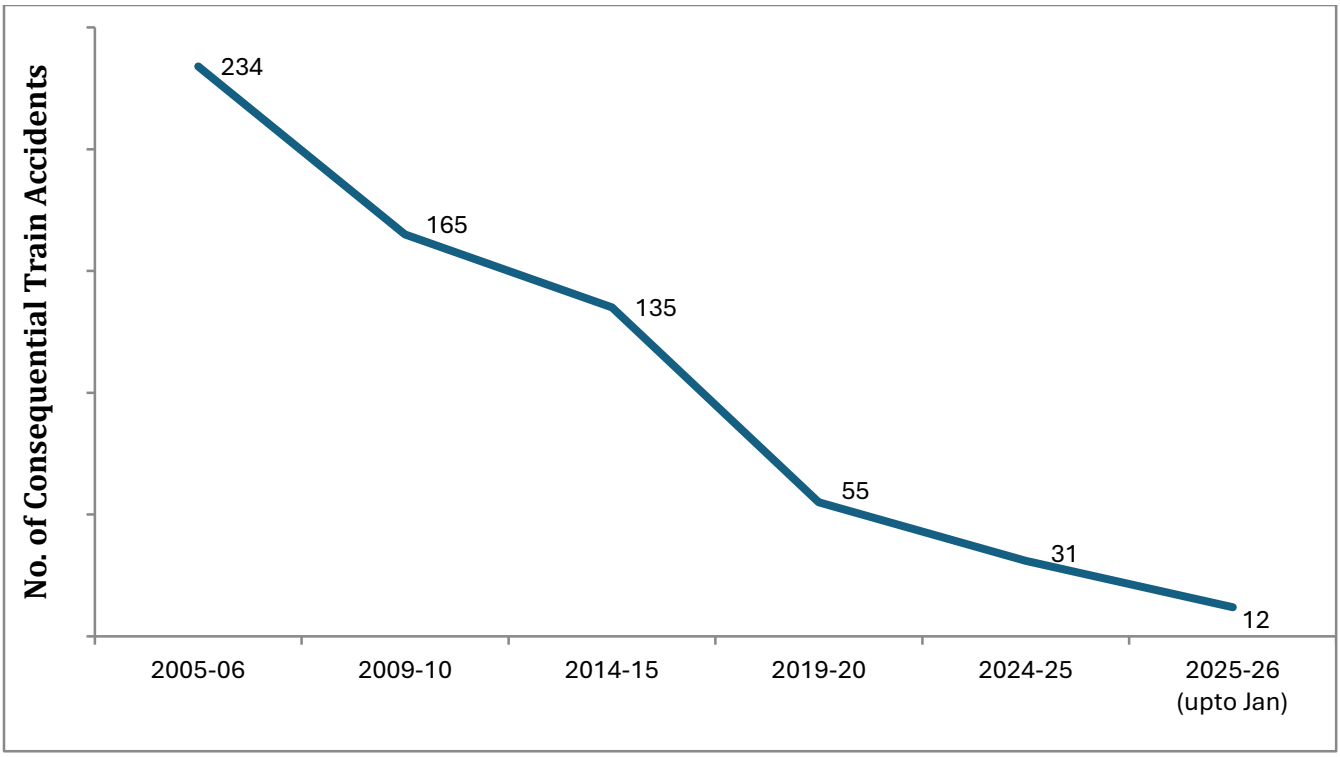
Another important index showing improvement in safety in train operations is Consequential Accidents Index, the details of which are as under:-

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 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	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
39,200	**87,336**	**1,01,662**	**1,14,022**	**1,17,693**

2. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals have been provided at 6,660 stations up to 31.12.2025 to reduce

accidents due to human failure.

3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 10,097 Level Crossing Gates up to 31.12.2025 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 6,665 stations up to 31.12.2025.
5. 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.
6. System of disconnection and reconnection for S&T equipment as per protocol has been re-emphasized.
7. All locomotives are equipped with Vigilance Control Devices (VCD) to improve alertness of Loco Pilots.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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.

11. Mechanisation of track laying activity through use of track machines like PQRS, TRT, T-28 etc. to reduce human errors.
12. Maximizing supply of 130m/260m long rail panels for increasing progress of rail renewal and avoiding welding of joints, thereby improving safety.
13. Ultrasonic Flaw Detection (USFD) testing of rails to detect flaws and timely removal of defective rails.
14. Laying of longer rails, minimizing the use of Alumino Thermic Welding and adoption of better welding technology for rails i.e., Flash Butt Welding.
15. Monitoring of track geometry by OMS (Oscillation Monitoring System) and TRC (Track Recording Cars).
16. Patrolling of railway tracks to look out for weld/rail fractures.
17. The use of Thick Web Switches and Weldable CMS Crossing in turnout renewal works.
18. Inspections at regular intervals are carried out to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices.
19. 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.

20. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Track, e.g. integrated block, corridor block, worksite safety, monsoon precautions, etc. have been issued.
21. Preventive maintenance of railway assets (Coaches & Wagons) is undertaken to ensure safe train operations.
22. Replacement of conventional ICF design coaches with LHB design coaches is being done.
23. All unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG) route have been eliminated by January 2019.
24. 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.
25. 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.
26. 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.

27. Regular counselling and training of staff is undertaken.

28. 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

Implementation of Kavach:

i. Kavach is an indigenously developed Automatic Train Protection (ATP) system. Kavach is a highly technology intensive system, which requires safety certification of highest order (SIL-4).

ii. Kavach aids the Loco Pilot in running of 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.

iii. The first field trials on the passenger trains were started in February 2016. Based on the experience gained and Independent Safety Assessment of the system by Independent Safety Assessor (ISA), three firms were approved in 2018-19, for supply of Kavach Ver 3.2.

iv. Kavach was adopted as National ATP system in July, 2020.

v. Implementation of Kavach System involves following Key Activities:

   a. Installation of Station Kavach at each and every station, block section.

   b. Installation of RFID Tags throughout the track length.

   c. Installation of telecom Towers throughout the section.

   d. Laying of Optical Fibre Cable along the track.

   e. Provision of Loco Kavach on each and every Locomotive running on Indian Railways.

vi. Based on deployment of Kavach version 3.2 on 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.

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

viii. Major improvement in Version 4.0 includes increased Location Accuracy, Improved Information of Signal Aspects in bigger 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.

ix. After extensive and elaborate trials, Kavach Version 4.0 has been successfully commissioned on 1297 Route Kilometres, covering the high density Delhi - Mumbai and Delhi – Howrah routes. On the Delhi – Mumbai route Kavach ver 4.0 has been commissioned on Junction cabin – Palwal – Mathura – Nagda section (667 Rkm) & Ahmedabad – Vadodara – Virar section (432 Rkm) and on the Delhi – Howrah route on Gaya – Saramatanr (93 Rkm) and Bardhaman - Howrah section (105 Rkm).

x. Further, track side Kavach implementation work has been taken up on 23,360 RKM covering all GQ, GD, HDN and identified sections of Indian Railways.

xi. These sections mentioned above also pass through state of Tamil Nadu.

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

S N	Item	Progress
i	Laying of Optical Fibre Cable	8570 Km
ii	Installation of Telecom Towers	938 nos
iii	Station Data Centre	767 station
iv	Installation of Track side equipment	5672 RKm
v	Provision of Kavach in Loco	4154

xiii. Tender has been finalised for equipping 6,300 Electric Locomotives with Kavach version 4.0 and another tender for equipping 2,679 Diesel Locomotives is under finalisation.

xiv. 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 48,000 technicians, operators and engineers have been trained on Kavach technology. This includes about 45,000 Loco Pilots & Assistant Loco Pilots. Courses have been designed in collaboration with IRISET.

xv. The cost for provision of Track Side including Station equipment of Kavach is approximately Rs. 50 Lakhs/Km and cost for provision of Kavach equipment on locomotives is approximately Rs. 80 Lakh/Loco.

xvi. The funds utilized on Kavach works so far up to Dec'25 is Rs. 2,573.36 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.

PROPOSED CLOSURE OF PAYYANANGADI POST OFFICE IN TIRUR AND TANUR NAGARAM BRANCH POST OFFICE, KERALA

1910. DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the reported proposal to close the

Payyanangadi Post Office functioning under the Tirur Postal Division and Tanur Nagaram Branch Post Office in Malappuram district of Kerala;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, particularly in view of the fact that the said post office is a long standing and highly active public utility serving a densely populated area;

(c) whether the existence of a Head Post Office within a three-kilometre radius is the sole criterion being relied upon for such closure and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to review the applicability of such distance-based norms in densely populated States like Kerala and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure continuity of essential postal services to senior citizens, small traders and other dependent sections in the area?

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

(a): There is no post office in Tirur Postal Division having the name of Payyanangadi Post office. Since Tanur Nagaram Non-Delivery Branch Post Office was not fulfilling the prescribed departmental norms, it has been merged with Tanur MBR Sub Post Office.

(b): Tanur Nagaram Non-Delivery Branch Post Office is situated at a distance of only 750 metres from Tanur MBR Sub Post Office. Moreover, all facilities available at Tanur Nagaram Non-Delivery Branch Post Office are also available at Tanur MBR Sub Post Office.

(c): Population, Distance and Income Norms exist in this regard. As such, distance is not the sole criterion for rationalization of Post Offices.

(d): No, Sir. There is no such proposal to review.

(e): Melas and Special drives are conducted for popularizing various products and services of India Post. The Department of Posts has been providing all essential postal services including mail delivery services as well as financial inclusion services through its extensive network of post offices and the same shall remain continued across the country to ensure continuity of essential postal services to senior citizens, small traders, and other dependent sections in the area.

RAILWAY SAFETY AND GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL

1911. SUSHRI KANGNA RANAUT:

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

(a) the number of passenger safety-related complaints registered during the last three years through social media platforms, including X (formerly Twitter) the IRCTC e-Query and grievance redressal platforms and out of these the

number of complaints resolved within 12 hours;

(b) the schedule and scope of regular track maintenance, safety audits, and infrastructure inspections conducted on the Eastern Coast Railway network especially in Odisha and West Bengal;

(c) whether any deficiencies have been flagged in recent years and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether infrastructure bottlenecks and overcrowding have been reviewed and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to enhance safety and punctuality on busy routes?

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

(a) to (e): RailMadad is Indian Railways grievance redressal mechanism that provides passengers an integrated platform for grievances, assistance and inquiry. In RailMadad, passengers can seek redressal through multiple channels such as Helpline number-139, RailMadad Web, App and SMS. RailMadad also allows passengers to share feedback on the resolution of their grievances.

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 on Indian Railways.

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

Year	Consequential Accidents
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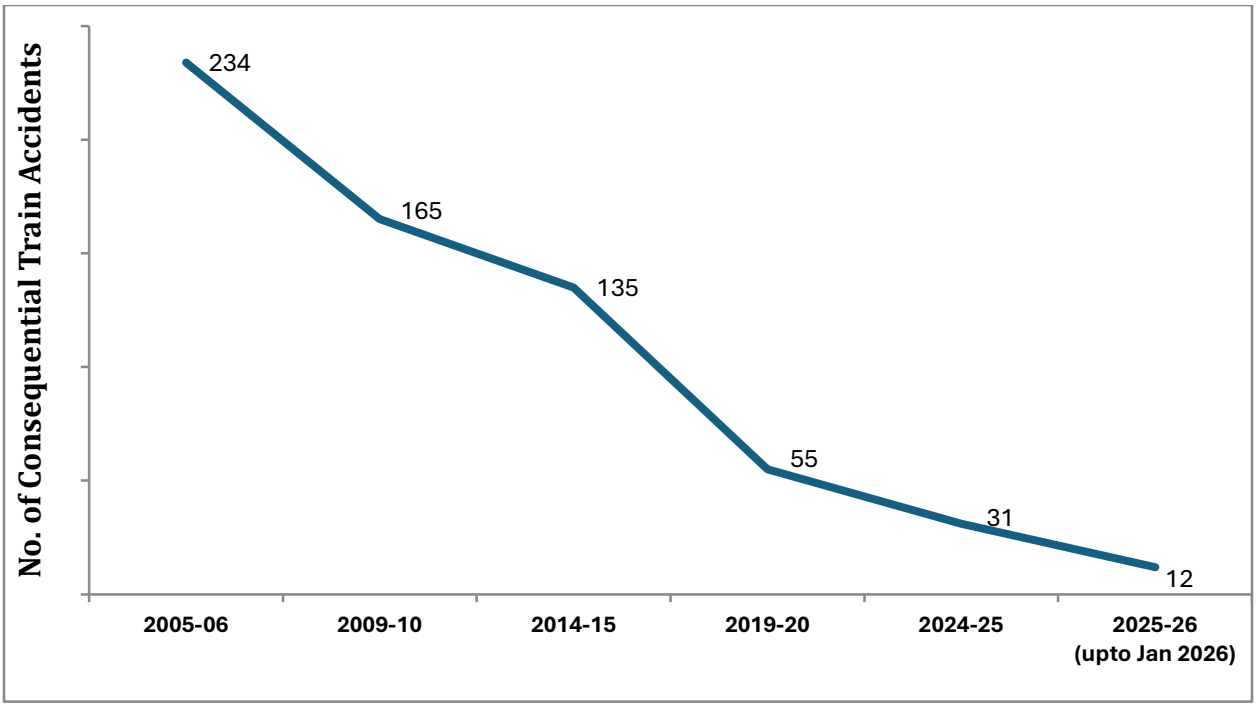
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5.	Thick Web Switches (Nos.)	Nil	28,301 Nos.	
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4.	Manufacture of LHB Coaches (Nos.)	2,337 Nos.	42,677	More than 18 times

Indian Railways makes all possible efforts to run trains on time. However, several factors affect punctual running of trains which include path constraints, asset maintenance, alarm chain pulling, agitations, cattle run over, bad/foggy weather and other unforeseen circumstances. Based on assessments of factors impeding the punctual running of trains, remedial measures, both short term and long term, are initiated. High priority is accorded to making resources available for speedy execution of critical capacity augmentation as these on completion inter-alia facilitate improved efficiency and reliability in train operations. The punctuality of Mail/Express trains on Indian Railways during 2025-26 (till January, 2026) is about 78%.

PRODUCTION OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

1912. SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:

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

(a) the details and current status of nuclear energy production in the country along with the nuclear energy produced during the last five years, year-wise; and

(b) the details of specific measures undertaken by the Government for achieving the 100 GW nuclear power capacity target by 2047?

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) in commercial operation in the country with a total capacity of 8,780 MW. Details of commercial nuclear energy produced during last five years as below:

Year	Electricity Generation (Million Units)
2024-2025	56681
2023-2024	47971
2022-2023	45855
2021-2022	47112
2020-2021	43029

(b): The Government has announced a Nuclear Energy Mission to reach a capacity of 100 GW nuclear power capacity by 2047 and formulated a roadmap for the same. The Government has also enacted the SHANTI Act to enable wider participation of private sector in nuclear power towards the accomplishment of the Nuclear energy Mission.

परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र

1913. श्री राजेश रंजन

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

(क) आज की तिथि के अनुसार कार्यशील परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्रों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और उनकी कुल संस्थापित क्षमता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) वर्ष 2030 से 2047 तक परमाणु ऊर्जा उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार की रूपरेखा का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या भारत ने थोरियम आधारित परमाणु ऊर्जा के व्यवसायीकरण के संबंध में कोई महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों जैसे बिहार और पूर्वी भारत में परमाणु अनुसंधान या प्रशिक्षण संस्थान स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव 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): वर्तमान में, देश में कुल 8,780 मेगावाट की क्षमता के 24 नाभिकीय विद्युत ऊर्जा संयंत्र

(आरएपीएस-1 को छोड़कर) वाणिज्यिक रूप से प्रचालनरत हैं।

(ख): सरकार ने नाभिकीय ऊर्जा मिशन के अंतर्गत की गई घोषणा के अनुसार वर्ष 2047 तक 100 गीगावाट नाभिकीय विद्युत क्षमता का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए एक कार्ययोजना तैयार की है। कार्ययोजना के अनुसार, वर्तमान में कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में चल रही परियोजनाओं के क्रमिक पूर्ण होने पर वर्तमान 8.78 गीगावाट (आरएपीएस-1 को छोड़कर) नाभिकीय विद्युत क्षमता के वर्ष 2031-32 तक लगभग 22 गीगावाट तक पहुंचने की आशा है। एनपीसीआईएल द्वारा वर्ष 2032 के बाद अतिरिक्त 32 गीगावाट नाभिकीय विद्युत क्षमता स्थापित करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। इसमें स्वदेशी दाबित भारी पानी रिएक्टर (पीएचडब्ल्यूआर) और साधारण जल रिएक्टर (एलडब्ल्यूआर) शामिल हैं, जिनसे वर्ष 2047 तक क्षमता बढ़कर लगभग 54 गीगावाट हो जाएगी। कार्ययोजना के अनुसार, शेष 46 गीगावाट विद्युत क्षमता अन्य सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों (केन्द्रीय और राज्य), राज्य सरकारों, निजी क्षेत्र और संयुक्त उद्यमों द्वारा विभिन्न व्यावसायिक मॉडलों में स्थापित किए जाने की आशा है, इसमें विभिन्न प्रौद्योगिकियों के रिएक्टर शामिल हैं।

भाविनि वर्तमान में कल्पाक्कम, तमिलनाडु में 500 मेगावाट प्रोटोटाइप द्रुत प्रजनक रिएक्टर (पीएफबीआर) परियोजना का कमीशनन कर रहा है। सरकार ने कल्पाक्कम, तमिलनाडु में एफबीआर 1 व 2 परियोजना की 2 x 500 मेगावाट की द्वि-यूनिट के लिए पूर्व-परियोजना गतिविधियाँ संचालित करने के लिए अनुमोदन प्रदान कर दिया है। पीएफबीआर की प्रथम क्रांतिकता प्राप्त करने के उपरांत, एफबीआर 1 व 2 परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय स्वीकृति के लिए सरकार से संपर्क किया जाएगा।

(ग): परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग एक छोटे प्रदर्शन गलित लवण रिएक्टर का विकास कार्य कर रही है जिसका उद्देश्य थोरियम के कुशल उपयोग के लिए आवश्यक प्रौद्योगिकियों का प्रदर्शन करना है। गलित लवण प्रदर्शन रिएक्टर के लिए विशेष सामग्रियों के विकास और योग्यता, गलित फ्लोराइड लवण रसायन विज्ञान, घटक विकास पर अनुसंधान एवं विकास कार्य प्रगति पर है। इस प्रदर्शन

रिएक्टर का सफल प्रचालन होने पर, इसी प्रकार के उच्च क्षमता वाले रिएक्टर का वाणिज्यिक प्रचालन किया जाएगा।

(घ): आंध्र प्रदेश के वैज़ाग में एक नाभिकीय अनुसंधान और विकास केंद्र स्थापित किया जा रहा है।

STRENGTHEN STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS TO REDUCE FOOD LOSS AND WASTE

1914. SHRI VE. VAITHILINGAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to strengthen storage and distribution systems to reduce food loss and waste, given that post-harvest losses cost India nearly 1.5 trillion annually and affect staples such as paddy and wheat as well as perishables;

(b) if so, the details of initiatives supported for modern warehousing, moisture proof silos, cold chain expansion, surplus food redistribution to food banks and community kitchens and consumer awareness campaigns to promote mindful consumption and reduce wastage at the household level; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to expand coordination with the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, State Governments/UTs including Puducherry and civil society organisations to ensure efficient distribution, strengthen circular economy models and

achieve measurable outcomes in terms of reduced food waste and improved national food security?

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

(a) and (b): The Government has taken following measures to strengthen storage and distribution systems resulting reduce food loss and waste:-

PEG Scheme - Under the PEG Scheme, construction of conventional godowns has been undertaken in 24 States by attracting private investment. PEG Scheme was initiated in 2008. A capacity of 148.61 lakh MT has been completed as on 31.12.2025.

PEG Scheme II- In order to create covered capacity in wheat procuring states specially Punjab and Haryana, new Capacity was sanctioned in Punjab and Haryana to Phase out Open Storage i.e. 60 LMT in Punjab and 30 LMT in Haryana is envisaged under this Plan.

Centre Sector Scheme (CSS) - This scheme is implemented in North Eastern States along with Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir and Jharkhand. Funds are released by the Government to FCI and also directly to the State Governments for construction of godowns. During 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17), a capacity of 1,17,680 MT in North Eastern (NE) States and 20,000 MT in other than NE States has been completed by FCI. A storage capacity of 46,495

MT has also been created by State Governments. This scheme was extended from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2025. In this period, a capacity of 123970 MT has been completed. This scheme is culminated on 31.03.2025.

Asset Monetization- Under Asset Monetization, godowns are constructed on FCI vacant land. 177 locations were identified for construction of 17.47 LMT storage capacity.

In addition to the above, the Government is taking various steps to modernize warehouses for increasing effectiveness in infrastructural as well as operational:-

Construction of SILOs under PPP Mode: The steel silos are constructed under PPP (Public Private Partnership) mode which has led to significant cost reduction due to risk sharing and private investment under this framework. In some cases, there is delay in completion of silos mainly due to problems faced by private parties in acquiring land for the project, force majeure incidents and approval from railways in case of railway siding silos. Such factors have contributed to implementation delays rather than systemic cost escalation or regional imbalance.

Silos at 56 locations with capacity 31.75 LMT have been completed.

The SMART Warehouse uses IoT technology in government warehouses to prevent foodgrain losses. Monitoring parameters include temperature, humidity, gas levels, airflow, and events such as unauthorized access, rodent, and insect

activity. The pilot project is underway in FCI godowns in phased manner.

Depot Darpan portal has also been introduced in the step of Modernization and Digitalization of storage facilities in FCI. The Portal facilitates self-assessment, rating, and grading of FCI and CWC foodgrain depots.

Installation of Modern CCTV Cameras: Modern CCTV cameras are also installed in all FCI & CWC godowns for continuous monitoring.

As per information received from Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, no such study w.r.t. post-harvest losses cost India nearly 1.5 trillion annually, as stated, has been undertaken by the AMI (Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure) Division of DMI(Directorate of Marketing & Inspection). However, in order to strengthen agricultural marketing infrastructure including storage infrastructure, the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare is implementing Capital Subsidy Scheme, Rural Godown Scheme (RGS) for creation of scientific Storage capacity since 01.04.2001 and Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure Grading & Standardization (AMIGS) since 20.10.2004 for creation of agricultural marketing infrastructure (other than storage). Both the schemes have been subsumed as "Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI)" sub-scheme of Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) since 01.04.2014, and is implemented across the country including UT of Puducherry through its attached office, DMI.

Under AMI, a total of 49,796 godowns of storage capacity of 982.94 LMT

has been created up to 31.12.2025 with subsidy release of Rs. 4832.61 crore.

As informed by Ministry of Cooperation, to address the shortage of storage capacity for food grains in the country and creation of decentralized scientific grain storage infrastructure, the Government, on 31st May, 2023, has approved the Plan for the “World’s Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector”, which has been rolled out as a Pilot Project. The Plan entails creation of various agri infrastructure including godowns, custom hiring centers, processing units, Fair Price Shops, etc. at PACS/ other cooperative societies level through convergence of various existing schemes of the Government of India (GoI), such as, Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF), Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure Scheme (AMI), Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM), Pradhan Mantri Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Scheme (PMFME), etc.

(c): To strengthen the storage and facilitate the distribution system, this Ministry in coordination with the Ministry of Cooperation under “World’s Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector” has providing hiring guarantee to PACS godowns on the lines of existing PEG schemes as the plan is rolled out as pilot project.

The Plan entails creation of various agri infrastructure including godowns, custom hiring centers, processing units, Fair Price Shops, etc. at PACS/ other cooperative societies level through convergence of various existing schemes of

the Government of India (GoI), such as, Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF), Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure Scheme (AMI), Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM), Pradhan Mantri Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Scheme (PMFME), etc.

Under the pilot project, construction of godowns in 11 PACS of 11 States has been completed.

INCLUSION OF MILLETS AND COARSE GRAINS IN THE PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

1915. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the High-Level Committee on Reorienting the Role and Restructuring of the Food Corporation of India (Shanta Kumar Committee) recommended moving beyond the rice and wheat-centric Public Distribution System (PDS) to include millets and other nutritious coarse grains;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to implement these recommendations including procurement, storage and distribution of millets and coarse grains through the PDS;

(c) the details of millets and coarse grains currently being procured and

distributed under the PDS during the last five years, State/UT-wise;

(d) the constraints, if any, in scaling up the inclusion of millets and coarse grains under the National Food Security Act; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to further diversify the PDS basket to improve nutritional outcomes and promote climate-resilient agriculture 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): A High Level Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Shanta Kumar was constituted for Re-orienting the Role and Re-structuring of Food Corporation of India.

Procurement of coarse grains is regulated by guidelines dated 07.12.2021/28.03.2022/08.09.2023 for allocation, distribution, and disposal of coarse grains (Jowar, Bajra, Maize & Ragi) and 6 minor millets procured by the States/FCI. Under these guidelines, States are allowed to procure these commodities in Decentralized Procurement mode from farmers at Minimum Support Price (MSP) for distribution under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)/Other Welfare Schemes(OWS).

(c): The State-wise and year wise details of quantity of coarse grains procured during last 5 years is enclosed at **Statement-I.**

The State-wise coarse grains distributed under PDS during the last five years is enclosed at **Statement-II.**

(d): No, Sir.

(e): Government has already diversified the PDS basket by including climate-resilient coarsegrains i.e. (Jowar, Bajra, Ragi and Maize) and 6 minor millets: Foxtail Millet (Kangani/Kakun), Proso Millet (Cheena), Kodo Millet (Kodo), little millet (Kutki), Buck-wheat (kuttu) and Ameranthus (Chaulai).

STATEMENT- I

State-wise and year wise details of quantity of coarse grains procured

Fig in Metric Tons

KMS	COMMODITY	Andhra Pradesh	Gujarat	Haryana	Karnataka	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Uttar Pradesh	Odisha	Uttarakhand	Tamil Nadu	Total Procurement (MT)	MSP (Rs./qtl)	MSP Value (in crore)
2020-21	JOWAR	-	-	0	80722	29582	17784	0	-	-	-	128088	2620	335.59
	JOWAR(Rabi)	-	-	0	0	0	18384	0	-	-	-	18384	2620	48.17
	BAJRA	-	11515	150000	0	195351	5005	0	-	-	-	361871	2150	778.02
	MAIZE	-	4133	-	0	0	88283	106413	-	-	-	198829	1850	367.83
	MAIZE(Rabi)	-	-	-	0	0	6486	0	-	-	-	6486	1850	12.00
	RAGI	-	-	-	474098	0	0	0	20252	-	-	494350	3295	1628.88
	Total	-	**15648**	**150000**	**554820**	**224933**	**135942**	**106413**	**20252**	-	-	**1208008**		0.00
2021-22	JOWAR	-	-	-	103920	32393	20262	0	-	-	-	156575	2738	428.70
	JOWAR(Rabi)	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	2738	0.00
	BAJRA	-	7284	-	0	5400	567	0	-	-	-	13251	2250	29.81
	MAIZE	-	389	-	0	0	19615	2763	-	-	-	22767	1870	42.57
	MAIZE(Rabi)	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	1870	0.00
	RAGI	-	-	-	404784	0	253	0	32302	-	-	437339	3377	1476.89

	Total	-	**7673**	-	**508703**	**37793**	**40697**	**2763**	**32302**	-	**-**	**629931**		0.00
2022-23	JOWAR	-	0	-	76897	258	1378	0	-	-	-	78533	2970	233.24
	JOWAR(Rabi)	3621	685	-	0	0	2358	0	-	-	**-**	6664	2970	19.79
	BAJRA	-	766	81147	0	0	10	43437	-	-	**-**	125360	2350	294.60
	BAJRA(Rabi)	-	56645	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	**-**	56645	2350	133.12
	MAIZE	-	0	-	0	0	48	0	-	-	**-**	48	1962	0.10
	MAIZE(Rabi)	-	197	-	0	0	12877	0	-	-	-	13074	1962	25.65
	RAGI	4	0	-	454404	0	636	0	-	1186	515	456745	3578	1634.23
	Total	**3625**	**58293**	**81147**	**531301**	**258**	**17308**	**43437**	-	**1186**	**515**	**737069**		0.00
2023-24	JOWAR	24466			85402		462	13340				123670	3180	393.27
	JOWAR(Rabi)	4903	2946		105019		86624.9					199493	3180	634.39
	BAJRA		33359	231334				355038				619731	2500	1549.33
	BAJRA(Rabi)		76726									76726	2500	191.82
	MAIZE						25	4451				4476	2090	9.35
	MAIZE(Rabi)						56					56	2090	0.12
	RAGI	376	0.75		226576		189	0.7		1889	1889	230920	3846	888.12
	Total	**29745**	**113032**	**231334**	**416997**		**87357**	**372830**		**1889**	**1889**	**1255073**		0.00
2024-25	JOWAR		27		115352	908	937	46942				164166	3371	553.40
	JOWAR(Rabi)	35402	5300		78676		131311					250689	3371	845.07
	BAJRA		3818	156000				101311				261129	2625	685.46
	BAJRA(Rabi)		82223									82223	2625	215.84

	MAIZE						1					1	2225	0.00
	MAIZE(Rabi)		118				51	19312				19481	2225	43.35
	RAGI	205	5		346079		233		40000	3139	4050	393711	4290	1689.02
	RAGI (Rabi)	902										902	4290	3.87
	Total	**36509**	**91491**	**156000**	**540107**	**908**	**132533**	**167565**	**40000**	**3139**	**4050**	**1172302**		0.00
2025-26*	JOWAR					379	1112	43562				45053	3699	166.65
	JOWAR(Rabi)											0	3699	0.00
	BAJRA		13546	233				213973				227752	2775	632.01
	BAJRA(Rabi)											0	2775	0.00
	MAIZE		515				17677	13209				31401	2400	75.36
	MAIZE(Rabi)											0	2400	0.00
	RAGI		10							4272	966	5248	4886	25.64
	RAGI (Rabi)											0	4886	0.00
	Total	**0**	**14071**	**233**	**0**	**379**	**18789**	**270744**	**0**	**4272**	**966**	**309454**		0.00
*2025-26 procurement is still going on (procurement till 29.01.2026)														

STATEMENT-II Coarse Grain Distribution in Last 5 years (MT)						
State Name	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026***
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	17005	27278	28005	6663
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
ASSAM	0	0	0	0	0	0
BIHAR	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0
DADAR & NAGAR HAVELI & DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0
DELHI	0	0	0	0	0	0
GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0
GUJARAT	0	7835	56788	151579	91429	25
HARYANA	95162	59977	41037	344817	217422	0
HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0	0	0	0	0	0
JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
KARNATAKA	515858	474203	412564	401286	546204	2684
KERALA	0	0	487	16	0	0
LADAKH	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
MADHYA PRADESH	197028	28856	2814	0	840	0
MAHARASHTRA	62699	30968	16732	61265	143109	11024
MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0
NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0

ODISHA	0	0	0	0	0	0
PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0
PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAJASTHAN	0	0	0	0	0	0
SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0
TAMIL NADU	0	0	4307	2837	2585	18
TELANGANA	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0
UTTAR PRADESH	98492	2634	3342	371394	167490	0
UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	2461	0
WEST BENGAL		0	0	0	0	0

* as on 31.01.2026

CONVERGENCE OF MPLADS WITH MAJOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

1916. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of convergence between the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) and major rural development schemes such as MGNREGA, PMGSY, SBM-G and Jal Jeevan Mission to avoid duplication of assets and optimise expenditure;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the guidelines, standard operating

procedures or digital platforms enabling such convergence at the district and gram panchayat levels;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed instances of overlapping works or under utilisation of funds due to lack of inter-scheme coordination and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of status of the compliance by districts in uploading geo-tagged, time-stamped photographs of MPLADS works at various stages on the official portal and reasons for delays, if any; and

(e) the details of the steps taken or proposed to strengthen monitoring, transparency and accountability through mandatory photo updates, dashboards and audits along with timelines for nationwide implementation?

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

(a) to (c): As per para 7.1 of the MPLADS Guidelines, 2023, the MPLADS funds can be pooled with individual/ stand-alone projects of other Central and State Government schemes, as well as with that of local bodies, provided such works are otherwise eligible under MPLADS Guidelines. The projects taken up under the MPLAD Scheme span across various sectors such as public and community buildings, public conveniences, safety and security, education, public health,

drinking water and sanitation, irrigation, drainage, and flood control systems. Given this wide coverage, there may be instances where the type of works taken up under other Central or State schemes overlap with those undertaken under MPLADS. However, as far as a particular work is concerned, duplication of resources is strictly avoided. Wherever convergence of MPLADS funds with other schemes is undertaken, funds from other schemes are utilized first, and the MPLADS funds are used only to bridge the financial gap required for completion of the project. The Hon'ble Member of Parliament may recommend works, including those requiring convergence under MPLADS, through the eSAKSHI Portal.

(d) and (e): At present, uploading geo-tagged images of completed assets is not mandatory on eSAKSHI portal. However, the eSAKSHI portal provides for uploading images of assets and relevant documents at each stage of payment processing and work completion. Implementing Agencies upload photographs of assets at different stages of completion, along with documents such as sanction orders and related records, so as to enable correct interpretation and understanding by the public/ stakeholders.

With a view to enhancing transparency and accuracy Ministry has revamped the dashboard of MPLADS portal and has undertaken the following measures to revamp portal functionalities and improve the display of information on the public dashboard:

- A brief explanatory note detailing the Scheme implementation process, including the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders is now displayed before the public dashboard is accessed by public;
- A functionality has been provided for the Hon'ble Members of Parliament to upload images against completed works recommended by them; and
- A provision for re-uploading of images have been provided for Implementing Agencies and District Authorities in respect of completed works;
- The information displayed on the public dashboard now displays details relating to allocation, recommendations, sanctions, completed works, calamity-related consents, and vendor payments against completed and ongoing works in a clear and simplified manner.

मूंग की खरीद

1917. श्री कुलदीप इंदौराः

क्या **उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि राजस्थान के श्रीगंगानगर और हनुमानगढ़ जिलों में अच्छी फसल होने के बावजूद, किसान न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) का लाभ नहीं उठा पा रहे हैं क्योंकि सरकार की खरीद समय पर शुरू नहीं होती है और किसान अपनी उपज को बिचौलियों को कम कीमतों पर बेचने के लिए मजबूर होते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो श्रीगंगानगर और हनुमानगढ़ जिलों में मौजूदा वर्ष सहित गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान

एमएसपी पर खरीदी गई मूंग की अनुमानित उपज कितने प्रतिशत है और खरीद में विलंब के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि जब किसान अपनी उपज खरीद केंद्रों पर लाते हैं, तो बिचौलियों को लाभ पहुंचाने की मंशा से उनकी फसलों को प्रायः नमी की अधिक मात्रा या अन्य कारणों से अस्वीकार कर दिया जाता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या सुधारात्मक कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा):

(क) : खरीफ 2025-26 के दौरान 05.02.2026 तक, श्रीगंगानगर जिले में मूल्य समर्थन स्कीम (पीएसएस) के तहत न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) पर कुल 25,530.49 मीट्रिक टन मूंग की खरीद की गई, जिसकी कीमत 223.85 करोड़ रुपये है, इससे पीएसएस खरीद के लिए पंजीकृत 15,986 किसानों में से 12,426 किसानों को लाभ हुआ। हनुमानगढ़ जिले के मामले में, 9,179.65 मीट्रिक टन मूंग की खरीद की गई, जिसकी कीमत 80.48 करोड़ रुपये है, इससे पंजीकृत 8,582 किसानों में से 4,990 किसानों को लाभ हुआ। एमएसपी पर, मूंग सहित फसलों की खरीद राज्य सरकारों के समन्वय से की जाती है, जो खरीद शुरू करने का निर्णय लेती हैं।

(ख) : खरीफ वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान, राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा घोषित, राजस्थान में मूंग की पीएसएस खरीद 24.11.2025 से शुरू हुई और खरीद की अंतिम तिथि 21.02.2026 है। अब तक, श्रीगंगानगर जिले में अनुमानित मूंग उत्पादन का 9.99% और हनुमानगढ़ जिले में 8.77% खरीदा जा चुका है। चालू वर्ष सहित पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान श्रीगंगानगर जिले और हनुमानगढ़ जिले में मूंग के अनुमानित उत्पादन और खरीद का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

राज्य	वस्तु	वर्ष	जिला	अनुमानित उत्पादन (क्विंटल में)	खरीद की गई मात्रा (क्विंटल में)	प्रतिशत
राजस्थान	मूंग	खरीफ 2023	हनुमानगढ़	2,66,000	1,066.50	0.40
			श्रीगंगानगर	8,21,560	135.00	0.02
		खरीफ 2024	हनुमानगढ़	8,09,370	38,427.50	4.75
			श्रीगंगानगर	19,97,370	62,019.00	3.11
		खरीफ 2025	हनुमानगढ़	10,47,000	91,796.50	8.77
			श्रीगंगानगर	25,56,660	2,55,304.90	9.99

(ग) और (घ): पीएसएस दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत केवल एफएक्यू (उचित औसत गुणवत्ता) मानकों को पूरा करने वाले मूंग के स्टॉक की ही खरीद की जा रही है। सरकार केवल उन्हीं एफएक्यू स्टॉक की खरीद करती है जिनके लिए एमएसपी (न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य) घोषित किया गया है।

संसद सदस्य स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना निधि में वृद्धि

1918. श्री विजय बघेलः

क्या **सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या संसद सदस्य स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना (एमपीलैड्स) के अंतर्गत 5 करोड़ रुपए का वर्तमान वार्षिक आवंटन संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर उन निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के लिए, जिनका भौगोलिक क्षेत्र बड़ा है और जिनमें 8-9 विधानसभा क्षेत्र शामिल हैं और जिनमें मुख्य रूप से ग्रामीण आबादी रहती है, के व्यापक विकास के लिए अपर्याप्त है;

(ख) क्या निधि की कमी प्रायः आम जनता को विभिन्न महत्वपूर्ण और आवश्यक विकासात्मक कार्यों से वंचित कर देती है;

(ग) क्या एमपीलैड निधि के अंतर्गत वार्षिक आवंटन में वृद्धि करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का एमपीलैड्स के अंतर्गत निधि के वार्षिक आवंटन में वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है?

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

(क): संसद सदस्य स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना (एमपीलैड्स) के अंतर्गत, प्रत्येक माननीय संसद सदस्य अपने लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के आकार पर विचार किए बिना, प्रतिवर्ष 5 करोड़ रुपये पाने के हकदार हैं।

(ख) से (घ): एमपीलैड योजना का उद्देश्य प्रत्येक संसद सदस्य को स्थानीय स्तर पर महसूस की जाने वाली आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर टिकाऊ सामुदायिक परिसंपत्तियों के निर्माण पर बल देने के साथ विकासात्मक प्रकृति के कार्यों की संस्तुति करने में सक्षम बनाना है। इस योजना के तहत अनुमत कार्यों में सार्वजनिक सुविधाओं, सुरक्षा, शिक्षा, सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य, पेयजल और स्वच्छता सहित कई क्षेत्रों को शामिल किया गया है। कई विकासात्मक कार्यकलाप मुख्य रूप से संबंधित मंत्रालयों और विभागों द्वारा कार्यान्वित विशेष योजनाओं के माध्यम से किए जाते हैं। एमपीलैड्स का उद्देश्य इन योजनाओं का विकल्प बनना या उनकी नकल करना नहीं है; अपितु, इसे अंतिम छोर तक कनेक्टिविटी और आवश्यक स्थानीय अवसंरचना के लिए व्यवहार्यता अंतर सहायता प्रदान करके उनका पूरक बनने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है।

मंत्रालय निधि आवंटन में संशोधन के प्रस्तावों सहित विभिन्न हितधारकों से नियमित रूप से सुझाव प्राप्त करता है और निर्धारित प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार उनकी जांच करता है। वर्तमान में, संसद सदस्य स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना (एमपीलैड्स) के तहत वार्षिक आवंटन को मौजूदा 5 करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष की सीमा से आगे बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

भारत में अंतरिक्ष स्टार्टअप

1919. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावतः

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

(क) देश में वर्तमान में कार्यरत अंतरिक्ष स्टार्टअप की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) वर्ष 2014 से पहले देश में कार्यरत अंतरिक्ष स्टार्टअप की संख्या कितनी है और वर्ष 2014 के बाद शुरू किए गए प्रमुख अंतरिक्ष स्टार्टअप के नाम क्या हैं और नए अंतरिक्ष स्टार्टअप्स का वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र में स्टार्टअप को प्रोत्साहित करने और सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए कार्यान्वित योजनाओं, नीतियों और संस्थागत कार्यढांचे का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) उपर्युक्त योजनाओं/नीतियों के अंतर्गत सरकार के मुख्य लक्षित क्षेत्र, जैसे प्रक्षेपण सेवाएं, उपग्रह निर्माण, संचार, नौवहन या अन्य उभरते क्षेत्र का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) उक्त पहलों के माध्यम से अब तक प्राप्त उपलब्धियों 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): पंजीकृत अंतरिक्ष स्टार्ट-अप्स की संख्या वर्ष 2014 में केवल 1 से बढ़कर वर्तमान में 400 से अधिक हो गई है। देश में नवाचार को बढ़ावा देना और सहायता, वित्तपोषण तथा आसान विनियामक ढांचे प्रदान करके एक मजबूत स्टार्ट-अप परितंत्र का निर्माण करने के उद्देश्य से वर्ष 2016 में घोषणा की गई स्टार्ट-अप इंडिया पहल के बाद, अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र से संबंधित स्टार्ट-अप्स में भी उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। वर्ष 2014 के बाद देश में विकसित प्रमुख अंतरिक्ष स्टार्ट-अप्स में मेसर्स पिक्सेल, मेसर्स ध्रुवा, मेसर्स स्काईरूट एरोस्पेस, मेसर्स अग्निकुल कॉस्मॉस, मेसर्स बेल्लाट्रिक्स

एरोस्पेस आदि शामिल हैं।

(ग): अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र में स्टार्ट-अप्स को प्रोत्साहित करने और सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित योजनाओं, नीतियों और संस्थागत कार्यढांचे का वर्षवार ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है:

क्रम संख्या	**योजना / नीति**	**वर्ष**
1.	भारतीय अंतरिक्ष नीति	2023
2.	उदारीकृत एफडीआई नीति	2024
3.	प्राधिकरण के लिए मानदंड, दिशानिर्देश और प्रक्रियाएं	2024
4.	इन-स्पेस बीज निधि योजना	2023
5.	इन-स्पेस प्री-इनक्यूबेशन उद्यमिता (पीआईई) कार्यक्रम	2024
6.	1000 करोड़ रुपये की उद्यम पूँजी निधि की स्थापना	2024
7.	500 करोड़ रुपये की प्रौद्योगिकी अंगीकरण निधि (टीएएफ) की स्थापना	2025
8.	एचएएल को लघु उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण यान (एसएसएलवी) का प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तांतरण	2025
9.	पीपीपी मॉडल पर भू-प्रेक्षण (ईओ) उपग्रह समूह की स्थापना	2026

(घ): सरकार अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी के सभी क्षेत्रों, अर्थात् अपस्ट्रीम, डाउनस्ट्रीम और मिडस्ट्रीम में आत्मनिर्भरता के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है।

(ङ): अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी में हुई उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि के साथ प्राप्त की गई उपलब्धियां स्पष्ट रूप से परिलक्षित होती हैं। तथापि, अब तक प्राप्त प्रमुख उपलब्धियां निम्नलिखित हैं:-

i. अंतरिक्ष स्टार्ट-अप्स की संख्या 400 से अधिक हो गई।
ii. अंतरिक्ष स्टार्ट-अप्स में निवेश 500 मिलियन अमरीकी डॉलर को पार कर गया।
iii. दो निजी क्षेत्र की कंपनियों ने नवंबर 2022 और मई 2024 में उप-कक्षीय कक्षा में अपने प्रक्षेपण यानों का परीक्षण किया और उड़ान भरी।

iv. पीएसएलवी कक्षीय परीक्षणात्मक मॉड्यूल (पीओईएम) पर कुल 25 नीतभार उड़ान भर चुके हैं/उड़ान भरने वाले हैं, जो एनजीई को उनके नीतभारों की अंतरिक्ष उड़ान योग्यता का परीक्षण करने और योग्यता साबित करने में मदद करते हैं।

v. कुल 6 भारतीय गैर-सरकारी कंपनियों (एनजीई) ने 18 उपग्रहों को कक्षा में प्रक्षेपित किया है।

vi. पीपीपी मॉडल पर भू-प्रेक्षण (ईओ) उपग्रह समूह की स्थापना का ठेका देने से नवाचार को बढ़ावा मिलेगा और हमारी भारतीय अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी कंपनियों का वैश्विक स्तर पर विश्वास बढ़ेगा।

vii. एसएसएलवी प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तांतरण के साथ प्रक्षेपण यानों की उच्चतर थ्रूपुट क्षमता।

viii. 25 ऐसी कंपनियां हैं जो पीओईएम जैसे मंचों का लाभ उठाकर अंतरिक्ष के वास्तविक वातावरण में पहले से अपने उपग्रहों/उपप्रणालियों का परीक्षण कर रही हैं।

ix. राज्य सरकार अंतरिक्ष को एक उभरते हुए क्षेत्र के रूप में देख रही है और प्रोत्साहन योजनाओं के माध्यम से इस क्षेत्र में कंपनियों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सक्रिय नीतियां बना रही है।

x. भारतीय अंतरिक्ष कंपनियां धीरे-धीरे वैश्विक एयरोस्पेस और अंतरिक्ष आपूर्ति श्रृंखलाओं में अपनी जगह बना रही हैं।

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF COPPER AND GOLD

1920. DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to increase the domestic production of Copper and Gold in view of the importance of their energy transition, emerging technologies and national security and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether adequate proven reserves of Copper and Gold are available in the

public sector to meet domestic demand and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to enhance production capacity;

(c) whether the production of Copper and Gold has increased during the last five/ten years and if so, the details thereof, year-wise;

(d) the status of technology upgradation and investments to realise the full potential of copper and gold mining assets;

(e) whether the Government is considering private sector participation, modern mining technologies or other measures to ensure sustainable growth in domestic production while safeguarding labour welfare and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government proposes disinvestment in PSUs engaged in Copper and Gold mining to increase production and reduce import dependence and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b): Government of India has taken measures to increase domestic production of various minerals (including Copper and Gold), which include the following:

- *Exploration Licence (EL) regime permitting reconnaissance and prospecting operations for critical and deep-seated minerals*
- *Exploration by Notified Private Exploration Agencies (NPEAs) with funding*

from National Mineral Exploration and Development Trust (NMEDT)

- 11 copper blocks and 28 gold blocks auctioned, since 2015
- *State of art 'Paste Fill' Technology to increase safety and production of copper ore*
- "Vision Document on the Copper Sector" outlines strategic roadmap for India's copper industry

(c): Production details of Copper and Gold during the last five years:

Mineral	Unit	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Copper Concentrate	Tonne	108718	115313	112745	125230	105012
Gold Primary	KG	1127	1407	1433	1586	1627

(d) and (e): Mineral blocks are auctioned through transparent process to increase private sector participation. Mining sector utilizes modern technologies including remote sensing, Geographic Information System (GIS), drone technology, satellite-based monitoring and automation to realize potential of mining assets.

The Central Government has enacted Mines Act, 1952 to ensure occupational safety & health of mine workers. Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS), under Ministry of Labour and Employment has been entrusted to ensure compliance of the provisions for enhancing safety of mine workers.

Sustainable Mining Practices are ensured through Mineral Conservation and Development Rules (MCDR), 2017 and scheme of Star Rating of Mining leases for

implementation of Sustainable Development Framework.

(f): Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) under Ministry of Mines is engaged in mining of copper and has taken up various measures to enhance copper ore production significantly. There is no proposal for disinvestment of HCL.

NOTIFICATION OF RULES FOR OPENING OF COAL MINE

1921. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has notified rules that dispense with the Coal Controller Organization's nod for opening a coal mine;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the amendment entrusts the board of the concerned coal firm with the authority to accord the requisite permissions and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the amendment would also apply to permission for restarting mines that were non-operational for 180 days or more and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the role of the Coal Controller Organization would be limited to receive information about the approval already granted by the board and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Yes, the Government has notified the Colliery Control (Amendment) Rules on 23.12.2025, which dispense with the requirement of prior approval from the Coal Controller Organisation (CCO) for opening a coal mine or a seam or a section of a seam. However, an Intimation has to be sent to the Coal Controller Organisation by the concerned company within a period of fifteen days.

(c): Yes, after notification of the Colliery Control (Amendment) Rules on 23.12.2025, the authority to approve the opening of a coal mine, seam, or section of a seam has been entrusted to the Board of the concerned company, which shall grant such permission after obtaining requisite approvals from the Central/ State Government and statutory bodies.

(d): Yes, the amendment is also applicable for the commencement of mining operations in such mines that were non-operational for 180 days or more.

(e): With respect to a company, amendment to the Colliery Control Rules provides that after grant of permission by Board of the company for opening of their coal mine, or a seam or a section of seam, requisite information has to be submitted to the Coal Controller Organisation. However, collieries other than companies shall be required to obtain prior approval of the Coal Controller Organisation (CCO) before opening a coal mine or a seam or a section of a seam.

PDS AND OIL DEPOT INFRASTRUCTURE IN MIZORAM

1922. SHRI RICHARD VANLALHMANGAIHA:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the functioning of the Public Distribution System (PDS) and availability of essential commodities in the State of Mizoram and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether adequate oil depots and fuel storage infrastructure (including petrol, diesel and LPG storage) are available in the said State to meet regular demand and emergency requirements, particularly in remote and border areas;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to establish new oil depots or upgrade existing facilities in Mizoram; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the proposed time-frame?

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

(a): Yes. The Government continuously reviews the functioning of the Public Distribution System (PDS) and availability of essential commodities in Mizoram.

As part of technological reforms, the scheme of End-to-End Computerization of PDS has been implemented all over the country. A significant

progress has been achieved at the national level in terms of 100% digitization of ration cards, installation of electronic Point of Sale (e-PoS) devices, implementation of One Nation One Ration Card, computerisation of supply chain management, online grievance redressal systems and initiation of transparency portals that ensures transparency and rightful targeting of NFSA beneficiaries in the country through Aadhar-biometric authentication.

(b) to (d): The installation of new Oil Terminals/ Depots, expansion of Retail Outlet network and appointment of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Distributorships by Public Sector Undertaking Oil Marketing Companies (PSU OMCs) is a continuous process to ensure adequate availability of petroleum products including Motor Spirit (MS), High Speed Diesel (HSD) and LPG throughout the country, depending upon the requirement of a particular region including fulfillment of statutory norms and commercial viability.

As on 01.02.2026, PSU OMCs have 117 operational Retail Outlets (IOCL-77, BPCL-15 & HPCL-25) in Mizoram including Rural & Remote areas. Also, PSU OMCs have total 59 number of LPG distributorship in Mizoram to meet the domestic LPG requirement of consumers. As such, there is adequate capacity to meet both regular and emergency requirements.

AHMEDABAD-MUMBAI HIGH SPEED RAIL CORRIDOR (AMHSRC)

1923. DR. SHARMILA SARKAR:

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

(a) total cost (in Rs.) of making one Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC);

(b) the cost incurred to make Ahmedabad-Mumbai High Speed Rail Corridor (AMHSRC);

(c) total cost (in Rs.) estimated and funds (in Rs.) released to develop AMHSRC;

(d) the average amount (in Rs.) worth of goods transported in a DFC per day;

(e) the estimated number of people who would travel by AMHSRC, per day; and

(f) the cost of a ticket per person, one way in AMHSRC?

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

(a) to (f): Ministry of Railways has taken up construction of two Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFC) viz. Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) from Ludhiana to Sonnagar (1337 Km) and the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC) from Jawaharlal Nehru Port Terminal (JNPT) to Dadri (1506 Km) at a total cost of ₹ 1,24,005 Cr. The work on EDFC has been completed and commissioned. In WDFC, 1404 RKm out of total 1506 RKm has been completed and commissioned. The balance work on WDFC from Vaitarna-JNPT section (102 Rkm) has been taken up.

DFC has contributed to creating additional paths on the conventional network by diverting freight traffic to EDFC and WDFC. Presently, 406 average

trains per day are being run on these corridors.

The Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (MAHSR) Project (508 km) is the only HSR Project under execution with technical and financial assistance from Government of Japan. Expenditure amounting to ₹ 86,939/- crore has been incurred on the project till 31.12.2025.

Bullet train project is a very complex and technology intensive Project. Considering the highest level of safety and associated maintenance protocols, Bullet train project has been designed with the support of Japanese railway. It is customized for Indian requirements and climatic conditions. The final cost of the project can be reasonably ascertained only after the completion of all associated works of Civil Structures, Track, Electrical, Signalling, Telecommunication and supply of Trainsets.

The MAHSR corridor is designed for high-frequency operations with substantial passenger-carrying capacity. Ticket pricing is proposed to be competitive with respect to existing rail/air travel options.

RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS IN LAKSHADWEEP ISLANDS

1924. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the Government has implemented or proposes to implement new and renewable energy projects including solar, wind or hybrid systems in the

Lakshadweep Islands;

(b) if so, the details of such projects sanctioned, completed or under implementation during the last five years; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure reliable, sustainable and affordable energy supply in the said islands and reducing dependence on diesel-based power generation?

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

(a) and (b): Yes, the details of renewable energy projects implemented, and under implementation in the Lakshadweep Islands are as under:

- A 1.7 MW solar power plant with 1.4 MWh battery energy storage system has been installed at Kavaratti Island.
- 2.5 MW of rooftop solar power capacity has been installed at various locations across the Lakshadweep Islands.
- A 9 MW solar power project with 32 MWh battery energy storage system is under implementation.

(c): An Integrated Report on Greening of the Islands of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep has been prepared by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in July, 2025. The report outlines a roadmap for ensuring reliable, sustainable and affordable energy supply in the islands, including measures for large-scale

deployment of renewable energy with energy storage systems, improved grid management, and progressive reduction of dependence on diesel-based power generation.

PRADHAN MANTRI JAN VIKAS KARYAKRAM

1925. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

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

(a) the details of implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of skill development centres opened in the State and the number of persons benefitted from these centres under the scheme; and

(c) the funds allocated and utilised under PMJVK to Telangana during the last three years, year-wise?

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

(a) and (b): Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Ministry of Minority Affairs for creation of community infrastructure in Minority Concentration Areas across various sectors. The scheme is demand-driven, and projects are taken up based on proposals received from the respective State Governments/UT Administrations.

During the last three years, no project proposals have been received from

the State Government of Andhra Pradesh under PMJVK. Accordingly, no Skill Development Centres have been approved or opened in the State, and no beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme during this period.

(c): PMJVK is a demand-driven scheme and, therefore, no State/UT-wise allocation of funds is made. Further, prior to the SNA-SPARSH period, funds available in the State Nodal Account formed a common pool for completion of ongoing projects. As the Government of Telangana had sufficient unutilized balance under PMJVK, no funds were released to the State during the last three years.

सहारनपुर में पीएमजेवीके के तहत बजट आवंटन

1926. सुश्री इकरा चौधरी:

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

प्रधानमंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के सहारनपुर जिले के अल्पसंख्यक बहुल खंडों में अवसंरचना विकास के लिए बजट 2026 में कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू):

प्रधानमंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम (PMJVK) अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय की एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना है, जिसका उद्देश्य देशभर में अल्पसंख्यक बहुल क्षेत्रों में स्वास्थ्य, कौशल विकास, शिक्षा, महिला-केंद्रित परियोजनाएं, पेयजल आपूर्ति, स्वच्छता, खेल, नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा, पर्यटन, पशुपालन तथा अन्य सामुदायिक अवसंरचना जैसे क्षेत्रों में सामुदायिक अवसंरचना का सृजन करना है।

PMJVK एक मांग-आधारित योजना है, जिसके अंतर्गत योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त पात्र परियोजना प्रस्तावों के आधार पर उन्हें धनराशि जारी की जाती है। तदनुसार, इस योजना के अंतर्गत बजट चरण में राज्य-वार, जिला-वार अथवा प्रखंड-वार कोई आवंटन नहीं किया जाता है।

अतः प्रधानमंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम (PMJVK) के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के सहारनपुर जिले के अल्पसंख्यक बहुल प्रखंडों में अवसंरचना विकास हेतु बजट 2026 में किसी विशिष्ट धनराशि का प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है।

CATEGORY-WISE ALLOCATION OF FOODGRAINS UNDER PDS

1927. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

(a) the details of category-wise allocation of foodgrains under the Public Distribution System (PDS) in West Bengal, particularly for the districts of Darjeeling, Kalimpong and North Dinajpur;

(b) the total annual allocation of rice, wheat and other foodgrains to said districts since 2019, district-wise;

(c) the details of beneficiaries in said districts, category-wise Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Priority Households (PHH), Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY), etc. since 2019; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure timely lifting, transportation and distribution of the allocated foodgrains to the targeted beneficiaries in the hilly

regions of Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts?

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

(a) and (b): Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD) makes State-wise monthly allocation of foodgrains to all States including West Bengal. The concerned State Government makes the district-wise allocation. Details of allocation of food grains (wheat & rice) under Public Distribution System (PDS) in districts of Darjeeling, Kalimpong, and North Dinajpur since 2019 is placed at **Statement-I.**

(c): Details of beneficiaries in these districts, category-wise, since 2023 are placed at **Statement-II.**

(d): To ensure timely availability of foodgrains in hilly, remote and difficult areas, monthly allocations are made well in advance and movement plans are drawn up in consultation with the States/UTs. As per extant guidelines, lifting is required to be completed in the month preceding the month of distribution, enabling States/UTs to plan transportation and distribution efficiently. Keeping in view adverse weather conditions and limited accessibility in such regions, States/UTs are also permitted to lift foodgrains in advance for a period of up to six months to avoid disruption during periods of inaccessibility.

STATEMENT-I

REVENUE DISTRICT: North Dinajpur (Fig. in Quintal)							
Commodity- WHEAT				Commodity- RICE			
Scheme Name	NFSA/PMGKAY		WHEAT	NFSA/PMGKAY		OWS	RICE TOTAL
Year	PHH	AAY	TOTAL	PHH	AAY		
2019-20	784436.29	70975.82	855412.11	0.00*	0.00*	142382.49	142382.49
2020-21**	1119721.81	85635.74	1205357.55	546013.73	21987.68	173785.55	741786.96
2021-22**	1521646.75	98425.23	1620071.98	444250.38	18158.24	84918.94	547327.56
2022-23	757968.53	43393.41	801361.94	622688.54	17123.05	0.00	639811.59
2023-24	518026.28	34226.40	552252.68	197421.89	12602.33	88981.80	299006.02
2024-25	534755.34	36467.41	571222.76	0.00*	0.00*	184297.50	184297.50
2025-26	492340.41	37910.42	530250.83	0.00*	0.00*	138457.60	138457.60
TOTAL	5728895.40	407034.44	6135929.84	1810374.54	69871.30	812823.88	**2693069.73**
REVENUE DISTRICT: Darjeeling (Fig. in Quintal)							

2019-20	204576.67	433464.93	638041.61	0.00*	0.00*	11279.77	11279.77
2020-21**	182038.11	355364.75	537402.86	157088.68	0.00*	6946.18	164034.87
2021-22**	340815.44	314639.82	655455.26	66809.41	91610.27	777.24	159196.92
2022-23	75101.64	137786.01	212887.65	86634.58	0.00*	0.00	86634.58
2023-24	74485.57	221411.51	295897.08	48063.81	50408.90	20446.19	118918.90
2024-25	79710.38	238282.27	317992.65	16283.45	0.00*	108915.10	125198.55
2025-26	71681.92	202728.83	274410.75	0.00*	0.00*	56715.14	56715.14
TOTAL	1028409.71	1903678.13	**2932087.85**	374879.93	142019.17	205079.62	**721978.73**
REVENUE DISTRICT: Kalimpong (Fig. in Quintal)							
2019-20	0.00	41520.81	41520.81	0.00*	0.00*	2982.60	2982.60
2020-21**	0.00	80755.58	80755.58	0.00*	28164.44	593.53	28757.97
2021-22**	0.00	133818.81	133818.81	0.00*	28350.56	123.56	28474.12
2022-23	0.00	59849.32	59849.32	41737.06	0.00*	0.00	41737.06
2023-24	0.00	71867.14	71867.14	494.28	14775.72	2193.60	17463.61
2024-25	0.00	74468.82	74468.82	9782.92	0.00*	5535.12	15318.04

2025-26	1.63	56924.06	56925.69	10000.00	0.00*	13781.30	23781.30
TOTAL	1.63	519204.54	**519206.17**	62014.26	71290.73	25209.70	**158514.69**

*State has utilized DCP stocks to fulfill its NFSA/PMGKAY requirements.

**Allocation was made under PMGKAY during Covid period from April 2020 to December 2022.

STATEMENT-II

Details of beneficiaries

Year	District name	AAY	PHH	Total
2026	DARJEELING	5,68,981	3,61,529	9,30,510
	DINAJPUR UTTAR	69,151	23,20,434	23,89,585
	KALIMPONG	2,19,476	29	2,19,505
2025	DARJEELING	5,66,277	3,60,681	9,26,958
	DINAJPUR UTTAR	68,353	23,10,416	23,78,769
	KALIMPONG	2,18,004	29	2,18,033
2024	DARJEELING	5,95,833	3,83,998	9,79,831
	DINAJPUR UTTAR	72,503	23,04,221	23,76,724
	KALIMPONG	2,27,298	45	2,27,343
2023	DARJEELING	6,02,504	4,05,461	10,07,965
	DINAJPUR UTTAR	67,966	22,55,983	23,23,949
	KALIMPONG	2,28,972	17	2,28,989

SHOPPING COMPLEX AND SHOPPING MALLS SEEKING MOBILE NUMBERS FROM CUSTOMERS

1928. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has issued any guidelines or advisories regulating the practice of shopping complexes and shopping malls seeking mobile numbers from customers at the time of billing or entry;

(b) if so, the details of such guidelines/advisories issued, including the date of

issue;

(c) whether the said guidelines make it mandatory for customers to share their mobile numbers or provide them with an option to refuse and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there are provisions to ensure protection of customers' personal data, including restrictions on storage, use and sharing of mobile numbers collected by shopping complexes and malls and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any complaints or violations have been reported regarding misuse of customers' mobile numbers by shopping complexes or malls during the last three years and if so, the details thereof including action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(a) to (c): Department of Consumer affairs of the Central Government on 26.05.2023 has advised the retailers through industry associations that mobile number of the consumers should not be taken without their express consent at the time of sale of any goods or services and, providing the same should not be made a mandatory pre-condition for sale.

(d): The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 and the Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025 establish a comprehensive framework to safeguard

individuals'/ customers' personal data, including mobile numbers collected by retailers.

(e): Department of Telecommunications has not received any complaints/ violations regarding misuse of customer’s mobile numbers by shopping complexes and malls.

MONITORING OF ECMS

1929. SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:

SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

SHRI BUNTY VIVEK SAHU:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted an assessment of the expected

impact of Electronics Components Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS) in terms of import substitution, export growth and employment generation including its potential impact in Telangana and Chhindwara district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the key outcome indicators proposed to be tracked under the said scheme;

(c) whether any dedicated monitoring and evaluation framework has been prescribed by the Government for the effective implementation of the scheme;

(d) if so, the details for the framework and institutional mechanism for its implementation particularly in Madhya Pradesh along with the present status of progress thereof;

(e) the roadmap for scaling up electronics component manufacturing under ECMS including plans to encourage investment and manufacturing clusters in States of Telangana and Madhya Pradesh particularly its industrially backward district such as Chhindwara; and

(f) whether electronics manufacturing, digital skill training and technical internship opportunities are being expanded for youth in Bhiwani–Mahendergarh Lok Sabha constituency 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): Driven by Hon’ble Prime Minister’s vision of Make in India and

Atmanirbhar Bharat, India aims to develop complete manufacturing ecosystem for electronics sector. Electronics manufacturing in India has expanded significantly in the last 11 years, as tabulated below:

#	2014-15	2024-25	Remarks
Production of electronics goods (Rs.)	~1.9 Lakh Cr	~11.3 Lakh Cr	Increased 6 times
Export of electronics goods (Rs.)	~0.38 Lakh Cr	~3.3 Lakh Cr	Increased 8 times
Production of mobile phones (Rs.)	~0.18 Lakh Cr	~5.5 Lakh Cr	Increased 28 times
Export of mobile phones (Rs.)	~0.01 Lakh Cr	~ 2 Lakh Cr	Increased 127 times

To further deepen and broaden the electronics manufacturing ecosystem, Government launched the **Electronics Components Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS)** in April 2025**.** The Scheme aims to develop robust component manufacturing ecosystem by attracting investments (global/domestic) across the value chain, leading to increase in Domestic Value Addition (DVA) and increase in the share of Bharat's exports in global electronic trade by integrating its domestic electronic industry with the Global Value Chains (GVCs).

The scheme envisaged an investment of Rs 59,350 crore from the

domestic/global manufacturers in India, production of Rs 4,56,500 crore and additional direct employment of 91,600 during the scheme tenure.

The scheme has received an unprecedented response from the industry so far. Applications for projects having investment value of Rs. 1.15 lakh crores against the target investment of Rs. 59,350 crores have been received.

ECMS is designed to boost the capability and competitiveness of domestic manufacturing of key components such as Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs), passive components, electro-mechanical components, sub-assemblies, camera modules, optical transceivers, and capital goods required for electronics manufacturing. The production of these components would cater to the domestic demand and also enhance export capability for many of these components.

The ECMS scheme is a pan-India initiative, and the location of the manufacturing units is decided by the industry.

A total of 46 applications has been approved across 11 states till date. These are expected to attract an investment of Rs 54,567 crores leading to a projected production of Rs 3,67,343 crores and projected direct employment for 50,794 persons during the scheme tenure.

ECMS scheme is being implemented through a Programme Management Agency (PMA), which is Engineers India Limited (EIL). PMA examines the proposals and makes appropriate recommendations to the Governing Council (GC). The GC is an inter-ministerial council chaired by Secretary, MeitY and

consists of representatives from NITI Aayog, Department of Expenditure, Department of Economic Affairs, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Department of Telecommunication, and Ministry of Heavy Industries. GC reviews the proposals and makes appropriate recommendations.

To create world-class infrastructure for electronics manufacturing, MeitY has approved:

- 3 Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMCs) at E-city (Hyderabad), Maheshwaram (Rangareddy), Divitipally (Mahbubnagar) and 1 Common Facility Centre (CFC) at Raidurg Village (Hyderabad) in Telangana
- 2 EMCs at Badwai (Bhopal) and Purva (Jabalpur) in Madhya Pradesh.

These clusters provide plug-and-play manufacturing infrastructure with ready land, utilities, and common facilities, reduce setup time, and enhance production efficiency, which will create an enabling environment to attract investment in electronics.

(f): To provide digital skilling to the youth of Haryana, National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology (NIELIT), an autonomous scientific society under the MeitY has its own Centre located in Kurukshetra. Further, NIELIT has more than 300 Facilitation Centres for providing training on Digital Literacy courses in the State of Haryana, out of which 12 Facilitation Centres are located in Bhiwani and 5 Facilitation Centres in Mahendergarh. Since last 3 years, a total of 19,169 candidates have been skilled in NIELIT Digital Literacy Courses in

Haryana State out of which 1146 and 956 candidates are from Bhiwani and Mahendergarh Districts respectively.

BHARATNET IN TAMIL NADU

1930. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.:

DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD:

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

(a) the current status of the BharatNet project, including the number of Gram Panchayats connected across the country and State-wise including Tamil Nadu;

(b) the targets set for completion of Phase 2 of BharatNet and the timelines for full coverage of all Gram Panchayats;

(c) the challenges faced in the implementation of BharatNet in Tamil Nadu and steps taken to overcome them;

(d) the extent of utilization of BharatNet infrastructure by the Government and private service providers in Tamil Nadu to provide broadband connectivity;

(e) the measures taken to ensure last-mile connectivity and affordable internet access in rural areas of Tamil Nadu under this scheme;

(f) the challenges faced in expanding telecommunications infrastructure in rural and remote areas particularly in Tamil Nadu; and

(g) the steps undertaken by the Government to improve the quality of internet

services in rural regions and to bridge the urban-rural divide?

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

(a) and (b): Total number of Gram Panchayats (GPs) made service-ready under BharatNet Project including Phase-I and Phase-II across the country till 31.12.2025 is 2,14,904, which includes 10,869 GPs of Tamil Nadu. BharatNet Phase-II in Tamil Nadu is being implemented by the state government. State/UT wise details of number of Gram Panchayats connected under the BharatNet project is attached as **Statement**.

(c) to (g): Challenges like Right of way issues, involvement of multiple agencies, damage of Optical Fiber Cable (OFC) due to development works etc. have been faced in the implementation of BharatNet across country including Tamil Nadu. All these challenges are being addressed with planning and co-ordination with concerned agencies. The infrastructure created under BharatNet can be utilized to provide broadband services, such as Fibre to the Home (FTTH) connections, Wi-Fi Hotspots, leased lines, dark fibre, backhaul to mobile towers etc. in rural areas. The interested households and institutions in rural areas will be provided FTTH connection on demand basis through BharatNet Udyami (BNU) model under ABP with funding support from Digital Bharat Nidhi.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of number of Gram Panchayats connected under the BharatNet project (as on 31.12.2025)

S. No.	States/UTs	No. of GPs made Service Ready
1	Andaman & Nicobar	72
2	Andhra Pradesh	12955
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1124
4	Assam	1507
5	Bihar	8340
6	Chandigarh	12
7	Chhattisgarh	9695
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20
9	Daman & Diu	18
10	Goa	0
11	Gujarat	14320
12	Haryana	6082
13	Himachal Pradesh	410
14	Jammu & Kashmir	1101
15	Jharkhand	4390
16	Karnataka	6084
17	Kerala	978
18	Ladakh	193
19	Lakshadweep	9
20	Madhya Pradesh	17850
21	Maharashtra	24575
22	Manipur	1475
23	Meghalaya	698

24	Mizoram	540
25	Nagaland	236
26	Odisha	6785
27	Puducherry	98
28	Punjab	12668
29	Rajasthan	8776
30	Sikkim	35
31	Tamil Nadu	10869
32	Telangana	10833
33	Tripura	740
34	Uttar Pradesh	46746
35	Uttarakhand	1993
36	West Bengal	2677
	Total	**214904**

महाराष्ट्र में भारतनेट परियोजना

1931. श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकरः

श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुखः

श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रेः

क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) भारतनेट परियोजना के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र के उन गांवों का ब्यौरा क्या है, जो अब तक 4जी और फाइबर कनेक्टिविटी से वंचित हैं, और इसके विलंब के कारण क्या हैं;

(ख) देश में पूर्ण ग्रामीण ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी प्राप्त करने के लिए निर्धारित समय-सीमा क्या है;

(ग) महाराष्ट्र में, विशेषकर वाशिम-यवतमाल क्षेत्र में, भारत नेट चरण-III के अंतर्गत अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(घ) क्या इस परियोजना के अंतर्गत जनजातीय और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों को विशेष प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है;

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

(च) देश में, विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र के वाशिम-यवतमाल लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में, भारत नेट परियोजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(छ) परियोजना के 2011 में प्रारंभ होने के बाद से अब तक इसके धीमे कार्यान्वयन के कारण क्या हैं; और

(ज) परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन में बहुत पिछड़ गए जिलों के नाम क्या हैं और इसके कारण क्या हैं?

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

(क) से (ङ): महाराष्ट्र सहित देश में सभी ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी)/ गांवों को ब्रॉडबैंड के साथ जोड़ने के लिए नेटवर्क का निर्माण करने हेतु भारतनेट परियोजना को चरणबद्ध तरीके से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

महाराष्ट्र में, भारतनेट के तहत दिनांक 31.12.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार 27,689 ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) में से 24,575 ग्राम पंचायतों को सेवा प्रदान कराने के लिए तैयार कर दिया गया है। दिसंबर 2025 तक महाराष्ट्र राज्य के 43,931 गांवों में से 42,716 गांवों को 4जी मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी से कवर किया गया है। राज्य में भारतनेट के कार्यान्वयन के तहत मार्ग का अधिकार के मुद्दे, कई एजेंसियों की भागीदारी आदि जैसी चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा है। इन सभी चुनौतियों का समाधान संबंधित एजेंसियों के साथ योजना बनाकर और समन्वय के साथ किया जा रहा है।

संशोधित भारत नेट कार्यक्रम (एबीपी) को महाराष्ट्र के वाशिम-यवतमाल क्षेत्र सहित देश में कार्यान्वित करने का प्रस्ताव है। एबीपी के तहत निर्माण चरण के पूरा होने की समय-सीमा करार पर हस्ताक्षर करने की तिथि से तीन वर्ष है। इसके अलावा, एबीपी महाराष्ट्र में जनजातीय और पहाड़ी

क्षेत्रों सहित अंतिम छोर तक कनेक्टिविटी के लिए लगभग 28,237 ग्राम पंचायतों और 15,799 बिना ग्राम पंचायत (जीपी) वाले गांवों को मांग के आधार पर कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करेगा।

(च) से (ज): दिनांक 31.12.2025 तक पूरे देश में भारतनेट कार्यक्रम के तहत कुल 2,14,904 ग्राम पंचायतों को सेवा प्रदान कराने के लिए तैयार कर दिया गया है जिसमें महाराष्ट्र के वाशिम-यवतमाल क्षेत्र की 1,239 ग्राम पंचायतें शामिल हैं।

भारतनेट परियोजना देश के दूरदराज के कोनों में व्यापक रूप से फैली हुई है जो दुर्गम क्षेत्रों (पहाड़ी/ चट्टानी) और दुर्गम पहुंच वाले वामपंथी उग्रवाद (एलडब्ल्यूई) प्रभावित क्षेत्रों को भी कवर करती है। भारतनेट का कार्यान्वयन कोल्हापुर, नासिक, पुणे, रत्नागिरी, सतारा और ठाणे जिलों में प्रभावित हुआ है जिसमें इस परियोजना का कार्यान्वयन मार्ग का अधिकार संबंधी मुद्दे, कई एजेंसियों से अपेक्षित अनुमति, विकास कार्यों के कारण बिछाई गई ओएफसी को बड़े पैमाने पर हुई क्षति आदि जैसी चुनौतियों के कारण प्रभावित हुआ है।

PRITHVI VIGYAN SCHEME

1932. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

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

(a) whether the implementation of the Prithvi Vigyan (PRITHVI) Scheme has led to significant strengthening of long-term Earth observation networks including atmospheric, oceanic, cryospheric, geophysical systems along with the

advances in numerical modelling and data assimilation capabilities;

(b) if so, the details of new observational assets deployed or existing infrastructure upgraded under the Scheme indicating their geographic or domain coverage particularly in Maharashtra including any stations or facilities benefiting the Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency;

(c) whether these enhanced systems have contributed to improved forecasting accuracy for weather events, climate variability and natural hazards such as floods, heatwaves and cyclones;

(d) if so, the measurable improvements recorded during 2024-25 including lead time, accuracy and early warning dissemination; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure effective utilisation of PRITHVI outputs by State agencies for disaster preparedness, agriculture and water resource management?

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

(a) : Yes.

(b): Under the PRITHvi VIgyan (PRITHVI) Scheme, new observational assets have been deployed and upgraded across diverse geographies and domains. These include:

- Doppler Weather Radar (DWR) network has been expanded to 48 DWRs with the commissioning of 10 X-Band Doppler Weather Radars and 02 C-Band DWRs. Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) Upper Air Network (GUAN) RS/RW stations increased from 6 to 12. Out of 62 stations, 25 Pilot Balloon (PB) stations were upgraded to GPS based PB stations. 400 Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) were added to the existing AWS network. In addition, 200 Agro-AWS were commissioned across the country. The High Wind Speed Recorder network along the East and West Coast of India has been expanded to 37 stations.
- In Maharashtra, there are 18 departmental and 24 non-departmental observatories, 85 Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs), 10 Agro- AWSs, 125 Automatic Rain Guage (ARG) stations and 350 District Rainfall Monitoring stations (DRMS). Also, the state Government of Maharashtra have installed 2321 Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) at circle level including 86 in the Jalgaon district. Further, there are 9 Doppler Weather Radars (DWRs) operational in Maharashtra, this radar network also covers some parts of the Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency. Details of these are given in Statement I.
- The in-situ Ocean Observation Network have been enhanced with the

deployment of 31 Argo floats, 5 surface drifters, maintenance of 17 coastal Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler (ADCP) moorings, 3 equatorial current meter moorings, and 3 XBT (Expendable Bathythermographs) transects, alongside commissioning 15 GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite Systems) receivers at tide gauge sites and establishing 14 new tide stations. The Wave-rider network has been expanded to 17 platforms, including a new buoy in Mauritius, while the GNSS– (Strong Motion Accelerometers) SMA network in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands has been strengthened with an additional GNSS station at East Island.

- To enable advanced real-time modelling, INCOIS has commissioned HPC–Tarang, a high-performance computing system dedicated to operational ocean forecasting.
- In the Himalayas, integrated glacio-hydrological monitoring systems with AWS and WLRs (Water Level Recorders) have been established in the Chandra Basin and extended to Arunachal Pradesh, supported by advanced remote sensing and xDEM-based tools for glacier mass balance estimation.
- Seismic networks have expanded to 165 operational stations nationwide, including extensive coverage in Maharashtra (15 in number). Details of seismic observatories in Maharashtra are tabulated in **Statement.**

(c) : Yes.

(d) : Measurable improvements have been achieved across weather, climate,

ocean, seismic, and disaster forecast services provided to states and the concerned ministries. Forecast accuracy for severe weather events has improved by 40% in recent decades, with one-day-ahead heavy rainfall warnings during the 2025 monsoon reaching 85% accuracy compared to 77% in 2020. Cold wave forecasts showed up to 65% gains in accuracy, while thunderstorm and lightning predictions improved by 53%. Cyclone forecasts demonstrated better track, intensity, and landfall predictions, and heatwave forecasts gained two extra days of lead time with the same accuracy as earlier shorter forecasts. Ocean services strengthened through the optimal ocean observing network, unified ocean modelling framework for operational ocean prediction, sea level projection, and ocean re-analysis to build a Digital Twin of the Ocean that can be effectively used for disaster prediction. The sea level rise, extreme sea levels and tidal inundations generated from climate change scenarios are used to assess the impact along the coastal zones. Seismology services advanced with a denser national network, enabling detection of earthquakes of magnitude 3.0 and above, and completion of seismic microzonation for 12 cities, for risk mitigation.

A total of 9342 crore SMS has been sent since August 2021 and during recent cyclone “MonTha”, a total of 77.64 crore SMS sent to people. All these improvements have led to significant improvement in forecast accuracy of severe weather events and also significant reduction in death toll. For example, due to cyclones, around 7000 people lost their lives in 1999 Odisha Super Cyclone while

it has been reduced to less than 100 over 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. Similarly, heat wave related losses of lives have been reduced in recent years.

(e) : The outputs of the PRITHVI scheme are the services provided covering all the five components of earth system namely atmosphere, hydrosphere, geosphere, cryosphere and biosphere that improve the understating of the Earth System Sciences. These services include weather forecasts (both on land and in the oceans) and warnings for various natural disasters like tropical cyclones, storm surge, floods, heat waves, thunderstorm and lightning; alerts for Tsunamis and monitoring of earthquakes, etc.

To improve India's disaster preparedness, agriculture and water resource management, the Government has fully organized an institutional mechanism for strengthening the observational network and adopting new techniques and technology to integrate and assimilate all types of data through all computational and modelling supports for generating forecasts and warnings at a more granular scale of various severe weather events affecting the region.

Ministry through the India Meteorological Department (IMD) follows necessary steps and action in coordination with the National Disaster

Management Authority (NDMA) and Centre of Development of Telematics (C-DOT) for the dissemination and communication of the warnings. As per Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), IMD is generating Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) alerts using SACHET platform for severe weather events like Heavy Rainfall, Cyclone, Lightning, Thunderstorm, Dust storm etc. These alerts are disseminated by State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) to geo targeted users via SMS. These alerts are also disseminated through SACHET website and SACHET mobile app. IMD's CAP feeds are also disseminated to Global Multi-Hazard Alert System (GMAS), Google, AccuWeather and Apple.

Bharat Sarkar has launched the Gram Panchayat Level Weather Forecasting (GPLWF) initiative recently. IMD, in collaboration with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), launched GPLWF for nearly all Gram Panchayats in India on 24th October 2024. These forecasts are accessible on digital platforms such as e-Gramswaraj (https://egramswaraj.gov.in/), the Meri panchayat app, e-Manchitra of MoPR, and Mausamgram of IMD (https://mausamgram.imd.gov.in/).

State agencies (Central Water Commission, State Irrigation Departments, SDMAs, Water Resource Departments, Agriculture & Water Boards, Canal & Command Area Authorities and Inter-State Water Boards) use PRITHVI outputs for water resource management by integrating forecasts into reservoir operations, flood and drought preparedness, and irrigation planning. Reservoir authorities regulate releases based on inflow predictions, while flood-prone regions receive

early warnings for timely action. Seasonal outlooks guide groundwater recharge and water rationing, and irrigation departments schedule canal releases to optimize distribution. Basin-level forecasts also support inter-state water sharing, making PRITHVI a key tool for efficient and resilient water management.

STATEMENT

Details of the Doppler Weather Radars (DWRs) in Maharashtra

S.No	State	Location
1.	Maharashtra	Mumbai
2.	Maharashtra	Nagpur
3.	Maharashtra	IITM Solapur
4.	Maharashtra	Veravali
5.	Maharashtra	Mumbai, Juhu (IITM*)
6.	Maharashtra	Mumbai, Panvel (IITM)
7.	Maharashtra	Mumbai, Kalyan, Dombivali (IITM)
8.	Maharashtra	Mumbai, Vasai, Virar (IITM)
9.	Maharashtra	Mahabaleshwar (IITM)

*Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune

Details of Seismic observatories in Maharashtra

S N	Station	Latitude (°N)	Longitude (°E)	Date of Installation	Date of Upgradation /Modernisation
1	Akola	20.7017	77.0146	25.04.1983	19.11.2015
2	Karad	17.3077	74.1835	01.01.1970	21.11.2015
3	Latur	18.4104	76.5333	20.12.1993	24.11.2015
4	Mumbai	18.8975	72.8127	01.01.1899	20.10.2015

5	Nagpur	21.1699	79.0509	08.12.1988	14.06.2016
6	Pune	18.5300	73.8490	01.01.1949	21.12.2007
7	Solapur	17.6703	75.9229	11.07.2021	11.07.2021
8	Hingoli	19.6542	77.0943	14.07.2021	14.07.2021
9	Nashik	20.0299	73.7983	18.07.2021	18.07.2021
10	Palghar	20.0348	72.9133	22.07.2021	22.07.2021
11	Taliye	17.3419	73.7829	04.01.2022	04.01.2022
12	Govare	17.3468	73.7379	21.12.2021	21.12.2021
13	Panderpani	17.2692	73.7623	06-02-2024	06-02-2024
14	Pathurpunj	17.3011	73.6991	06-02-2024	06-02-2024
15	Atoli	17.2898	73.7686	06-02-2024	06-02-2024

झुंझुनू जिले में रेलवे अंडरपास में जलभराव

1933. श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला:

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

(क) क्या देश भर में, विशेषकर झुंझुनू जिले और राजस्थान के अन्य क्षेत्रों में, कई रेलवे अंडरपास में मानसून के दौरान गंभीर जलभराव हो जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दैनिक आवागमन पर पड़ने वाले विशिष्ट प्रभाव और राजस्थान में आम आदमी को होने वाली असुविधा का जिलावार और स्थानवार उल्लेख सहित ऐसे अंडरपासों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या समस्याओं के समाधान के दावे किए जाते हैं, लेकिन उपायों के बावजूद, बरसात के मौसम में जलभराव फिर से हो जाता है, यदि हां, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार इसका स्थायी समाधान सुनिश्चित नहीं कर पा रही है; और

(ङ) पर्याप्त जल निकासी पंपिंग प्रणाली और अवसंरचनात्मक सुधार के लिए सरकार की स्थायी कार्य

योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ): 01.04.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, भारतीय रेल में 14,745 अदद निचले सड़क पुल/अंडरपास मौजूद हैं जिसमें राजस्थान राज्य के 1,918 अदद निचले सड़क पुल/अंडरपास शामिल हैं। झुनझुनु जिले में 63 अदद निचले सड़क पुल/अंडरपास हैं। भारी बारिश के दौरान, कुछ सबवे में जलजमाव की समस्या पाई गई है, जिसका पंप की व्यवस्था आदि करके निवारण किया गया है।

रेलवे ने अंडरपास में जलजमाव की समस्या को कम करने के लिए विभिन्न सुधारात्मक उपाय किए हैं जो निम्नानुसार हैं:

(i) पर्याप्त जलनिकासी की व्यवस्था को नए निचले सड़क पुल/सबवे की योजना का एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग बनाया गया है।

(ii) मौजूदा निचले सड़क पुल/सबवे में सुधारात्मक उपायों के रूप में अर्थात् पानी के प्रवाह को नजदीकी पुल और नालों/नालियों की ओर मोड़ना, पहुंचमार्गों पर कवर शेड की व्यवस्था करना, निचले सड़क पुल के प्रवेश पर हंप की व्यवस्था करना, पानी के आने-जाने की व्यवस्था करना, जोड़ों को सील बंद करना आदि व्यवहार्यता, उपयुक्तता और साइट की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार किए जाते हैं।

(iii) चिह्नित किए गए निचले सड़क पुलों के लिए पंप की व्यवस्था भी की गई है, ताकि आपातकालीन स्थिति में जल की शीघ्र निकासी की जा सके और सड़क उपयोगकर्ताओं की संरक्षा के लिए असामान्य/असाधारण वर्षा की स्थिति में सड़क यातायात रोकने की सुविधा हो।

(iv) सड़क उपयोगकर्ताओं की सुरक्षा के लिए आपातकालीन स्थिति में और

असाधारण/असामान्य वर्षा के दौरान सड़क यातायात रोकने की व्यवस्था।

DEVELOPMENT AND DEPLOYMENT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGIES

1934. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government to develop and deploy Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies that are human-centric, safe and inclusive including guidelines for responsible AI design;

(b) the measures adopted to mitigate risks such as algorithmic bias, misinformation, deepfakes and data privacy violations including use of explainable AI frameworks and audit mechanisms;

(c) the initiatives undertaken to strengthen technical capacity and workforce readiness through programmes like IndiaAI FutureSkills including the number of beneficiaries trained and sectors covered;

(d) the technical and regulatory measures implemented to ensure transparency, accountability and robustness of AI systems across critical sectors such as finance, healthcare, governance and digital services; and

(e) whether the Government has established a framework to periodically evaluate the societal and economic impact of AI technologies including metrics for

accuracy, bias reduction, security and inclusivity and if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons for the same?

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

(a) to (e): In line with Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's vision, the Government is democratizing the development and usage of technology. The focus is using Artificial Intelligence (AI) for solving real-world problems and ultimately improving lives across various sectors. The IndiaAI Mission is working with motto of 'AI for All' which would ensure AI is human-centric, safe & inclusive. The key initiatives taken by the government in this regard are:

- Under the 'Safe & Trusted AI' Pillar of the India AI Mission focusses on bias mitigation, machine unlearning, privacy-preserving architectures, algorithm auditing tool, deepfake detection, risk-assessment protocols, and ethical AI frameworks, to accelerate safe and trustworthy AI. 13 projects have been selected to under the pillar to strengthen responsible AI adoption
- The AI Foundation Models pillar supports the development of indigenous foundational models, including large language and multimodal models, aligned with India's linguistic, cultural and socio-economic diversity.
- AI Kosh enables controlled and secure access to India based datasets, thereby supporting data governance, privacy protection and responsible

data use.

- **India AI Governance Guidelines:**
  - The India AI Governance Guidelines lay down a national framework to ensure that AI systems in India are safe, trustworthy, human-centric and inclusive, while continuing to promote innovation and economic growth.
  - The guidelines are anchored around seven core principles (Sutras), including **Trust, People First, Innovation over Restraint, Fairness & Equity, Accountability, Understandable by Design and Safety, Resilience & Sustainability.**
  - A risk-based governance approach is recommended, with proportionate safeguards for high-risk AI use cases, including measures to address algorithmic bias, misinformation, deepfakes and unintended societal harm.
  - The framework proposes strengthening institutional mechanisms through the establishment of bodies such as an AI Governance Group, Technology & Policy Expert Committee, and an AI Safety Institute to guide oversight, standards and safety research.
- The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 provides a robust legal framework for data privacy and protection, imposing obligations on data fiduciaries and ensuring lawful, fair and secure processing of personal data

used in AI applications.

IndiaAI FutureSkills

To develop AI skilled professionals in India by increasing the number of graduates, post-graduate and PhDs in AI domain. Government is providing support to:

- 500 PhD fellows
- 5,000 postgraduates
- 8,000 undergraduates

- **27 IndiaAI Data and AI Labs** have been established in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities, in collaboration with NIELIT, to impart foundation-level courses on AI, data and related fields such as Data Annotation, Data Curation, Data Cleaning, Data Science, etc.
- **543 ITIs and Polytechnics across all States/UTs** have been approved for setting up additional IndiaAI Data and AI Labs.
- Under the IndiaAI FutureSkills initiative, the Government is supporting AI capacity building through fellowships for PhD, postgraduate and undergraduate students, with more than **290** fellowships awarded till date**.**

FutureSkills Prime: FutureSkills PRIME program is a collaborative initiative of MeitY and National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM) aimed at making India a cutting-edge digital talent nation. Key features are:

- Skilling, reskilling, and upskilling in emerging technologies such as

Artificial Intelligence, Big Data Analytics, IoTs, Cyber Security, Blockchain, AR/VR, etc.

- Courses are developed in the consultation with industry to align with actual employment needs.
- Portal can be accessed anytime-anywhere to earn skill certificates in line with their aptitude and aspirations.
- Accessible online at https://futureskillsprime.in/
- Under the programme, so far, more than 26.2 lakh candidates have registered on the portal, out of which there have been 16.65 lakh+ candidates enrolled/trained in various courses.

करौली-धौलपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में भारतनेट परियोजना

1935. श्री भजन लाल जाटवः

क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) भारतनेट परियोजना के अंतर्गत करौली-धोलपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाले जिलों में जून 2025 तक ब्रॉडबैंड इंटरनेट से जुड़े गांवों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार के पास उक्त क्षेत्र में वर्तमान में कार्यरत सामान्य सेवा केंद्रों की संख्या के संबंध में कोई आंकड़े हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा करौली-धौलपुर के पिछड़े और अल्पसंख्यक-बहुल क्षेत्रों में डिजिटल पहुंच में सुधार लाने और डिजिटल अंतर को समाप्त करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क): करौली और धौलपुर जिलों में भारत नेट परियोजना के तहत 250 ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) को सेवा प्रदान कराने के लिए तैयार कर दिया गया है।

(ख): करौली और धौलपुर जिलों सहित कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर्स (सीएससी) का राज्य-वार विवरण वेबसाइट https://csc.gov.in. पर उपलब्ध है।

(ग): सरकार, 4जी सेचुरेशन परियोजना के तहत देश के ग्रामीण और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में 4जी मोबाइल टॉवरों की स्थापना के माध्यम से इंटरनेट सुविधाओं के विस्तार के लिए डिजिटल भारत निधि के तहत विभिन्न स्कीमें कार्यान्वित कर रही है। इसके अलावा, भारतनेट परियोजना का लक्ष्य सभी ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) और मांग के आधार पर गांवों को हाई-स्पीड ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करना है।

4जी सेचुरेशन परियोजना के तहत, करौली और धौलपुर ज़िलों में 28 मोबाइल टॉवर और भारत नेट परियोजना के तहत 419 फाइबर-टू-द-होम (एफटीटीएच) कनेक्शन कार्य कर रहे हैं।

EQUIPMENT FOR SOLAR PLANTS

1936. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has the data related to total solar energy plants set up in the country during the last five years, State-wise;

(b) the total number of solar plants among the installed plants are made in the country and imported along with the details of the countries from which imports were made during the last five years; and

(c) the details of the imported equipment for setting up of solar power plants like batteries, inverters and other equipment during the last five years, country-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): Yes. The State-wise capacities of solar power plants installed in the last five years are given at **Statement-I**.

(b) and (c): Solar power plants, as such, are not imported. However, equipment used for setting up solar power plants can be imported into the country. Solar Photovoltaic (PV) modules constitute the highest percentage of cost, among the various inputs that go into setting up of solar power plants.

As per the Export-Import Data Bank of the Department of Commerce, the value of solar PV modules imported from major source countries, during the last five years, is given at **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

Details of State-wise Solar Power Installation during last 5 Financial Years

S. No.	STATES / UTs	Cumulative Solar Power Capacity as on 31.03.2020	Cumulative Solar Power Capacity as on 31.03.2025	Solar Power Installation during last 5 years
		(MW)	(MW)	(MW)
1	Andhra Pradesh	3698.32	5370.00	1671.68

2	Arunachal Pradesh	9.87	14.85	4.98
3	Assam	49.75	196.54	146.79
4	Bihar	172.19	328.34	156.15
5	Chhatisgarh	424.06	1347.04	922.98
6	Goa	4.90	56.44	51.54
7	Gujarat	2986.77	18496.66	15509.89
8	Haryana	263.14	2064.97	1801.83
9	Himachal Pradesh	40.18	204.26	164.08
10	Jammu & Kashmir	40.63	74.49	33.86
11	Jharkhand	55.45	199.87	144.42
12	Karnataka	7306.18	9679.66	2373.48
13	Kerala	162.38	1538.94	1376.56
14	Ladakh	0.00	7.80	7.80
15	Madhya Pradesh	2309.29	5118.38	2809.09
16	Maharashtra	1835.62	10687.27	8851.65
17	Manipur	9.98	13.79	3.81
18	Meghalaya	3.85	4.28	0.43
19	Mizoram	6.05	30.39	24.34
20	Nagaland	2.84	3.17	0.33
21	Odisha	420.28	624.44	204.16
22	Punjab	961.71	1421.43	459.72
23	Rajasthan	5275.27	28286.47	23011.20
24	Sikkim	1.94	7.56	5.62
25	Tamil Nadu	3961.56	10153.58	6192.02
26	Telangana	3629.10	4842.10	1213.00
27	Tripura	12.90	21.24	8.34
28	Uttar Pradesh	1208.52	3364.07	2155.55
29	Uttarakhand	327.57	593.07	265.50
30	West Bengal	127.24	320.62	193.38
31	Andaman & Nicobar	12.43	29.91	17.48
32	Chandigarh	41.36	78.85	37.49

33	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	5.46	48.12	22.80
34	Daman & Diu	19.86		
35	Delhi	166.62	313.40	146.78
36	Lakshwadeep	3.27	4.97	1.70
37	Pondicherry	5.69	54.51	48.82
38	Others	45.01	45.01	0.00
	Total (MW)	**35607.24**	**105646.49**	**70039.25**

STATEMENT-II

Details of solar modules imported in the country during last five years

	Value of Import in USD Millions				
Country	**2020-21***	**2021-22***	**2022-23***	**2023-24***	**2024-25***
	HS Code 85414011	HS Code 85414012	HS Code 85414300	HS Code 85414300	HS Code 85414300
	Solar PV Cells & Modules	**Solar PV Modules**	**Solar PV Modules**	**Solar PV Modules**	**Solar PV Modules**
China PRP	494.87	3075.32	874.89	2850.74	1696.77
Vietnam Soc Rep	14.97	0	39.63	935.05	333.53
Hong Kong	3.22	229.12	3.04	210.28	83.07
Malaysia	7.46	31.43	1.24	237.99	5.93
Singapore	6.69	22.76	24.09	97.19	11.45
Others	44.46	4.57	0.63	22.26	32.45
TOTAL (USD million)	**571.67**	**3363.20**	**943.52**	**4353.51**	**2151.75**

**Till FY 2020-21, Solar Cells, whether or not assembled in modules were classified under HS Code 85414011.*

In FY 2021-22, the HS Code 85414011 was retained for Solar PV Cells and new HS Code 85414012 was brought in for Solar PV Modules.

Subsequently, from FY 2022-23, the Solar PV Cells and Solar PV Modules (other than those exclusively used with ITA-1 items) are put under HS Codes 85414200 and 85414300 respectively.

COAL SUPPLY TO TAMIL NADU

1937. DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Tamil Nadu received about 20 per cent lower coal supply in fourth quarter of the year 2025 compared to certain northern States despite its power requirements;

(b) if so, the details of coal allocation and supply during 2025–26, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is aware that reduced domestic supply has increased coal imports and electricity costs in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether funds amounting to about 1,500 crore under coal gasification and clean coal schemes proposed for Tamil Nadu projects remain unreleased; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure equitable coal distribution and timely clean-energy funding to southern States including, Tamil Nadu?

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

(a) and (b): The receipt of domestic coal to the domestic coal based (DCB) power plants in the state of Tamil Nadu during fourth quarter (October-December, 2025) was about 6.42 MT (7184 MW), whereas that for the states of Haryana, Punjab,

Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh was 3.8 MT (5330 MW), 4.5 MT (5680 MW), 6.9 MT (8900 MW) and 26 MT (30015 MW) respectively. It is thus seen that the receipt of domestic coal to the DCB plants located in the state of Tamil Nadu has been higher in terms of receipt per unit installed capacity.

The State wise & quarter wise details of receipt of domestic coal at Domestic coal based (DCB) during 2025-26 (April-Dec) is attached as **Statement**.

(c): Details of receipt of coal (domestic & imported) in DCBs located in State of Tamil Nadu from FY 2022-23 to FY 2025-26 (till Dec'25) is as below:

Financial Year	**Receipt of Coal (Million Tonnes)**			**% Share of Imported Coal**
	Domestic	**Imported**	**Total**	
2022-2023	30.8	2.2	33.0	6.7%
2023-2024	30.4	1.9	32.3	5.9%
2024-2025	29.6	1.5	31.1	4.8%
2025-2026 (Apr-Dec)	19.6	0.6	20.2	3.0%

It may be seen that share of imported coal in the total coal receipt has been reducing.

(d) and (e): No funds are earmarked to Tamil Nadu or any other State Government under coal gasification and clean coal schemes. Coal / lignite gasification projects submitted by project proponents are considered for support under Financial Incentive Scheme, launched on 24.01.2024. At present, no proposal from the Government of Tamil Nadu or it's agencies has been

received. Further, coal is distributed in the country under various policies and guidelines of the Ministry of Coal.

STATEMENT

The State wise & quarter wise details of receipt of domestic coal

Name of State	Capacity (MW) (as on 31.12.2025)	Receipt of Domestic Coal (Fig. in '000 Tonnes)		
		Quarter 1 (Apr-Jun 2025-26)	Quarter 2 (Jul-Sept 2025-26)	Quarter 3 (Oct-Dec 2025-26)
Haryana	5330	4485	4390	3772
Punjab	5680	5418	4936	4513
Rajasthan	8900	8235	6801	6890
Uttar Pradesh	30015	29837	25169	25985
Chhattisgarh	24093	30339	27150	29645
Gujarat	4372	3971	3334	2174
Madhya Pradesh	21170	22571	21299	23483
Maharashtra	22266	22941	20220	23418
Andhra Pradesh	12290	12405	12166	11915
Karnataka	7420	6375	3496	6444
Tamil Nadu	7184	6306	6879	6425
Telangana	11043	9859	7804	8791
Bihar	10170	10137	8944	10950
Jharkhand	7030	5645	5616	7771
Odisha	9950	13310	11418	13470
West Bengal	13235	15040	13922	15066
Assam	750	671	668	646
Total	**200897**	**207545**	**184211**	**201358**

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIGENOUS ANTIBIOTICS

1938. DR. RAJ KUMAR CHABBEWAL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that country has developed the first indigenously discovered antibiotic and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is taking any other measures towards the development of more such indigenous antibiotics in the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the benefits likely to accrue to the people of the country due to the development of these indigenous antibiotics?

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, Nafithromycin has been developed by the Wockhardt group. It is a novel macrolide specifically designed for the treatment of Community Acquired Bacterial Pneumonia (CABP). The phase III clinical study of Nafithromycin in India was supported in-part by Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance council

(BIRAC), a not-for-profit, Section 8, Public Sector Enterprise of the Department of Biotechnology (DBT). Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has issued marketing authorization permission for sale and distribution of Nafithromycin Tablets 400 mg, for the treatment of adults (≥18 years) with CABP, to M/s Wockhardt Limited.

(b): The Government is supporting research &development and innovation to promote indigenous discovery and development of antibiotics through structured funding and ecosystem support. The Government support spans the research and development continuum from early stage research& development, initial validation andcommercialization of products. Specific efforts are as follows:

- The Department of Biotechnology in collaboration with World Health Organization country office has developed an Indian Priority Pathogen list to guide research, discovery and development of new antibiotics in India.
- The Department of Biotechnology through its 'Biotechnology Research Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development (Bio- RIDE)' scheme is supportingR&D projects for advancement of anti-microbial therapeutics, antibiotic combinations, efficacy studies as well as drug repurposing studies for pathogens such as *Mycobacterium tuberculosis, Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli*.
- The Department of Pharmaceuticals through its 'Promotion of Research and Innovation in Pharma-MedTech Sector (PRIP)' scheme is supporting the

development and validation of new medicines.

- Department of Science & Technology has taken an initiative for the development of small chemical molecules naturally or synthetically for combating Anti Microbial Resistance (AMR).
- Council of Scientific & Industrial Research -Central Drug Research Institute (CSIR-CDRI), Lucknow is implementing various projects for antibiotic discovery.

(c) : Development of indigenous antibiotics will strengthen national capacity to combat AMR by improving the ability to treat hard to treat/ drug resistant infections, improve access to effective and affordable treatments, enhance self reliance and improve public health outcomes. This will also reinforce domestic research and manufacturing.

HIGH-SPEED RAIL (BULLET TRAIN) PROJECT

1939. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

(a) the present status of implementation of the High-Speed Rail (Bullet Train) project, including progress achieved/percentage of completion in civil works, stations, depots and track infrastructure as on 15.01.2026;

(b) the details of the timeline of completion/operational of the said project;

(c) the key milestones completed since inception of the project and the status of the initial operational corridor;

(d) whether there is any delay/cost overrun/technical challenges faced during the implementation of the said project and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(e) whether components such as rolling stock, signalling systems, tracks and electrical equipment are being manufactured in India under the “Make in India” initiative and the details thereof;

(f) the countries and international agencies collaborating with India on technology transfer, financing, funding, term of repayment and technical support for this project particularly share of Japanese loan assistance;

(g) the manner in which this project is expected to strengthen domestic manufacturing capabilities and high-speed rail expertise in the country;

(h) the number of people displaced or affected due to land acquisition for the project and the compensation/rehabilitation measures undertaken for them;

(i) the details of the expected passenger capacity, ticket pricing strategy and projected financial viability of the project once operational; and

(j) the steps being taken to ensure transparency, timely completion and accountability in the project management of this initiative?

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

(a) to (j): Presently, the Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (MAHSR) Project (508 km) is under execution with technical and financial assistance from Government of Japan. The Project is passing through the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli with 12 stations planned at Mumbai, Thane, Virar, Boisar, Vapi, Billimora, Surat, Bharuch, Vadodara, Anand, Ahmedabad and Sabarmati.

Entire land (1389.5 Ha.) for MAHSR project has been acquired. All Statutory Clearances have been obtained. All 1651 utilities have been shifted. The delay in land acquisition in the State of Maharashtra has impacted the project till 2021. The land acquisition picked up in 2022 in Maharashtra.

The progress of various major items so far is as under:

Gujarat:

Item	**Progress**
Foundation	352 kms.
Piers	352 kms.
Girder Casting	342 kms.
Girder Launching	331 kms.
Track Bed Construction	152 kms.
OHE Masts Erection	121 kms.

Maharashtra:

Item	Progress
Foundation	74 kms.
Piers	65 kms.
Girder Casting	9 kms.
Girder Launching	3 kms.

Out of total 12 stations, foundation works has been completed at 8 stations (Vapi, Bilimora, Surat, Bharuch, Anand, Vadodara, Ahmedabad, and Sabarmati). In Maharashtra section, foundation work is in progress at 3 stations (Thane, Virar, Boisar) and excavation work at BKC station is near completion and Casting of base slab started.

17 river bridges have been completed. Work is in advance stage for 4 major river bridges (Narmada, Mahi, Tapti and Sabarmati) in Gujarat & in progress in 4 river bridges in Maharashtra. Work on Depots (Thane, Surat and Sabarmati) is in full swing.

Civil works at Bandra Kurla Complex (BKC) are progressing satisfactorily. Excavation works have achieved about 91% progress, and concreting works are at various stages, with 100% completion of the basement slab at Level-4. The work of the under-sea tunnel (approximately 21 km) has commenced, out of which 4.8 km of tunnel between Ghansoli and Shilphata in Maharashtra has been completed.

The experience and technical capabilities being developed through the

MAHSR project, particularly in track construction, advanced signalling, Rolling Stock manufacturing & maintenance, project management etc. are expected to provide a strong foundation for future high-speed rail corridors in the country. With gain of such expertise, India will strengthen its position for planning and decision making in HSR Sector.

In line with the Make in India and Aatmanirbhar Bharat initiatives, Indian Railways is promoting indigenous manufacturing of high-speed rail systems and components to reduce import dependence. Building on the success of Vande Bharat, Integral Coach Factory (ICF) in collaboration with M/s Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML) is designing and manufacturing high-speed train sets with a design speed of 280 kmph.

Land acquisition for the project has been carried out in accordance with applicable laws, and affected persons have been compensated as per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act and relevant State policies. Rehabilitation and resettlement measures, including additional benefits and solatium, have been undertaken in coordination with State Governments.

The MAHSR corridor is designed for high-frequency operations with substantial passenger-carrying capacity.

Ticket pricing is proposed to be competitive with respect to existing rail/air travel options.

The viability of the project has been assessed on a long-term basis, taking into account projected passenger demand, economic benefits, time savings and regional development.

Bullet train project is a very complex and technology intensive Project. Considering the highest level of safety and associated maintenance protocols, Bullet train project has been designed with the support of Japanese railway. It is customized for Indian requirements and climatic conditions. Timelines for the completion of the project can be reasonably ascertained after the completion of all associated works of Civil Structures, Track, Electrical, Signalling, Telecommunication and supply of Trainsets.

PM 15-POINTPROGRAMME FOR WELFARE OF MINORITIES

1940. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

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

(a) the time when the Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities has been revised last and the specific changes or updates made during this revision to address contemporary challenges faced by minority communities;

(b) the details of major components/schemes under the 15-Point Programme as date;

(c) the details of total outlay earmarked for the 15-Point Programme, scheme-

wise; and

(d) whether the Government has data on the utilisation of funds for each scheme during the last three years and if so, the details thereof, scheme-wise and year-wise?

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

(a) to (d): The Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for welfare of Minorities is implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs since its launch in the year 2006. It is an overarching programme which covers various schemes/initiatives of the participating Ministries/Departments with an aim to ensure that the underprivileged and weaker sections of six centrally notified minority communities have equal opportunities for availing the various Government welfare Schemes and contribute to the overall socio-economic development of the Country.

The schemes included in the 15 Point Programme are monitored at various levels by the participating Ministries and Ministry of Minority Affairs in its role as the nodal Ministry, coordinates the implementation of relevant schemes of other Ministries/Departments under the Programme to facilitate the achievement of saturation levels. Furthermore, consistent efforts are being made to improve the full delivery of benefits in the various relevant schemes to minority communities.

The Schemes of Ministry of Minority Affairs and other participating Ministries included in the PM's New 15 Point Programme are as under:

i. Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme (Ministry of Minority Affairs)

ii. Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme (Ministry of Minority Affairs)

iii. Merit-cum- Means based Scholarship Scheme (Ministry of Minority Affairs)

iv. National Minorities Development Finance Corporation (NMDFC) Loan Schemes

v. Samagra Shiksha Abhiyaan (M/o Education)

vi. Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY-NRLM) (M/o Rural Development)

vii. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Kaushal Yojana (M/o Rural Development)

viii. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (M/o Rural Development)

ix. Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana -National Urban Livelihoods Mission (M/o Housing & Urban Affairs)

x. Priority Sector Lending by Banks (Department of Financial Services)

xi. Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (Department of Financial Services)

xii. POSHAN Abhiyaan (Ministry of Women & Child Development)

xiii. National Health Mission (Department of Health & Family Welfare)

xiv. Ayushman Bharat (Department of Health & Family Welfare)

xv. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (Jal Jeevan Mission), (Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation)

The schemes of the Ministry of Minority Affairs covered under the 15 Point Programme are exclusively meant for notified minorities. Further, 15% of the outlays and targets, to the extent possible, of schemes/initiatives implemented by

other participating Ministries/Departments are earmarked for notified minorities.

The Schemes are being implemented by the respective Ministries/Departments under the saturation approach of Government. Under the saturation approach of the Government many of the components have achieved mainstreaming.

WASTE-TO-ENERGY PLANTS

1941. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

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

(a) the number of Waste-to-Energy (WtE) plants operational to process urban solid waste in the municipal corporations of Mumbai, Thane, Kalyan, Raigad and Pune in Maharashtra;

(b) the details of the power generation capacity of these plants and the challenges faced in their operation and maintenance;

(c) the status of the central financial assistance provided to the urban local bodies of Maharashtra for setting up bio-methanation and biogas plants;

(d) the measures taken by the Government to enforce the segregation of waste at source to improve the efficiency of WtE plants; and

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

(a) and (b): As reported by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) and Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (MEDA), one Waste-to-Energy (WtE) plant with designed capacity to process 700 TPD (tonne per day) of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), with an installed capacity of 14 MW for electricity generation, is operational in Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation (PCMC), Pune.These plants face various challenges such as availability and quality of segregated waste and operation and maintenance practices being followed by the Urban Local Bodies.

(c) and (d): Under the Swachh Bharat Mission–Urban (SBM-U) 2.0 being implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Central Financial Assistance (CFA) is provided to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) for setting up various waste processing facilities, including bio-methanation and biogas plants, subject to scheme guidelines. Additional Central Assistance at the rate of ₹18 crore per 100 TPD for waste-to-energy projects and Viability Gap Funding (VGF) of 25–50% is also admissible under the Mission.

For the State of Maharashtra, an allocation of ₹3758.5 crore has been made under SBM-U 2.0, of which ₹1438.1 crore is earmarked for the Solid Waste Management component. Under this component, projects with a total cost of

₹4255.81 crore, including a Central share of ₹1316.29 crore, have been approved so far. This includes approval of bio-methanation plants with a capacity of 837 TPD, with a Central share of ₹40.41 crore.

Further, the segregation of waste at source is mandated under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

(e): Tariff for power generated from Waste-to-Energy projects is determined by the concerned State Electricity Regulatory Commissions in accordance with the Electricity Act, 2003 and applicable regulations considering capital cost, operational expenses and other relevant factors to ensure project viability.

ग्रामीण और रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में मोबाइल नेटवर्क कवरेज/इंटरनेट पहुंच/ब्रॉडबैंड की उपलब्धता

1942. श्री राहुल कस्वांः

क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार के पास राजस्थान के चूरू जैसे ग्रामीण, मरुस्थलीय और कम आवादी वाले जिलों में मोबाइल नेटवर्क कवरेज, इंटरनेट पहुंच और ब्रॉडबैंड की उपलब्धता के संबंध में कोई आंकड़े हैं;

(ख) क्या भारतनेट और अन्य योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के बावजूद ऐसे क्षेत्रों में डिजिटल संपर्क और नेटवर्क की गुणवत्ता के संबंध में किसी कमी को चिह्नित किया गया है; और

(ग) ग्रामीण और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में अंतिम छोर तक डिजिटल संपर्क, मोबाइल कवरेज और इंटरनेट सेवाओं की गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं या उठाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

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

(क) से (ग): राजस्थान राज्य में 46,077 गांवों में से 45,378 गांवों (भारत के महारजिस्ट्रार के आंकड़ों के अनुसार) को 4जी मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी से कवर किया गया है। राजस्थान के चूरू जिले के सभी 904 गांवों को 4जी मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी से कवर किया गया है।

सरकार, 4जी सेचुरेशन परियोजनाओं के तहत देश के ग्रामीण और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में 4जी मोबाइल टावरों की स्थापना के माध्यम से इंटरनेट सुविधाओं के विस्तार के लिए डिजिटल भारत निधि के तहत विभिन्न स्कीमें कार्यान्वित कर रही है। इसके अलावा, भारतनेट परियोजना का लक्ष्य मांग के आधार पर सभी ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) और गांवों को वाई-फाई हॉटस्पॉट, फाइबर टू द होम (एफटीटीएच) कनेक्शन आदि जैसी हाई-स्पीड ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करना है।

NON-ENFORCEMENT OF CONTRACTUAL PENALTIES

1943. DR. AMAR SINGH:

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

(a) the number of instances across scientific institutions where funds remained blocked for more than three years due to non-enforcement of contractual penalties;

(b) the number of scientific equipment or prototypes procured during the last ten years that remained unutilised or idle and the cumulative value of such idle assets;

(c) the details of meteorological charges and statutory levies not realised due to

absence of MoUs/agreements; and

(d) whether recovery proceedings have since been initiated 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): There were no instances across the scientific institutions under the Ministry where funds remained blocked for more than three years due to non-enforcement of contractual penalties.

(b): As reported by the scientific institutions under the Ministry, none of the scientific equipment or prototypes procured during the last ten years remained unutilised or idle. Further, the I-STEM (Indian Science, Technology, and Engineering facilities Map) portal, initiated and supported by the Office of the Principal Scientific Adviser (PSA) to the Government of India, facilitates the optimal utilisation of equipment through a centralised, transparent digital ecosystem that connects researchers with publicly funded research infrastructure across India.

(c) and (d): Requisite Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) and Agreements are entered into, as applicable, to facilitate the timely realisation of such charges, and no cases necessitating initiation of recovery proceedings have been reported.

REGULAR INTERCITY TRAIN SERVICES BETWEEN SOLAPUR AND KOLHAPUR

1944. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing demand for regular intercity train services between Solapur and Kolhapur, particularly following the establishment of a new Bench of the Hon'ble Bombay High Court at Kolhapur and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any study or assessment has been conducted to examine passenger demand, feasibility and scheduling requirements for a Solapur–Kolhapur Intercity train and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the steps taken or proposed to introduce such a regular train service to provide safe, affordable and time-efficient connectivity for daily and short-duration commuters, including lawyers, court staff and other passengers; and

(d) the details of the expected timeline for commencement of regular intercity rail services between Solapur and Kolhapur?

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

(a) to (d): At present, the daily train service of 22155/22156 Kalaburagi- SCSM(T) Kolhapur Express is catering to the needs of passengers of Solapur-SCSM(T) Kolhapur sector.

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

4जी/5जी नेटवर्क सेवाओं का उन्नयन

1945.श्री दिलेश्वर कामैतः

श्री भोजराज नागः

क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल की लंबाई में वृद्धि से ब्रॉडबैंड की गति, नेटवर्क की विश्वसनीयता और 4जी/5जी की तैयारियों में सुधार हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हों, तो नेटवर्क कार्य निष्पादन के संदर्भ में इसके मापने योग्य परिणाम क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या ओएफसी कनेक्टिविटी शासन, शिक्षा और टेलीमेडिसिन जैसी डिजिटल सेवाओं के विस्तार में सहायक रही है; और

(घ) 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): जी हाँ। देश भर में नेटवर्क कार्य निष्पादन के संदर्भ में मापने योग्य परिणामों का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

(i) *मोबाइल ब्रॉडबैंड स्पीड* : ऊकला के ग्लोबल स्पीडटेस्ट इंडेक्स के अनुसार औसत मोबाइल ब्रॉडबैंड डाउनलोड स्पीड मार्च, 2022 में 13.67 एमबीपीएस से बढ़कर दिसंबर, 2025 में 132.00 एमबीपीएस हो गई है।

(ii) *नेटवर्क विश्वसनीयता* : भारतीय दूरसंचार विनियामक प्राधिकरण (ट्राई) की दिसंबर, 2025 की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, सभी दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं (टीएसपी) ने 4जी/5जी नेटवर्क के लिए नेटवर्क से संबंधित मापदंडों हेतु सेवा की गुणवत्ता (क्यूओएस) के सभी बेंचमार्कों को पूरा किया।

(iii) *4जी/5जी की तैयारी* : 4जी/5जी बेस ट्रांसीवर स्टेशनों (बीटीएस) की संख्या 51.33% की वृद्धि के साथ दिनांक 31.3.2022 को 16.91 लाख से बढ़कर दिनांक 31.12.2025 को 25.59 लाख हो गई।

(iv) *विलंबता* : ट्राई की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, सितंबर, 2025 में विलंबता 75 मिलीसेकंड से कम है और संचयी (क्यूमूलेटिव) डाउनटाइम (सेवा के लिए अनुपलब्ध सेल) 2% से कम की विनिर्दिष्ट सीमा के भीतर है।

(ग) और (घ): जी हाँ। ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल (ओएफसी) कनेक्टिविटी के विस्तार और बेहतर ब्रॉडबैंड/इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी ने डिजिटल भारत पहलों को सपोर्ट किया है और राष्ट्र व्यापी स्तर पर

डिजिटल सेवाओं को अपनाने में तेजी आई है। कुछ प्रमुख ई-गवर्नेंस पहलों की स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है:

(i) आधार विश्व की सबसे बड़ी डिजिटल पहचान प्रणाली है जो बायोमिट्रिक और जनसांख्यिकीय डेटा आधारित यूनिक डिजिटल पहचान प्रदान करती है। अब तक, 143 करोड़ से अधिक आधार नंबर सृजित (जनरेट) किए जा चुके हैं।

(ii) डिजीलॉकर ने आम नागरिक के लिए मूल जारीकर्ता से डिजिटल दस्तावेज़ों को प्रमाणित करने के लिए कभी भी, कहीं भी पहुंच को सक्षम किया है। डिजीलॉकर की सेवाओं का लाभ उठाने के लिए 65.01 करोड़ से अधिक प्रयोक्ता पंजीकृत हैं।

(iii) सभी सरकारी सेवाओं के लिए यूनिफाइड मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन फॉर न्यू-एज गवर्नेंस (उमंग) मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन चालू है और यह व्यक्तियों के लिए 2,390 से अधिक सेवाएं प्रदान करता है। इसमें 726.43 करोड़ संचयी (क्यूमूलेटिव) लेनदेन हो चुके हैं।

(iv) सीएससी, सहायता प्राप्त डिजिटल मोड से सरकारी और व्यावसायिक सेवाएं प्रदान कर रहे हैं। सीएससी के माध्यम से 800 से अधिक सेवाएं प्रदान की जा रही हैं। दिसंबर, 2025 तक, देश भर में ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में 5.87 लाख सीएससी कार्यरत थे जिनमें से 4.57 लाख ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर कार्यरत थे।

(v) प्रधानमंत्री ग्रामीण डिजिटल साक्षरता अभियान (पीएमजीदिशा), जिसे देश भर में 6 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों (प्रति परिवार एक व्यक्ति) में कार्यात्मक डिजिटल साक्षरता तक पहुंचने के लिए शुरू किया गया था, अब 6.39 करोड़ व्यक्तियों तक पहुंच चुका है।

(vi) वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान, कुल डिजिटल भुगतान लेनदेन 23,834 करोड़ थे। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में दिनांक 4.2.2026 तक इन लेनदेनों की संख्या 20,856 करोड़ है।

इसके अलावा, देश के 6,44,131 गांवों में से (भारत के महारजिस्ट्रार के कार्यालय के अनुसार गांव के आंकड़े), लगभग 6,34,955 गांव मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी से कवर किए जा चुके हैं जिनमें

6,31,834 गांवों में 4जी मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी उपलब्ध है। इस प्रकार, 98.09% गांवों में इंटरनेट की सुविधा है।

दिनांक 30.9.2025 तक, भारत में कुल 101.78 करोड़ इंटरनेट ग्राहकों में से 42.77 करोड़ ग्रामीण ग्राहक और 59.01 करोड़ शहरी ग्राहक हैं।

EXPANSION OF HEAVY WATER BOARD PROJECT

1946. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:

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

(a) the current status of the expansion project of the Heavy Water Board under the Department of Atomic Energy at Hazira in Gujarat including approvals accorded progress achieved and the timeline for commissioning;

(b) whether any assessment has been carried out to estimate direct and indirect employment generation arising from the said expansion and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether adequate physical, cyber and perimeter security measures have been put in place for the Hazira facility in coordination with Central and State authorities 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): Heavy Water Board (HWB), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) is mandated to produce Heavy Water to meet the demand for Indian Nuclear Power Programme (INPP). Department has conveyed the in-principle approval for setting-up of twin stream Heavy Water Plant (HWP) at Hazira. Action is initiated for obtaining statutory clearances from concerned agencies. On receipt of all clearances, the project will be implemented as per prescribed timelines.

(b): Rough estimation of direct and indirect employment generation arising from the said expansion is around 200 and 300 nos. respectively.

(c): Yes, adequate physical, cyber and perimeter security measures are in place for the Hazira facility in coordination with Central and State authorities. Physical and Perimeter Security is provided through State Reserve Police Board (SRPF) and KRIBHCO Security officials.

कोयला खनन परियोजनाओं के कारण विस्थापन

1947. श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर:

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

(क) क्या कोयला खनन परियोजनाओं के कारण विभिन्न राज्यों में स्थानीय आबादी का विस्थापन

हुआ है;

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

(ग) प्रभावित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास और मुआवजे के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(घ) पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से टिकाऊ कोयला खनन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

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

(क) और (ख): पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड (सीआईएल) की सहायक कंपनियों की कोयला खनन परियोजनाओं के कारण परियोजना प्रभावित परिवारों (पीएएफ) के विस्थापन का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है -

सहायक कंपनी का नाम	**राज्य का नाम**	**प्रभावित पीएएफ की राज्य-वार संख्या**				
		2020-21	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**
एनसीएल	मध्य प्रदेश	87	338	439	432	318
	उत्तर प्रदेश	00	00	00	00	00
सीसीएल	झारखंड	105	206	443	634	453
ईसीएल	पश्चिम बंगाल	275	548	686	556	574
	झारखंड	00	60	36	24	149
बीसीसीएल	पश्चिम बंगाल	00	00	00	00	00
	झारखंड	00	00	40	59	44
एमसीएल	ओडिशा	592	650	219	283	359
डब्ल्यूसीएल	महाराष्ट्र	445	203	222	40	473
	मध्य प्रदेश	00	00	00	00	00
एसईसीएल	छत्तीसगढ़	89	209	355	504	762
	मध्य प्रदेश	13	134	215	191	256
सीआईएल कुल योग-12720		**1606**	**2348**	**2655**	**2723**	**3388**

एनएलसी इंडिया लिमिटेड (एनएलसीआईएल) की लिग्नाइट/कोयला खनन परियोजनाओं के

कारण उन भू-स्वामियों/अतिक्रमणकारियों का विस्थापन हुआ है जिनके मकानों का अधिग्रहण किया गया था। नेयवेली में एनएलसीआईएल की खानों के लिए आवश्यक भूमि का अधिग्रहण तमिलनाडु सरकार द्वारा एलए अधिनियम - "तमिलनाडु औद्योगिक प्रयोजनों के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम 1997" (तमिलनाडु अधिनियम 10/1999) के तहत आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर अधिनियम की अनुसूची- I, II और III के प्रावधानों के अनुसार मुआवजे और आर एंड आर नीति के साथ दिनांक 01.01.2014 से चरणबद्ध तरीके से किया गया है। एनएलसीआईएल की बरसिंगसर लिग्नाइट खान के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम, 1894 के अनुसार वर्ष 1991 में भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया गया था। ओडिशा में तालाबीरा II और III ओसीसीपी जैसी कोयला खनन परियोजनाओं के लिए, कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (सीबीए अधिनियम, 1957) के तहत भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया जाता है।

तेलंगाना में, आज की तारीख तक, एससीसीएल खनन परियोजनाओं के कारण 22 गांव विस्थापित हुए हैं और 10,578 पीडीएफ का पुनर्वास किया गया है।

(ग) : भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता अधिकार (कठिनाइयों को दूर करना) आदेश 2015 के अनुसरण में, क्रमश: आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर अधिनियम, 2013 की अनुसूची I के अनुसार भूमि और परिसंपत्ति मुआवजा लाभ प्रदान किए जाते हैं और विस्थापित परिवारों को अनुसूची II के अनुसार पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन लाभ प्रदान किए जाते हैं।

सीआईएल की सहायक कंपनियां अपनी पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन (आर एंड आर) नीति, 2012 का पालन करती हैं और इसकी वार्षिकी स्कीम, 2020 का भी पालन करती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, सीआईएल की सहायक कंपनियां स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के आधार पर मौजूदा मानदंडों के अलावा आर एंड आर लाभ प्रदान करती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, अनिवार्य अधिग्रहण के मामले में परियोजना प्रभावित परिवारों को दिए जाने वाले लाभों और प्रक्रियाओं के संबंध में किसी भी राज्य-विशिष्ट दिशा-

निर्देशों का भी पालन किया जाता है।

एनएलसीआईएल विस्थापित परिवारों के पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन के लिए राज्य-विशिष्ट/परियोजना विशिष्ट अनुसंधान एवं पुनर्वास नीतियों का पालन करता है।

तेलंगाना में, एससीसीएल खनन परियोजनाओं के लिए भूमि का अधिग्रहण करता है और संबंधित जिला कलेक्टर के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर अधिनियम, 2013 के अनुसार प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को मुआवजे और पुनर्वास का भुगतान किया गया है।

(घ): पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 के अंतर्गत मानकीकृत पर्यावरणीय सुरक्षा उपाय प्रदान किए जाते हैं। सभी नई और विस्तारित कोयला खनन परियोजनाएं वायु, जल, भूमि और पारिस्थितिकीय संसाधनों की सुरक्षा के लिए उपशमन उपायों को निर्धारित करने वाली अनुमोदित पर्यावरणीय प्रबंधन योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के साथ-साथ विस्तृत पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन के आधार पर पूर्व पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने के बाद शुरू की जाती हैं।

नामर्दिष्ट प्राधिकारी (कोयला मंत्रालय के अधीन) और एक सफल बोलीदाता के बीच निष्पादित कोयला खान/ब्लॉक विकास और उत्पादन करार (सीएमडीपीए/सीबीडीपीए) में यह प्रावधान है कि सफल बोलीदाता को अच्छी उद्योग प्रथाओं के अनुरूप कोयला निष्कर्षण, हैंडलिंग और निकासी के लिए आधुनिक मशीनीकृत तरीकों को अपनाने, कार्बन फुटप्रिंट को कम करने और पर्यावरण प्रदूषण को कम करने, मशीनीकृत लोडिंग को लागू करने और पर्यावरण प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए पिट-हेड से फर्स्ट-माइल कनेक्टिविटी विकसित करने की आवश्यकता है।

कोयला खनन के लिए वन भूमि के डायवर्जन को वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 और वन (संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन) अधिनियम, 2023 के प्रावधानों के तहत विनियमित किया जाता है, जो केंद्र सरकार के पूर्व अनुमोदन और प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण, निवल वर्तमान मूल्य के भुगतान और अन्य सांविधिक शर्तों के अनुपालन के बारे में अधिदेशित करता है।

कोयला खानें वैज्ञानिक खान योजना और चरणबद्ध खनन सिद्धांतों के अनुसार प्रचालित होती हैं, जिसमें खान बंद करने की अनुमोदित योजना के अनुसार खनित क्षेत्रों के समवर्ती पुनरूद्धार, खान वॉयड्स की बैकफिलिंग और पारिस्थितिक बहाली पर जोर दिया जाता है। कोयला/लिग्नाइट पीएसयू ने संधारणीयता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय किए हैं जिनमें जैव-पुनरूद्धार/वृक्षारोपण, ओवरबर्डन का लाभकारी उपयोग और ऊर्जा दक्षता उपाय करना शामिल हैं।

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय और राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों द्वारा सांविधिक मॉनीटरिंग के माध्यम से विनियामक निगरानी को सुदृढ़ किया जाता है। कोयला खानों द्वारा प्रयोज्य पर्यावरणीय कानूनों के तहत यथा अधिदेशित निर्धारित पर्यावरणीय मानदंडों का अनुपालन करना, आवधिक अनुपालन रिपोर्टें प्रस्तुत करना और निरीक्षण, लेखा-परीक्षा तथा तृतीय-पक्ष आकलन की सुविधा प्रदान करना अपेक्षित है।

इसके अलावा, सरकार ने कोयला खनन परियोजनाओं सहित विभिन्न पर्यावरणीय कानूनों के तहत प्रचालित परियोजनाओं के लिए पर्यावरणीय अनुपालन ढांचे को मजबूत करने के लिए पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 के तहत पर्यावरण लेखा परीक्षा नियम, 2025 को अधिसूचित किया है।

राजस्थान में बायोगैस परियोजनाएं

1948. श्री हरीश चन्द्र मीनाः

क्या **नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) देश में बायोगैस, बायो-सीएनजी और अन्य जैव-ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की वर्तमान क्षमता का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और ग्रामीण रोजगार सृजन और स्वच्छ ऊर्जा उत्पादन में उनके योगदान का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) राजस्थान में कृषि अवशेषों, पशुओं के गोबर और जैव-अपशिष्ट पर आधारित जैव-ऊर्जा इकाइयों

की जिला-वार स्थिति क्या है और प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता और इसके तहत कवर किए गए लाभार्थियों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) टोंक-सवाई माधोपुर लोक सभा क्षेत्र में विकेंद्रीकृत जैव-ऊर्जा आधारित परियोजनानों की क्षमता के साथ-साथ अब तक हुई प्रगति, स्थानीय निकायों की भूमिका और इसके लिए बनाई गई भविष्य की कार्ययोजना का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): जैव ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है। ये परियोजनाएं स्वच्छ ऊर्जा उत्पादन, जैविक अपशिष्ट के वैज्ञानिक प्रबंधन, जीवाश्म ईंधन पर निर्भरता में कमी और कच्चे माल के एकत्रीकरण, संयंत्र प्रचालन और संबद्ध गतिविधियों के माध्यम से ग्रामीण रोजगार के सृजन में योगदान करती हैं।

(ख): राजस्थान राज्य में राष्ट्रीय जैव ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम (एनबीपी) के चरण-I के अंतर्गत नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त जैव ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण**-II में दिया गया है।

(ग): राजस्थान नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा निगम लिमिटेड (आरआरईसीएल) द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई सूचना के अनुसार, टोंक-सवाई माधोपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कुल छह जैव ऊर्जा परियोजनाएं पंजीकृत की गई हैं।

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई सूचना के अनुसार, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन-शहरी (SBM-U) के अंतर्गत, संपूर्ण मिशन अवधि के लिए, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को केन्द्रीय अंश (सीएस) निधियों के रूप में केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) आवंटित की जाती है। राज्य समितियों द्वारा विधिवत अनुमोदित पूर्ण प्रस्तावों के रूप में राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा की गई मांग के

आधार पर सीएस निधियां स्वीकृत/जारी की जाती हैं और फिर राज्यों को राज्य कार्य योजना के अनुसार, शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी) को यह निधि जारी की जाती है। तदनुसार, राज्य सरकारें/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र और उनके यूएलबी ऐसे संयंत्रों के सतत प्रयासों और निरंतर निगरानी के माध्यम से परियोजनाओं और कार्य योजनाओं को जमीनी स्तर पर कार्यान्वित करते हैं।

विवरण-I

एनबीपी के चरण- I के दौरान देश में जैव ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की स्थापित क्षमता का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य	बायोमास परियोजनाएं (गैर-खोई सह-उत्पादन) (मेगावाट)	बायोमास आधारित ब्रिकेट/पेलेट निर्माण परियोजनाएं (टीपीएच)	अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा परियोजनाएं (MWeq)	बायोगैस संयंत्र (संख्या)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	8	4	19.99	88
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	200
3	असम	0	0	0	389
4	बिहार	14.2	2	0	255
5	छत्तीसगढ	0	2.5	10.42	546
6	गोवा	0	0	1.60	11
7	गुजरात	0	96.99	20.59	3668
8	हरियाणा	33	45	33.48	439
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	7.45	0	0	0
10	झारखंड	5	0	1.04	11
11	कर्नाटक	0	9	13.09	1398
12	केरल	0	0	0	637
13	मध्य प्रदेश	4	291.95	24.13	6260
14	महाराष्ट्र	0	45.9	26.86	14468

15	मणिपुर	0	0	0	25
16	मेघालय	0	0	0	1
17	मिजोरम	0	0	0	1
18	नागालैंड	0	0	0	52
19	ओडिशा	0	2	5.00	216
20	पंजाब	69.06	8	27.09	3220
21	राजस्थान	2.5	64.3	67.54	567
22	सिक्किम	0	0	0	0
23	तमिलनाडु	3.5	10	3.92	124
24	तेलंगाना	6.3	7.1	0.63	23
25	त्रिपुरा	0	0	0	161
26	उत्तराखंड	36.95	25.5	7.63	1436
27	उत्तर प्रदेश।	2.5	0	86.90	540
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	24.4	0	5.81	159
29	अंडमान व नोकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	0	0	0
30	चंडीगढ़	0	0	0	0
31	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन एवं दीव	0	0	0	18
32	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली	0	0	26.17	0
33	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	0	0	0	0
34	लद्दाख	0	0	0	0
35	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0
36	पुदुचेरी	0	0	0	0
	कुल	**216.86**	**614.24**	**381.87**	**34913**

विवरण-II

क. राजस्थान में एनबीपी के चरण- I के तहत एमएनआरई द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त जैव ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं का जिला-वार ब्यौरा:

जिला	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	सीएफए स्वीकृत (करोड़ रुपये में)
अलवर	1	0.45
बारां	3	1.04
बीकानेर	2	0.63
चित्तौड़गढ़	1	0.18
धौलपुर	1	0.28
जयपुर	2	3.05
टोंक	1	0.45
कोटा	1	1.67
कुल	**12**	**7.74**

ख. इसके अलावा, एनबीपी के चरण-I के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य में कुल 567 लघु बायोगैस संयंत्र स्थापित किए गए थे और लाभार्थियों को केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई थी।

GREEN HYDROGEN PROJECTS IN TAMILNADU

1949. SHRI A. RAJA:

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

(a) the details of objectives of National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM) and the number of projects actually launched on ground since the launch of NGHM;

(b) the total expenditure incurred under these projects along with the details of the schedule of completion; and

(c) the details of status of the projects in Tamil Nadu particularly Green Hydrogen Generation, Clean Hydrogen in Karaikudi?

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

(a) to (c): The Government of India is implementing the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM), with an objective to make India a global hub of production, usage and export of Green Hydrogen and its derivatives. India's Green Hydrogen production capacity is likely to reach 5 Million Metric Tonnes per annum by 2030. As on 6th February 2026, an expenditure of ₹ 249.44 crores has been incurred under the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM).

The details of projects under NGHM are given below:

i. Under the incentive scheme for Green Hydrogen production (Mode-1), companies have been awarded a Green Hydrogen capacity of 8,62,000 tonnes per annum (**Statement-I**)

ii. Under the incentive scheme for Electrolyser Manufacturing, companies have been awarded Electrolyser manufacturing capacity of total 3000 MW per annum (**Statement-II**)

iii. Under the incentive scheme for procurement of Green Hydrogen for

refineries (Mode 2B), companies have been awarded a capacity of total 20,000 tonnes per annum (**Statement-III**)

iv. The details of the pilot projects for the use of Green Hydrogen in the steel, shipping, and transport sectors, along with the projects under the Testing and R&D schemes and Hydrogen Valley Innovation Clusters (HVIC)s, are provided in the **Statement-IV.**

STATEMENT-I

Companies selected under the Incentive Scheme for Green Hydrogen Production (Mode 1 Tranche I)

S. No.	Developer/Investor	Allocated capacity (tonnes per annum)	Commissioning Timelines
1	CESC Projects Limited	10500	February 2027
2	UPL Limited	10000	February 2027
3	Reliance Industry Limited	90000	February 2027
4	Welspun Sabarmati GH2 Private Limited	20000	February 2027
5	HHP Two Pvt Ltd	75000	February 2027
6	Torrent Power Ltd	18000	February 2027
7	Acme Cleantech Solutions Pvt Ltd	90000	February 2027
8	Greenko ZeroC Pvt Ltd	90000	February 2027
9	JSW Neo Energy Limited [SPV: JSW Renewable	6500	February 2027

	Energy - (Vijaynagar)		
10	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	2000	February 2027

Companies selected under the Incentive Scheme for Green Hydrogen Production (Mode 1 Tranche II)

S. No.	Developer/Investor	Allocated capacity (tonnes per annum)	Commissioning Timelines
1	AM Green Ammonia (India) Private Limited	90000	February 2028
2	GH2 Solar Limited	10500	February 2028
3	Green Infra Renewable Energy Farms Private Limited	90000	February 2028
4	L&T Energy Green Tech Limited	90000	February 2028
5	Oriana Power Limited	10000	February 2028
6	Reliance Industry Limited	49000	February 2028
7	Suryadeep KA1 Project Private Limited	19000	February 2028
8	Matrix Gas & Renewables Limited	1500	February 2028
9	Waaree Clean Energy Solutions Pvt Limited	90000	February 2028

STATEMENT-II

Companies selected under the Incentive Scheme for Electrolyser Manufacturing (Tranche I)

S. No.	Developer/Investor	Allocated capacity (MW per annum)	Commissioning Timelines
1	Reliance Industries Limited	300	August 2026
2	Ohmium Operations Private Limited	137	August 2026
3	John Cockerill Greenko Hydrogen Solutions Private Limited	300	August 2026
4	Advait GreenEnergy Private Limited	100	August 2026
5	Adani New Industries Limited	198.5	August 2026
6	L&T Electrolysers Limited	300	August 2026
7	Matrix Gas and Renewables Limited	63	August 2026
8	Homihydrogen Private Limited	101.5	August 2026

Companies selected under the Incentive Scheme for Electrolyser Manufacturing (Tranche II)

S. No.	Developer/Investor	Allocated capacity (MW per annum)	Commissioning Timelines
1	Adani New Industries Limited	101.5	March 2027
2	Advait GreenEnergy Private Limited	200	March 2027
3	Avaada Electrolyser Private Limited	49.5	March 2027
4	Eastern Electrolyser Limited	30	March 2027
5	Greenovate Hydrogen Private Limited	105	March 2027
6	Matrix Gas and Renewables Limited	237	March 2027
7	Newage Green Electro Private Limited (SPV-Newage Electrogen One Private Limited)	300	March 2027
8	Newtrace Private Limited	30	March 2027

S. No.	Developer/Investor	Allocated capacity (MW per annum)	Commissioning Timelines
9	Ohmium Operations Private Limited	137	March 2027
10	Suryaashish KA1 Solar Park Private Limited	10	March 2027
11	Waaree Clean Energies Solution private Ltd	300	March 2027

STATEMENT-III

Companies selected under the Incentive Scheme for Green Hydrogen Production for refinery sector (Mode 2B)

S. No.	Developer/Investor	Allocated capacity (tonnes per annum)	Commissioning Timelines
1	L&T Energy Greentech Ltd (LTEG)	10000	December 2027
2	Ocior Energy	5000	March 2028
3	Ocior Energy	5000	April 2028

STATEMENT-IV

Details of projects/pilot projects sanctioned, approved or operational under the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM)

S. No.	Project	Location	Implementing Agency
1	Use of hydrogen in existing Blast Furnace to reduce coal/coke consumption Use of hydrogen in existing Blast Furnace to reduce coal/coke consumption	Bokaro, Jharkhand	Steel Authority of India Ltd
		Vijayanagar, Karnataka	JSW Steel Limited
2	Injection of Hydrogen in vertical shaft based DRI making to partially substitute the NG/ other reducing gas & raise its proportion in a gradual manner with an objective to use the maximum hydrogen	Arcelor Mittal Nippon Steel India Limited	Hazira, Gujarat
		JSW Steel Limited	Vijayanagar, Karnataka
		Jindal Steel & Power Limited	Angul, Odisha
3	Pilot Projects Awarded in Transport Sector	Routes: 1. Greater Noida - Delhi – Agra 2. Bhubaneshwar - Konark	NTPC (with buses manufactured by Ashok

S. No.	Project	Location	Implementing Agency
		– Puri Hydrogen refuelling station system location: 1. NTPC campus in Greater Noida 2. Bhubaneswar	Leyland)
		Routes: 1. Ahmedabad - Vadodara - Surat 2. Sahibabad - Faridabad - Delhi 3. Pune - Mumbai 4. Jamshedpur - Kalinga Nagar Hydrogen refuelling station system location: 1. Balasore 2. Mumbai Highway	Tata Motors + Indian Oil Corporation Limited
		Routes: 1. Thiruvananthapuram - Kochi, 2. Kochi – Edappally Hydrogen refuelling station system location: 1. Trivandrum 2. Kochi	Agency for New and Renewable Energy Research and Technology (ANERT) + Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)

S. No.	Project	Location	Implementing Agency
		Routes: 1. Jamnagar – Ahmedabad Hydrogen refuelling station system location: 1. Near Rajkot 2. Near Vadodara	Reliance Industries Limited + Ashok Leyland
		Routes: 1. NH – 16 Vasakhapatnam – Bayyavaram Hydrogen refuelling station system location: 1. Bayyavaram, Anakapalli	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited + Volvo
4	Pilot Bunkering and refueling facility for Green Hydrogen or its derivative on a pilot basis at V.O. Chidambaranar Port	V.O. Chidambaranar Port (Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu)	V.O. Chidambaranar Port Authority
5	Project under Testing Scheme: H2 Gas Purity Testing	Kapurthala, Punjab	Sardar Swaran Singh National Institute of Bio-Energy
6	Project under Testing Scheme: Electrolyser Stack, H2 dispensers, Fuel	Gandhinagar, Gujarat	Gujarat Energy Research and Management Institute

S. No.	Project	Location	Implementing Agency
	Cell, Storage cylinder and piping; valves		
7	Project under Testing Scheme: Fuel Cell	Hyderabad, Telangana	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
8	Project under Testing Scheme: H2 ICE (Type approval Testing), FCEV and Materials	Pune, Maharashtra	Automotive Research Association of India
9	Project under Testing Scheme: Material for H2 storage and transportation	Jamshedpur, Jharkhand	National Metallurgical Laboratory (Jamshedpur)
10	JHV Innovation Foundation	Jodhpur, Rajasthan	IIT Jodhpur
11	Odisha Hydrogen Valley Foundation	Bhubaneshwar, Odisha	IIT Bhubaneshwar
12	Pune Hydrogen Valley Foundation	Pune, Maharashtra	CSIR – NCL Pune
13	Kerala HVIC Foundation	Kochi, Kerala	ANERT
14	Development and Demonstration of Direct Injection Hydrogen Fuelled Internal Combustion Engines (H2ICE) for Heavy Duty	Pune, Maharashtra	Automotive Research Association of India

S. No.	Project	Location	Implementing Agency
	Commercial		
15	Development of retrofitted kit for H2ICE Application	Gurugram, Haryana	Shigan Nexgen Technologies Private Limited (promoted by IOCL)
16	Development and Demonstration of Hydrogen fueled Internal Combustion Engine for Agricultural tractor	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd
17	Prototype Development of a Highly Efficient Compression Ignition Hydrogen Engine for the Agriculture Sector Using a Novel High-Pressure Direct Injection (HPDI) Strategy	Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur
18	Development of hydrogen-powered high-power density fuel cell drone for oil & gas applications (TRL -3/4)	Gurugram, Haryana	Hypace Solutions Private Limited, Gurugram
19	Development of Fuel	Bengaluru, Karnataka	Magic Myna

S. No.	Project	Location	Implementing Agency
	cell powered high endurance UAVs for niche strategic and societal applications		Private Limited, Bengaluru
20	Green Hydrogen Generation via Direct seawater electrolysis: A systematic bottom-up approch using selective electrocatalyst and electrochemical cell designs	Karaikudi, Tamil Nadu	CSIR-Central Electrochemical Research Institute, Karaikudi
21	A Supramolecular Approach to Improve the Stability and Efficiency of Alkaline Electrolyzer Membranes	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	SRM Institute of Science & Technology, Chennai
22	Integrated Heat Management for Energy-Efficient Membrane-Based Direct Seawater Desalination Enabling Green Hydrogen Production	Pune, Maharashtra	CSIR-National Chemical Laboratory, Pune
23	Development of High-Performance	Gujarat	GFCL Solar and Green Hydrogen

S. No.	Project	Location	Implementing Agency
	PEM Membranes for application in Electrolyzer and Fuel Cell		Products Limited, Gujarat
24	Clean Hydrogen: Enhancing Biohydrogen Purity through Advanced Adsorption Purification	Karaikudi, Tamil Nadu	CSIR-Central Electrochemical Research Institute, Karaikudi
25	Synergistic Biohythane Production: Integrating Biohydrogen and Biomethane Bioprocesses	Pune, Maharashtra	Texol Energy Private Limited
26	Technology Demonstration Plant for the Production of 0.5 TPD Green Hydrogen from Pyrolysis + Gasification of Coconut Shell and Cashew Nutshell	Goa	Institute of Chemical Technology, Mumbai
27	Biomass to Green Hydrogen: Development of 100	Pilani, Rajasthan	Birla Institute of Technology and Science - Pilani

S. No.	Project	Location	Implementing Agency
	kg/day H2 production via oxy-steam-CO2 gasification integrated with catalytic CO conversion and continuous H2 separation using a mixed matrix hollow fibre membrane system		
28	Pilot plant demonstration of Hydrogen production from agricultural waste through integrated pyrolysis and catalytic steam reforming process	Ropar, Punjab	Indian Institute of Technology Ropar
29	AI based smart sensors for rapid and real time detection of ppm level H2 leaks in hydrogen storage and distribution structures	Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research
30	Securing the Future: AI-Driven Insights into Global Hydrogen Incidents for	Patiala, Punjab	Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology

S. No.	Project	Location	Implementing Agency
	Enhanced Safety and Risk Management		
31	Spontaneous Combustion Behaviour of Pressurized Hydrogen Leaks	Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	IIT BHU
32	Application of Causal Analysis and Machine Learning for Risk Severity Prediction in Hydrogen Facilities	Gurugram, Haryana	Engineers India Limited
33	Electronic Hydrogen Leak Detector based on MEMS Integrated 1-D Nanofibers and Nanotubes of Semiconductor Oxides	Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	CSIR - National Institute For Interdisciplinary Science and Technology
34	CFD Modelling in Flacs-Hydrogen software for Hydrogen Safety and Risk Assessment	Gurugram, Haryana	Shriram Institute for Industrial Research
35	Hydrogen Explosions-Developing Phenomenological	Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh and Hyderabad, Telangana	IIT BHU+ IIT Hyderabad

S. No.	Project	Location	Implementing Agency
	Models from Fundamental Experiments		

सीएलएएमपी पोर्टल का कार्यान्वयन

1950. श्री अमर शरदराव काले:

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

(क) कोयला भूमि अधिग्रहण, प्रबंधन और भुगतान पोर्टल (सीएलएएमपी) के शुभारंभ के बाद से इसके कार्यान्वयन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) इस पोर्टल पर भूमि अधिग्रहण के कितने मामले और कितने राज्य शामिल किए गए हैं;

(ग) भूमि अधिग्रहण के प्रमुख चरणों में समय-सीमा को कम करने और पारदर्शिता बढ़ाने में 'क्लैम्प' (सीएलएएमपी) ने किस हद तक योगदान दिया है;

(घ) क्या पोर्टल पर प्रभावित भूमि मालिकों और परियोजना प्रभावित परिवारों की शिकायतों के निवारण के लिए कोई तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और उनमें से कितनी का निपटान किया गया है; और

(च) भूमि अधिग्रहण प्रक्रियाओं की वास्तविक समय में निगरानी के लिए 'क्लैम्प' (सीएलएएमपी) को राज्य के भूमि अभिलेखों और अन्य प्रासंगिक डिजिटल प्लेटफार्मों के साथ एकीकृत करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क): कोयला भूमि अधिग्रहण और प्रबंधन पोर्टल (सीएलएएमपी) दिनांक 29.10.2025 को लॉन्च

किया गया था। पोर्टल की परिकल्पना सरकारी कंपनियों और कोयला मंत्रालय के लिए कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अधिग्रहण और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (संक्षेप में, "सीबीए अधिनियम") के तहत भूमि के अधिग्रहण के प्रस्तावों की जांच और अनुमोदन करने के लिए एक एकीकृत ऑनलाइन प्रक्रिया प्रबंधन उपकरण के रूप में की गई है।

(ख) और (ग): आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर अधिनियम, 2013 के अंतर्गत भूमि के अधिग्रहण और राज्यों के भूमि अधिग्रहण मामलों पर क्लैम्प पोर्टल पर कार्रवाई नहीं की जाती है।

(घ) और (ङ): क्लैंप (सीएलएएमपी) सीबीए अधिनियम के तहत अधिग्रहित की जा रही भूमि के संबंध में भूमि रिकॉर्ड के लिए डिजिटल रूप में एक केंद्रीय भंडार के रूप में कार्य करता है और आवेदन जमा करने, भूमि विवरण अपलोड करने, आवेदन की प्रक्रिया और अनुमोदन, सीबीए अधिनियम की विभिन्न धाराओं के तहत जारी अधिसूचनाओं, भूमि मालिकों को मुआवजे के भुगतान की निगरानी और ट्रैकिंग से लेकर नागरिक-केंद्रित शासन और प्रभावित परिवारों के पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन (आर एंड आर) की निगरानी में योगदान देता है।

प्रभावित व्यक्ति अपलोड की गई सूचना को सत्यापित कर सकते हैं, अपने दावों की स्थिति की जांच कर सकते हैं या पोर्टल पर अपनी शिकायत दर्ज करा सकते हैं। क्लैंप के शुभारंभ के बाद से, सरकार द्वारा सीबीए अधिनियम की धारा 8 के तहत इच्छुक व्यक्तियों से कोई आपत्ति प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(च): क्लैंप को राज्य भूमि रिकॉर्ड प्रणालियों या अन्य बाहरी डिजिटल प्लेटफार्मों के साथ एकीकृत करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

श्रीरामपुर में पुराने रेलवे गेट को बंद किया जाना

1951. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

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

(क) क्या अहमदनगर (महाराष्ट्र) के श्रीरामपुर तालुका में पुराने रेलवे गेट नंबर 44 (ओ एच ई एम 70 404/12-14) के मार्ग को रेल लाइन के दोहरीकरण के बाद बंद कर दिया गया है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप लाडगांव, पाढेगांव, मालुंजा, कानेगांव और भेरदापुर के ग्रामीणों को आवागमन में कठिनाई हो रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या इस मार्ग के बंद होने के कारण छात्रों और किसानों को लंबा रास्ता तय करना पड़ रहा है और दुर्घटनाओं की संभावना बढ़ गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस विशिष्ट स्थान पर अंडरपास के निर्माण की मांग करते हुए ग्राम पंचायतों से ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार किस समय तक अंडरपास निर्माण की स्वीकृति और कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करेगी?

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

(क) से (घ): पुरानी रेल क्रॉसिंग गेट सं. 44 (ओएचई एम 70-404/12-14) राहुरी और पढ़ेगाँव स्टेशनों के बीच पड़ता है। मौजूदा एकल लाइन के लिए, समपार गेट सं. 44 के स्थान पर वर्ष 2015 में 402/5-6 किलोमीटर पर एक निचला सड़क पुल सं. 402/1 का निर्माण किया गया था।

इसके अलावा, दौंड-मनमाड (247 किलोमीटर) दोहरीकरण परियोजना के भाग के रूप में राहुरी और पढ़ेगाँव स्टेशनों के बीच लाइन के दोहरीकरण के दौरान निचला सड़क पुल का विस्तार किया गया था। निचला सड़क पुल के विस्तार के दौरान ग्राम पंचायत की सहमति और कलेक्टर की अनुमति से निचला सड़क पुल का उपयोग 20 दिन के लिए अस्थायी रूप से बंद किया गया था। इसे निचला सड़क पुल के विस्तार का निर्माण कार्य पूरा होने के बाद खोल दिया गया था।

पुराने समपार गेट सं. 44 के स्थान पर भूमिगत मार्ग/उपरि पैदल पुल के निर्माण के लिए

तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट/विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट बनाने का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। आगे की कार्रवाई तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट/विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट पर निर्भर करती है।

किसी भी रेल परियोजना की मंजूरी कई पैमानों/कारकों पर निर्भर करती है जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल है:

- प्रत्याशित यातायात अनुमान 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
- संकुचित/संतृप्त लाइनों का संवर्धन
- राज्य सरकारों/केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/जन प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा की गई मांगें
- रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक आवश्यकताएं
- सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व
- निधियों की समग्र उपलब्धता

GREEN AMMONIA PRODUCTION

1952. SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:

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

(a) the details of volume of production of conventional ammonia and green/renewable ammonia in the country during the last five years, year and State-wise including Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;

(b) whether any new projects have been sanctioned to augment ammonia

production capacity in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof including their location, additional capacity, expected or actual date of commencement, State and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh including Kakinada;

(d) the quantity and value of ammonia including green/renewable ammonia, exported from India and imported into India during the last five years, year and country-wise; and

(e) whether the Government has formulated any policy, roadmap or strategy for domestic production, storage, transportation and export of conventional and green/renewable ammonia and if so, the details thereof including incentives, financial support mechanisms and regulatory measures to promote ammonia as a clean energy carrier and industrial feedstock?

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

(a): The Government of India is implementing the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM), with an objective to make India a global hub of production, usage and export of green hydrogen and its derivatives.

Under the Mission, prices have been discovered by Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) for the production and supply of 7,24,000 Metric Tonnes per Annum (MTPA) of Green Ammonia (a derivative of Green Hydrogen) to 13

fertilizer units across India. The details are provided at **Statement-I**.

The details of volume of production of conventional ammonia in India, are provided at **Statement-II**.

(b) and (c): The details regarding new projects being implemented to augment green ammonia production are given below:

i. The foundation stone for NTPC's Green Hydrogen Hub for production of 1.5 MMTPA of Green Hydrogen & Green Ammonia at Pudimadaka. was laid by the Hon'ble Prime Minister 8th February 2025.

ii. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has accorded approval for the proposal for setting up of 1.0 MMTPA Green Hydrogen based Green Ammonia and other derivatives manufacturing facility at Kakinada by M/s. AM Green Ammonia (India) Private Limited as per the provisions of AP Integrated Clean Energy Policy, 2024.

(d): The details of exports and imports of ammonia during the last five years, year and country-wise are provided at **Statement-III.**

(e): The scheme guidelines for Implementation of Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition (SIGHT) Programme – Component- II: Incentive for Procurement of Green Ammonia Production, have been issued under the National Green Hydrogen Mission. Under this, an incentive of ₹ 8.82/kg of green ammonia is being provided in the first year of production and supply, ₹ 7.06/kg during the second year of production and supply, and ₹ 5.30/kg during the third year of

production and supply.

Additionally, the following supportive provisions have also been provided for green ammonia:

i. Green Hydrogen/Green Ammonia Plants commissioned on or before 31.12.2030, and which utilize renewable energy for the production of Green Hydrogen or Green Ammonia, have been granted exemption from the payment of ISTS charges for a period of 25 years, starting from the date of commissioning of the project.

ii. Standalone plants producing Green Hydrogen/Green Ammonia by way of electrolysis of water using Renewable Energy, have been exempted from requirement of prior Environmental Clearance under the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment Notification 2006.

iii. Duty benefits under Section 26 of SEZ Act, 2005 have been allowed to the units for installation as well as O&M of renewable energy equipment exclusively for captive consumption of the unit.

iv. Exemption has been granted from ALMM and RLMM requirements for Renewable Energy plants located inside a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) or Export Oriented Unit (EOU) and supplying power exclusively for production plants of Green Hydrogen (or its derivatives).

STATEMENT-I

Prices discovered for production and supply of Green Ammonia

S. No.	Procurer fertilizer unit	Location	Green Ammonia capacity (MTPA)	Discovered price (Rs. /kg) *	Selected Green Ammonia producer
1	Paradeep Phosphate Limited (Paradeep)	Odisha	75000	55.75	Acme Cleantech Solutions Private Limited
2	Krishana Phoschem Limited, Meghnagar	Madhya Pradesh	70000	51.8	NTPC Renewable Energy Limited
3	Madhya Bharat Agro Products Limited-II, Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	60000	52.25	Oriana Power Limited
4	Madhya Bharat Agro Products Limited-III, Dhule	Maharashtra	70000	53.05	SCC Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. with M/s InSolare Energy Limited
5	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (GNFC), Bharuch	Gujarat	50000	52.5	Onix Renewable Limited
6	Coromandel International Limited (CIL),	Andhra Pradesh	85000	50.75	Jakson Green and Ocior

	Kakinada				
7	Coromandel International Limited (CIL), Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	50000	51.89	Acme Cleantech Solutions Private Limited
8	Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO), Kandla	Gujarat	100000	54.73	Acme Cleantech Solutions Private Limited
9	Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO), Paradeep	Odisha	100000	49.75	Acme Cleantech Solutions Private Limited
10	Paradeep Phosphates Limited (PPL), Zuarinagar	Goa	25000	62.84	Acme Cleantech Solutions Private Limited
11	Indorama India Private Limited (IIPL), Haldia	West Bengal	20000	64.74	Acme Cleantech Solutions Private Limited
12	Mangalore Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. (MCFL), Mangalore	Karnataka	15000	57.65	SCC Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. with M/s InSolare Energy Limited
13	Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL), Chennai	Tamil Nadu	4000	50	Suryam International Private Limited

STATEMENT-II

Production of Conventional Ammonia- State / District Wise in '000 MT (metric tons)						
State	District	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
		('000 MT)	('000 MT)	('000 MT)	('000 MT)	('000 MT)
Maharastra	Navi mumbai	87.0	94.0	97.0	270.0	270.0
	Mumbai	368.0	462.0	448.0	448.0	408.0
	Raigad	1219.0	1204.0	1219.0	1162.0	1103.0
Gujarat	Vadodara	476.0	451.0	510.0	471.0	465.0
	Surat	1402.0	1329.0	1324.0	1389.0	1426.0
	Bharuch	371.0	383.0	370.0	375.0	369.0
	Gandhinagar	393.0	343.0	404.0	386.0	396.0
Assam	Namrup	82.0	111.0	140.0	110.0	117.0
Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal	658.0	743.0	674.0	706.0	773.0
	Shahjahanpur	646.0	605.0	674.0	654.0	697.0
	Prayagraj	1013.0	844.0	1066.0	1082.0	1044.0
	Bareilly	1304.0	1328.0	1335.0	1342.0	1357.0
	Raebareilly	625.0	596.0	637.0	649.0	697.0
	Kanpur Nagar	393.0	400.0	384.0	408.0	355.0
	Gorakhpur	0.0	0.0	491.0	768.0	684.0
Madhya Pradesh	Vijaipur	1216.0	1190.0	1309.0	1264.0	1249.0
Rajasthan	Kota	2170.0	2171.0	2216.0	2273.0	2311.0
Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	424.0	521.0	638.0	747.0	124.0
Goa	South Goa	290.0	269.0	271.0	226.0	261.0
Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur	284.0	295.0	298.0	252.0	306.0
	Thoothikodi	327.0	368.0	429.0	315.0	431.0
Kerala	Ernakulam	241.0	241.0	313.0	281.0	204.0

Karnataka	Mangaluru	190.0	246.0	196.0	280.0	298.0
Punjab	Bathinda	344.0	322.0	347.0	280.0	326.0
	Rupnagar	323.0	313.0	321.0	316.0	324.0
Haryana	Panipat	347.0	282.0	345.0	314.0	306.0
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	0.0	0.0	98.0	660.0	716.0
Bihar	Begusarai	0.0	0.0	99.0	600.0	491.0
West Bengal	Bardhman	0.0	357.0	597.0	862.0	855.0
Telangana	Peddapalli	0.0	221.0	477.0	638.0	683.0
	Total	**15193.0**	**15689.0**	**17727.0**	**19528.0**	**19046.0**

STATEMENT-III

Export of Anhydrous Ammonia

S.No.	Year	Value (in ₹ Crore)	Quantity (kg)
1	2020-2021	7.56	1,701,476
2	2021-2022	20.51	2,877,004
3	2022-2023	17.82	1,686,055
4	2023-2024	11.36	1,641,644
5	2024-2025	17.64	2,439,374

County wise import of Ammonia by India

Country-wise Import of Ammonia by India
2020-21 to 2024-25
('000 MT)

Country	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Algeria	15.0	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	18.0	23.0	-	48.5
Bahrain	37.0	208.6	358.4	226.8	47.8
Bangladesh	4.2	97.8	-	18.4	12.6

Brazil	-	6.3	-	-	-
China	-	-	152.9	0.01	13.8
Egypt	194.8	153.9	80.8	32.3	-
Indonesia	152.4	150.3	255.9	227.3	227.8
Iran	139.1	85.6	-	-	-
Japan	11.9	-	6.8	8.4	66.5
Kuwait	-	-	-	7.7	-
Libya	-	23.0	-	-	-
Malaysia	18.0	17.2	102.2	77.5	33.9
Oman	107.9	125.5	135.6	444.8	959.3
Qatar	464.1	525.1	268.2	138.4	170.5
Russia	30.0	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	727.0	520.3	925.3	904.7	854.2
Singapore	-	-	-	31.3	-
Trinidad	33.9	-	-	-	22.6
Turkey	179.4	-	-	-	-
UAE/Abu Dhabi	45.2	13.2	31.1	58.1	78.0
Ukraine	256.5	362.5	-	-	-
Others	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.3
Total	**2,416.6**	**2,307.2**	**2,340.3**	**2,175.8**	**2,535.8**

सीएलएएमपी पोर्टल की विशेषताएं

1953. श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:

श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी देवी:

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

(क) हाल ही में शुरू किए गए कोयला भूमि अधिग्रहण प्रबंधन और भुगतान (सीएलएएमपी) पोर्टल और 'कोयला शक्ति' डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म के उद्देश्यों और मुख्य विशेषताओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) कोयला क्षेत्र में प्रक्रियाओं के सरलीकरण के संबंध में 'क्लैम्प' (सीएलएएमपी) पोर्टल से अपेक्षाओं

के स्तर का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या 'क्लैम्प' (सीएलएएमपी) पोर्टल के संचालन के संबंध में अब तक कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उन डेटा और परिचालन मापदंडों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिन्हें कोयला शक्ति डैशबोर्ड में एकीकृत किया गया है; और

(ङ) क्या ये प्लेटफॉर्म कोयला कंपनियों, रेलवे, बंदरगाहों और अन्य एजेंसियों के बीच समन्वय को मजबूत करने के लिए विकसित किए गए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): कोयला भूमि अधिग्रहण और प्रबंधन पोर्टल (सीएलएएमपी) कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (सीबीए अधिनियम) के तहत भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए कोयला मंत्रालय द्वारा सृजित एक डिजिटल, एकीकृत प्लेटफार्म है। यह सीबीए अधिनियम के तहत अधिग्रहित भूमि के संबंध में भूमि अभिलेखों के लिए डिजिटल रूप में एक केंद्रीय भंडार के रूप में कार्य करता है और नागरिक-केंद्रित गवर्नेंस में योगदान देता है। प्रभावित व्यक्ति अपलोड की गई जानकारी को सत्यापित कर सकते हैं, अपने दावों की स्थिति की जांच कर सकते हैं या यह देख सकते हैं कि उनकी शिकायत पर कैसे कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

कोयला शक्ति डैशबोर्ड कोयला उत्पादन, लॉजिस्टिक और खपत के बारे में रियल-टाइम जानकारी प्रदान करने के लिए एक केंद्रीकृत प्लेटफार्म है। इस पोर्टल की मुख्य विशेषताओं में कोयला आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में बेहतर दृश्यता, कोयला लॉजिस्टिक्स की प्रभावी निगरानी, निर्णय लेने के लिए योजना और कार्रवाई, शीघ्र समाधान के लिए बाधाओं और देरी की पहचान करना और प्रणालियों के बीच एकीकरण को सक्षम करना शामिल हैं।

(ख): सीएलएएमपी को सीबीए अधिनियम के तहत भूमि अधिग्रहण की पूरी प्रक्रिया को सुव्यवस्थित और डिजिटाइज़ करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है, जिसमें आवेदन प्रस्तुत करने, भूमि विवरण

अपलोड करने, आवेदन की प्रक्रिया और अनुमोदन, अधिग्रहण प्रगति, कब्जे और मुआवजे आदि के विभिन्न चरणों पर नज़र रखने, भूस्वामियों को मुआवजे के भुगतान की निगरानी और ट्रैकिंग तथा प्रभावित परिवारों के पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन (आर एंड आर) की निगरानी करना शामिल है।

(ग): सीएलएएमपी पोर्टल के संचालन के संबंध में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(घ): कोयला शक्ति डैशबोर्ड में कोयला पीएसयू और निजी खानों, रेलवे, बंदरगाहों, बिजली संयंत्रों (सीईए), सीमा शुल्क, सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय (वाहन, फास्टैग) और राज्य सरकारों (ई-खनिज पोर्टल) से कोयला उत्पादन और आपूर्ति श्रृंखला का एकीकृत डेटा है। कोयला शक्ति डैशबोर्ड रियल-टाइम कोयला उत्पादन, प्रेषण, खान में स्टॉक, रेक आवंटन और लोडिंग निष्पादन, रेल आवाजाही की स्थिति, पोर्ट स्टॉक और पोत शेड्यूल तथा बिजली संयंत्र में कोयले की खपत और महत्वपूर्ण स्टॉक स्तर जैसे प्रमुख प्रचालन मापदंडों को एकीकृत करता है। समन्वित निर्णय लेने के लिए इस डेटासेट के माध्यम से कोयला आपूर्ति श्रृंखला को शुरू से अंत तक देखा जा सकता है।

(ङ): कोयला भूमि अधिग्रहण और प्रबंधन पोर्टल (सीएलएएमपी) को कोयला कंपनियों और विभिन्न एजेंसियों के बीच समन्वय बढ़ाने और डेटा एकीकरण तथा निगरानी करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है ताकि बेहतर पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही में योगदान मिल सके एवं विलंब को कम किया जा सके।

कोयला शक्ति डैशबोर्ड को कोयला कंपनियों, रेलवे, बंदरगाहों और बिजली यूटिलिटिज के बीच रियल-टाइम समन्वय बढ़ाने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है। यह एक ही डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म पर उत्पादन, प्रेषण, रेक मूवमेंट और स्टॉक डेटा को एकीकृत करता है, जिससे एजेंसियों के बीच त्वरित और अधिक कुशलता से निर्णय लेने की सक्षमता मिलती है।

NEW RAILWAY LINE BETWEEN BELAGAVI-KITTUR-DHARWAR (KARNATAKA)

1954. SHRI JAGADISH SHETTAR:

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

(a) the current status of the sanctioned new Belagavi-Kittur-Dharwar new Railway Line Formation project;

(b) the timeline of the completion of proposed line; and

(c) whether delay in implementation of the said project has led to an increase in the estimated cost of the 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): Dharwad – Belgaum (Belagavi) via Kittur new line project (73 km) has been sanctioned on 50:50 cost sharing basis and land to be provided free of cost by Government of Karnataka (GoK).

The project is held up on account of delay in land acquisition by State Government of Karnataka.

Karnataka

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	108

	km)	
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	Ginigera - 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

in last three years 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 7,240 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	**9,064 ha**
Land Acquired	5,707 ha (63%)
Balance Land to be acquired	3,357 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 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

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.

संपूर्ण एमपीलैड्स निधि का आवंटन

1955. श्री हनुमान बेनीवालः

क्या **सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए पाँच करोड़ रुपये की वार्षिक सांसद स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना (एमपीलैड्स) निधि में से, एक सांसद द्वारा प्रति वर्ष केवल 4 करोड़ 90 लाख रुपये ही स्वीकृत किए जा सकते हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का संसदीय क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए आवंटित पाँच करोड़ के वार्षिक आवंटन में से विभिन्न प्रशासनिक उद्देश्यों के लिए दस लाख रुपये आरक्षित रखने के प्रावधान को हठाकर, सांसद स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास (एमपीलैड्स) के माध्यम से संसदीय क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए पूरे पाँच करोड़ रुपये आवंटित करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का संसदीय क्षेत्रों की विशाल भौगोलिक स्थिति को देखते हुए सांसद निधि (एमपीलैड्स) को पाँच करोड़ से अधिक बढ़ाने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो कितनी राशि तक और कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारणों सहित 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): जी हाँ, । मौजूदा एमपीलैड्स दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, प्रत्येक सांसद सदस्य मिलने वाले 5.00 करोड़ रुपये के वार्षिक भत्ते में से 10.00 लाख रुपये केंद्रीय नोडल एजेंसी, राज्य नोडल प्राधिकरण, नोडल जिला प्राधिकरण और कार्यान्वयन जिला प्राधिकरण के प्रशासनिक खर्चों को पूरा करने के लिए निर्धारित हैं। तदनुसार, विकास कार्यों के लिए प्रति वर्ष 4.90 करोड़ रुपये तक की अनुशंसाएँ की जा सकती हैं।

(ख) और (ग): मंत्रालय नियमित रूप से विभिन्न हितधारकों से सुझाव प्राप्त करता है और निर्धारित

प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार निधि पात्रता में संशोधन के प्रस्तावों सहित सुझावों की जांच करता है। फिलहाल, सांसद सदस्य स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना (एमपीलैड्स) के तहत वार्षिक आवंटन को मौजूदा 5.00 करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष की सीमा से आगे बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

बक्सर, डुमरांव, रघुनाथपुर और चौसा रेलवे स्टेशनों पर अतिरिक्त आरक्षण काउंटर

1956. श्री सुधाकर सिंह:

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

(क) क्या बक्सर, डुमरांव, रघुनाथपुर और चौसा रेलवे स्टेशनों पर यात्रियों की बढ़ती संख्या के बावजूद, स्टेशनों पर केवल एक या दो आरक्षण काउंटर ही काम कर रहे हैं, जिसके कारण विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से आने वाले आम यात्रियों, बुजुर्गों, महिलाओं और छात्रों को टिकट बुक करने में काफी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार इन स्टेशनों पर अतिरिक्त आरक्षण काउंटर स्थापित करने की योजना बना रही है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर कब तक कार्रवाई किए जाने की संभावना है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो यात्री भार में निरंतर वृद्धि के बावजूद इन स्टेशन क्षेत्रों में सुविधा का विस्तार नहीं करने के क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (घ): हाल ही में भारतीय रेल द्वारा रेलवन ऐप लॉन्च किया है, जिससे यात्री अपने मोबाइल फ़ोन पर आरक्षित और अनारक्षित टिकट बुक कर सकते हैं। इससे यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली (पीआरएस)

की सुविधा यात्रियों की हथेली पर उपलब्ध है। रेलवन ऐप में उन्नत सुरक्षा और निजता पूर्वोपाय मौजूद हैं।

इस ऐप में भारतीय रेल की आरक्षित टिकट, अनारक्षित टिकट और प्लेटफॉर्म टिकट, रेलगाड़ी पूछताछ, पीएनआर पूछताछ, रेलमदद आदि जैसी लोक उन्मुख सेवाएं एक ही प्लेटफॉर्म पर एकीकृत की गई है। उपयोगकर्ता एकल लॉगिन द्वारा एकीकृत विधि से इन सभी सेवाओं का लाभ उठा सकते हैं। रेलवन ऐप को एंड्रॉयड प्ले स्टोर और एप्पल ऐप स्टोर से डाउनलोड किया जा सकता है और इसका पंजीकरण उपयोगकर्ता अनुकूल है।

बक्सर, डुमरांव, रघुनाथपुर और चौसा रेलवे स्टेशनों के यात्री ऑनलाइन आरक्षित टिकट बुक करने के लिए रेलवन ऐप या इंडियन रेलवे केटरिंग एंड टूरिज्म कॉर्पोरेशन की वेबसाइट का पहले आओ पहले पाओ के आधार पर उपयोग कर सकते हैं। इस समय लगभग 88% आरक्षित टिकट ऑनलाइन बुक किए जा रहे हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, वर्तमान में बक्सर में 3 आरक्षण काउंटर हैं जबकि डुमरांव और रघुनाथपुर में, प्रत्येक स्थान पर दोनों पालियों में एक-एक काउंटर कार्यरत है। इन स्थानों पर संभाले गए आरक्षण संबंधित संव्यवहार के विश्लेषण से पता चला है कि मौजूदा व्यवस्थाएं वहां संभाले जाने वाले यातायात के स्तर को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त संख्या से अधिक हैं। चौसा रेलवे स्टेशन के यात्री ऑनलाइन बुकिंग के अलावा बक्सर रेलवे स्टेशन के यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली (पीआरएस) से भी अपने टिकट बुक कर सकते हैं।

CONSENSUS ON COMMON STANDARDS FOR AI

1957. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

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

(a) whether India is seeking global consensus on common standards for Artificial Intelligence (AI) at the proposed international summit scheduled to be held from 16 to 20 February, 2026 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the key objectives and agenda items of the summit and the nature of India's proposed framework on AI standards, ethics and governance;

(c) the number of countries, international bodies and stakeholders likely to participate in the said meet;

(d) the manner in which proposed common AI standards aim to balance innovation with issues of safety, transparency, data protection and inclusiveness; and

(e) the likely benefits of such global consensus for India's digital economy, startups, research ecosystem and responsible use of AI?

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

(a) to (e): In line with Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's vision, the Government is democratizing the development and usage of technology. The focus is using Artificial Intelligence (AI) for solving real-world problems and

ultimately improving lives across various sectors.

Recognizing its importance, the Government of India is working closely with international partners, industry, academia and States to promote responsible and inclusive use of AI.

India - AI Impact Summit 2026

India is hosting the India–AI Impact Summit 2026 from 16–20 February 2026 at New Delhi. For the first time, the global AI summit series will take place in the Global South. The shift signals a broader move toward a more inclusive global AI dialogue.

Seven 'Chakras'

The thematic priorities of the Summit, referred to as the seven 'Chakras', underline its key objectives. These include Human Capital, Inclusion, Safe & Trusted AI, Resilience, Innovation and Efficiency, Democratizing AI Resources, and AI for Economic Development and Social Good.

The Summit features a multi-day program designed to enable strategic dialogue, knowledge exchange and stakeholder engagement. The program includes AI Expo, Research Symposium as well as various roundtables, keynotes panel discussions, among others to showcase regional and global AI initiatives.

The Summit is designed to strengthen India's AI ecosystem by creating platforms to showcase Indian AI initiatives, sector-specific use cases and institutional approaches, while also enabling peer learning, feedback and international

benchmarking.

More than 100 countries, 20 International Organisations and 100 CXOs are expected to participate in the Summit

The Summit is intended to foster inclusive, broad-based deliberations and to catalyse thematic discourse around safety, trust, inclusion, innovation, and standards in AI. The emphasis is on generating actionable recommendations that contribute to long-term AI governance objectives rather than framing immediate binding regulations.

Certain thematic Working Groups, particularly the Safe and Trusted AI Working Group and the Inclusion for Social Empowerment Working Group, are expected to develop voluntary guidance materials, such as playbooks, frameworks, or reference guides. These outputs aim to support stakeholders in navigating issues related to safety, trust, inclusiveness, and responsible deployment of AI, while preserving flexibility for innovation and contextual adaptation.

Through its thematic discussions, Working Group outputs, and associated flagship engagements, such as exhibitions, demonstrations, and innovation showcases, the Summit is expected to provide opportunities for Indian startups, researchers, and innovators to present their work, engage with global partners, and explore collaborations.

These interactions are intended to contribute to the responsible

development and adoption of AI, promote innovation-led growth, and enhance India's positioning within the global AI ecosystem.

SANCTIONED POSTS/VACANCIES IN RAILWAYS

1958. SHRIMATI JUNE MALIAH:

SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

SHRI RAMPRIT MANDAL:

SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER:

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

(a) the details of total Strength/in position, vacancies, appointments made across categories including safety in Railways and zonal divisions from 2014 to till date;

(b) the details of the number of employees due to retire in the next three years, Grade-wise;

(c) the total number of posts abolished in Railways during the last ten years, Year-wise;

(d) the number of employees currently engaged on an outsourced/contractual basis along with the categories of work for which they are engaged;

(e) the total number of applicants who appeared for the railways recruitment examination last year;

(f) whether the Government is planning to fill the vacancies in the current year

and if so, the details thereof; and

(g) whether it is a fact that the report by the Research Design and Standards Organisation (RDSO) has pointed out that 'High vacancy in the cadre ultimately affects the working condition of the staff on roll' 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 (g): Recruitment done in Indian Railways during 2004-05 to 2013-14 vis-à-vis during 2014-15 to 2024-25 is given as under :-

Period	Recruitments
2004-05 to 2013-14	4.11 lakh
2014-15 to 2024-25	5.08 lakh
2025-26 (till date)	34,929

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.

Presently, recruitment against 1,43,086 vacancies of non-gazetted

personnel has been taken up on Indian Railways as per Annual Calendar 2024 and 2025.

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, Sub-Inspectors, Constables in Railway Protection Force (RPF), Junior Engineers (JEs)/ Depot Material Superintendent (DMS)/ Chemical & Metallurgical Assistant (CMA), Paramedical Categories, Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate), Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under-Graduate), Ministerial & Isolated Categories and Level-1 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
1st Stage CBT for the post of ALP (18,799 vacancies)	18,40,347	156	15
CBT for the post of Technician (14,298 vacancies)	26,99,892	139	15
1st 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

1st Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate) (8,113 vacancies)	58,41,774	141	15
1st 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 & Under-Graduate) have also been completed. Details are as under: -

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Languages
2nd Stage CBT for the post of ALP (18,799 vacancies)	2,66,363	112	15
2nd Stage CBT for the post of JE/DMS/CMA (7,951 vacancies)	1,17,339	118	15
2nd Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate) (8,113 vacancies)	1,21,931	129	15
2nd Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under-Graduate) (3445 vacancies)	51,978	79	15
Total Candidates	**5,57,611**		

Computer Based Aptitude Test (CBAT) for the post of ALP and Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate) and Computer based Skill Test for the

post of Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate-level) and Ministerial & Isolated Categories have 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
Translation Test for Ministerial and Isolated Categories	1,233	8	2
CBAT for the post of Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate)	13,616	38	2
Computer Based Typing Skill Test (CBTST) for the post of Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate-level)	30,341	58	2
Total Candidates	**1,77,234**		

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 34,000 candidates for various posts including the posts of Technicians, Junior Engineers, Paramedical Categories, Sub-Inspectors (RPF) and Assistant Loco Pilots have been finalised. Majority of them are in safety categories.

In addition, as per Annual Calendar for the year 2025, nine Centralized Employment Notifications (CENs) for 50,970 vacancies have also been issued.

Details are as under:-

CEN No.	Post Name	No. of Vacancies notified	Month of Notification
01/2025	Assistant Loco Pilots	9,970	March 2025
02/2025	Technician	6,238	June 2025
03/2025	Paramedical categories	434	July 2025
04/2025	Section Controller	368	August 2025
05/2025	Junior Engineer/ Depot Material Superintendent	2,585	October 2025
06/2025	Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate)	5,810	October 2025
07/2025	Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under-Graduate)	3,058	October 2025
08/2025	Isolated Categories	312	December 2025
09/2025	Level-1	22,195	December 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.

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

Manpower review is a continuous process undertaken in Railways to cater to changes in technology, policies, processes and practices. Sometimes posts are redistributed as per operational and administrative requirements.

In exigencies of work, contractual engagement/outsourcing is resorted to as a stop-gap arrangement till regular incumbents join the posts. Such contractual engagement/outsourcing is purely temporary and time-bound, and is undertaken only to ensure smooth functioning of Railway operations until posts are filled through regular selections as per extant rules and procedures.

जागो ग्राहक जागो

1959. श्रीमती अनिता नागरसिंह चौहानः

क्या **उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या उपभोक्ता अधिकारों, उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019, उचित मूल्य, गुणवत्ता मानकों, भ्रामक विज्ञापनों और शिकायत निवारण तंत्र के संबंध में जागरूकता का स्तर देश के ग्रामीण और आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्रों में अभी भी अत्यंत कम है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ग्रामीण और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में उपभोक्ता जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे कार्यक्रमों/अभियानों (जैसे "जागो ग्राहक जागो", राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता

हेल्पलाइन, डिजिटल और ऑफलाइन जनसम्पर्क) का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन कार्यक्रमों के तहत सरकार द्वारा आयोजित जागरूकता शिविरों, प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों और प्रचार गतिविधियों की राज्य-वार संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का स्थानीय भाषाओं में जागरूकता सामग्री प्रदान करने के लिए दूरस्थ और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में विशेष अभियान चलाने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा):

(क) से (घ): उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, आउटडोर और सोशल मीडिया सहित विभिन्न मीडिया के माध्यम से "जागो ग्राहक जागो" के तत्वावधान में देशव्यापी मल्टीमीडिया उपभोक्ता जागरूकता अभियान चला रहा है। उपभोक्ताओं को उपभोक्ता अधिकारों, उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019, उचित मूल्य, गुणवत्ता मानकों, भ्रामक विज्ञापनों, राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता हेल्पलाइन (एनसीएच) और शिकायत निवारण तंत्र तथा विभिन्न अन्य उपभोक्ता संबंधी मुद्दों के बारे में जागरूक किया जाता है। विभाग प्रमुख मेलों/त्योहारों/आयोजनों में भाग लेता है जहां बड़ी संख्या में लोग एकत्र हो सकते हैं। विभाग स्थानीय स्तर पर जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों/केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों को अनुदान सहायता भी जारी करता है। इससे यह सुनिश्चित होता है कि उपभोक्ता जागरूकता विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण, आदिवासी और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में उपभोक्ताओं तक पहुंचे। विभाग ने 2022-23 में उपभोक्ताओं को सशक्त बनाने और उनके अधिकारों के बारे में जागरूकता फैलाने करने के लिए एक शुभंकर "जागृति" लॉन्च किया है। जागृति को एक सशक्त युवा उपभोक्ता के रूप में पेश किया जाता है।

एससी और एसटी बहुल क्षेत्रों में लोगों के बीच उपभोक्ता जागरूकता फैलाने के लिए यूट्यूब विज्ञापन, आकाशवाणी प्रसारण, इंटरएक्टिव वॉयस रिस्पांस सिस्टम (आईवीआरएस) कॉल,

एसएमएस अलर्ट जैसे अभियान चलाए गए।

विभाग, क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में विभिन्न मीडिया के माध्यम से एसएमएस अभियान जैसे जागरूकता अभियान चला रहा है। विभाग ने ईएमआरएस स्कूलों और केंद्रीय विद्यालयों में वितरण के लिए अंग्रेजी, हिंदी और क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में उपभोक्ता जागरूकता संबंधी मुद्दों पर कॉमिक बुक प्रकाशित की हैं। ये पुस्तकें राष्ट्रीय ई-पुस्तकालय पर भी अपलोड की गई हैं।

गांव और ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर उपभोक्ता जागरूकता को सुदृढ़ करने के उद्देश्य से, विभाग ने राज्यों/केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों में ग्राम पंचायतों के लिए वर्चुअल क्षमता-निर्माण सत्रों की एक श्रृंखला भी आयोजित की है।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (बीआईएस) बीआईएस क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों और शाखा कार्यालयों के नेटवर्क के माध्यम से नियमित आधार पर उपभोक्ता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है। इन कार्यक्रमों में अनिवार्य प्रमाणन, हॉलमार्किंग, ग्राम पंचायत संवेदीकरण कार्यक्रम आदि के तहत मानकों पर जागरूकता कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं।

जमीनी स्तर पर जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने और भारतीय मानकों के अनुपालन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (बीआईएस) ने संवेदीकरण कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से देश भर में ग्राम पंचायत अध्यक्षों और सचिवों को संवेदनशील बनाने के लिए एक व्यापक पहल की है। यह पहल देश भर के ग्राम पंचायत अध्यक्षों और सचिवों को मानकों, बीआईएस केयर ऐप और सरकारी खरीद में महत्वपूर्ण गुणवत्ता के मुद्दों के बारे में शिक्षित करती है। इन कार्यक्रमों में स्थानीय भाषा में जानकारी दी गई और प्रासंगिक भारतीय मानकों की जानकारी वाली विशेष पुस्तिकाएँ भी वितरित की गईं। ये पुस्तिकाएं बीआईएस वेबसाइट पर भी उपलब्ध हैं।

यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि बीआईएस कॉमिक साहित्य बड़ी संख्या में छात्रों तक पहुंचे, इन पुस्तकों को क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में शिक्षा मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के राष्ट्रीय ई-पुस्तकालय मंच पर

उपलब्ध कराने के लिए नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट इंडिया (एनबीटी) के साथ एक समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं।

हरिद्वार-लक्सर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में रेल कार्गो टर्मिनल की स्थापना

1960. श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावत:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का उत्तराखंड के हरिद्वार-लक्सर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में स्थित सैकड़ों कारखानों से माल की सुगम आवाजाही के लिए वहां एक रेल कार्गो टर्मिनल स्थापित करने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त कार्गो टर्मिनल के प्रस्तावित स्थान, क्षमता और उद्देश्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इस परियोजना की स्वीकृति की वर्तमान स्थिति और इसके कार्यान्वयन की अपेक्षित समय-सीमा क्या है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) इस क्षेत्र की औद्योगिक आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार की भावी योजनाएं क्या हैं?

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

(क) से (ङ): निजी निवेश के माध्यम से कार्गो टर्मिनलों की स्थापना को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से, 'गति शक्ति मल्टी-मोडल कार्गो टर्मिनल' नीति शुरू की गई है, जिसके तहत प्रति वर्ष 198 मिलियन टन की अनुमानित यातायात क्षमता वाले 124 गति शक्ति मल्टी मोडल कार्गो टर्मिनलों को पहले ही कमीशन किया गया है। इसके अलावा, 280 अतिरिक्त स्थानों के लिए सैद्धांतिक अनुमोदन दे दिया गया है।

अब तक, हरिद्वार-लक्सर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र सहित उत्तराखंड में गति शक्ति मल्टी-मोडल कार्गो

टर्मिनल के विकास के लिए 3 स्थानों (पथरी, लक्सर और इकबालपुर) के लिए प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं जहां सैद्धांतिक अनुमोदन पहले ही दिए जा चुके हैं। प्रस्तावित स्थान, क्षमता और इनके उद्देश्य का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है –

क्र.सं.	**स्थान**	**क्षमता**	**उद्देश्य**
1	पथरी	01 फुल रेक कंटेनर साइडिंग	कंटेनर यातायात की सुविधा के लिए।
2	लक्सर	03 फुल रेक कंटेनर साइडिंग	कंटेनर यातायात की सुविधा के लिए।
3	इकबालपुर	02 फुल रेक संभलाई लाइनें	इनवर्ड क्लिंकर और आउटवर्ड बैग्ड सीमेंट की सुविधा के लिए।

गति शक्ति मल्टी-मोडल कार्गो टर्मिनल नीति के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, एजेंसियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे निर्माण-कार्य शुरू करने के लिए अंतिम अनुमोदन प्राप्त होने के चौबीस (24) महीनों के भीतर निर्माण-कार्य को कार्यान्वित/पूरा करें।

गति शक्ति मल्टी-मोडल कार्गो टर्मिनल का स्थान उद्योग से मांग, कार्गो यातायात की संभावना, रेल अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता और क्षेत्र की समग्र संभार तंत्र क्षमता के आधार पर तय किया जाता है।

राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर रेडियो प्रसारण को बढ़ावा देने की योजनाएँ

1961. श्री अरुण कुमार सागरः

क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर रेडियो प्रसारण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रस्तावित योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रेडियो की क्या भूमिका है;

(ग) क्या शाहजहांपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में रेडियो स्टेशन कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(घ) शाहजहांपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में रेडियो प्रसारण तक पहुंच में आने वाली समस्याओं का

ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) शाहजहांपुर लोक सभा संसदीय क्षेत्र में सूचना के प्रसार पर संबंधित योजनाओं का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. एल. मुरूगन):

(क) से (ङ): भारत सरकार, प्रसार भारती के लिए प्रसारण अवसंरचना के विकास, आधुनिकीकरण तथा उन्नयन हेतु, जिसमें आकाशवाणी (एआईआर) की अवसंरचना भी सम्मिलित है, के लिए केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना "ब्रॉडकास्टिंग इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर एंड नेटवर्क डेवलपमेंट (बीआईएनडी)" के माध्यम से सहायता प्रदान करती है। इस योजना के लिए वर्ष 2021-26 की अवधि हेतु ₹2539.61 करोड़ का परिव्यय निर्धारित किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, "भारत में सामुदायिक रेडियो आंदोलन को समर्थन" योजना के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2021–26 की अवधि के लिए ₹50 करोड़ का परिव्यय प्रदान किया गया है। यह सामुदायिक रेडियो स्टेशनों (सीआरएस) की स्थापना, संचालन, नवीनीकरण तथा प्रतिस्थापन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु है।

आकाशवाणी की प्रमुख भूमिका जनसामान्य को सूचित करने, शिक्षित करने तथा मनोरंजन प्रदान करने हेतु सार्वजनिक प्रसारण सेवाओं का आयोजन एवं संचालन करना है। आकाशवाणी देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की सेवा करते हुए 23 भाषाओं तथा 182 बोलियों में कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण करता है। सामुदायिक रेडियो स्टेशन (सीआरएस) भी स्थानीय भाषाओं एवं बोलियों में स्थानीयकृत, कम लागत वाले तथा सहभागितापूर्ण संचार माध्यम प्रदान करके ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।

आकाशवाणी देशभर में 591 प्रसारण केन्द्रों का संचालन करता है। बीआईएनडी योजना के अंतर्गत 68 एफएम रेडियो ट्रांसमीटरों की स्थापना तथा 43 एफएम रेडियो ट्रांसमीटरों के प्रतिस्थापन/उन्नयन को भी स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है।

शाहजहांपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में आकाशवाणी द्वारा रेडियो प्रसारण आकाशवाणी लखनऊ से तथा आंशिक रूप से आकाशवाणी एफएम स्टेशन बरेली से प्रदान किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, शाहजहांपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के कलाकार भी आकाशवाणी लखनऊ के कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेते हैं।

CIRCULATION OF FRAUDULENT FINANCIAL SCHEMES ON SOCIAL MEDIA

1962. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of videos circulating on social media platforms are propagating fraudulent financial schemes and misleading social narratives;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken by the Government to regulate, monitor and curb the dissemination of such content;

(c) the number of persons who have been booked, charged or prosecuted in connection with such cases during the last three years, year and State/UT-wise; and

(d) the policy framework or action plan proposed by the Government to effectively prevent the spread of such fraudulent and misleading videos on social media platforms?

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 aimed at ensuring open, safe, trusted and accountable cyberspace for users in the country. The Government is cognizant of the risks and harms arising from the misuse of digital technologies including the misuse of social media platforms.

The Information Technology Act, 2000 ("IT Act") has provisions for removal of unlawful online content. The Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 ("IT Rules"), require that the intermediaries, which includes social media platforms, shall observe due diligence while discharging their duties and shall inform the users of computer resources not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that deceives or misleads the addressee about the origin of message or knowingly and intentionally communicates any misinformation or information that is patently false and untrue or misleading in nature or is unlawful in any way.

Where any information falls within the categories prohibited under this Rule, any user may make a request to the Grievance Officer of the concerned intermediary on whose platform such unlawful information is made available to the public. Upon receipt of such request, the intermediary must act expeditiously

within the timelines prescribed under IT Rules, 2021. In case the user is aggrieved by the decision of an intermediary's Grievance Officer or does not receive timely redressal, user may prefer an appeal to the Grievance Appellate Committee within thirty days of the receipt of communication from the Grievance Officer.

Section 79 of the Information Technology Act provides that intermediaries are required to disable/remove unlawful content through a court order or on being notified by appropriate government or its agency. In case of failure to observe due diligence as provided in the IT Rules, intermediaries lose the exemption from liability for any third-party information, data or communication link, under section 79 of the IT Act.

MeitY through a program, namely, Information Security Education & Awareness (ISEA), has been creating awareness among users highlighting the importance of following the ethics while using Internet and advising them not to share rumors/fake news. A dedicated website for information security awareness (https://www.infosecawareness.in) provides relevant awareness material.

As per records maintained by NCRB, the State/UT-wise cases registered, cases charge sheeted, and cases convicted under fake news on social media for cybercrimes (involving communication devices as medium/target) during 2021-2023 is placed in **Statement.**

STATEMENT

Fake news on social media for cybercrimes

State/UT-wise Cases Registered(CR), Cases Chargesheeted(CCS), Cases Convicted(CON), Persons Arrested(PAR), Persons Chargesheeted(PCS) and Persons Convicted(PCV) under Fake News on Social Media under Cyber Crimes during 2021-2023

SL	State/UT	2021						2022						2023					
		CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	Andhra Pradesh	14	18	0	16	19	0	15	10	1	11	11	1	24	15	0	21	23	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	5	1	0	5	1	0	3	1	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	3	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	14	3	0	2	3	0
5	Chhattisgarh	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	2	7	0	6	8	0	1	1	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	1	0
12	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	6	7	0	8	8	0	15	14	0	16	14	0	4	3	0	0	3	0
14	Maharashtra	15	12	0	12	16	0	23	3	0	4	3	0	10	1	0	0	1	0
15	Manipur	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
21	Rajasthan	7	5	0	5	5	0	5	2	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
22	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	23	6	0	11	12	0	37	7	0	55	40	0	35	10	4	23	14	4
24	Telangana	34	50	0	29	63	0	81	45	0	17	52	0	98	33	7	31	39	7
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	24	16	0	27	26	0	36	36	30	51	51	30	11	8	0	12	11	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	43	23	0	21	24	0	10	8	0	12	10	0	7	7	0	8	11	0
	TOTAL STATE(S)	**179**	**148**	**0**	**145**	**185**	**0**	**230**	**127**	**31**	**178**	**189**	**31**	**209**	**82**	**11**	**98**	**107**	**11**
29	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Di	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	**179**	**148**	**0**	**145**	**185**	**0**	**230**	**128**	**31**	**179**	**190**	**31**	**209**	**82**	**11**	**98**	**107**	**11**

CENTRAL LEATHER RESEARCH INSTITUTE (CLRI) IN LADAKH

1963. SHRI MOHMAD HANEEFA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the demand and need to establish a regional branch of the Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI) in Ladakh to support the development of the leather industry and related sectors in the region and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the efforts made so far by the Government or CSIR to explore the possibility of setting up such a regional centre in Ladakh;

(c) whether there is any concrete plan or proposal under consideration for establishing a CLRI regional branch in Ladakh and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the timeline by which the Government anticipates implementing such a plan to promote scientific research and industrial development in Ladakh through CLRI's presence; and

(e) the specific steps that will be taken to facilitate infrastructure, staffing and research collaboration for the regional centre in Ladakh ?

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): Presently, there is no plan to establish a regional centre of CSIR -

Central Leather Research Institute (CSIR-CLRI) in Ladakh.

The CSIR-Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI), Chennai, has been actively working in the Ladakh region to develop the local leather industry, improve the value chain, and promote entrepreneurship, particularly among women and artisans. This initiative is part of a broader collaboration under the CSIR-Ladakh initiative, which aims to leverage Science & Technology for the region's development. The brief details of Key Initiatives and Activities in Ladakh undertaken by CSIR-CLRI is as follows:

- **Skill Development and Training:** CSIR-CLRI has conducted specialized 30-day training programs for artisans in Leh and Kargil, focusing on leather and allied products. These sessions aimed to turn the traditional, unorganized leather usage into a sustainable, structured industry.
- **Value Addition to Local Products:** The institute is assisting in developing combination products using leather and traditional items, such as *Goncha* (robes) and *Kamarbandh* (sashes), with improved designs and techniques to meet market needs.
- **Natural Dyeing and Material Usage:** CSIR-CLRI is working with local artisans to use textile materials dyed with natural dyes for making combination products.
- **Empowering Women Entrepreneurs:** Training programs have specifically targeted Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and women artisans to create skilled, self-

reliant entrepreneurs in the leather sector.

- **Collaborative Partners:** The work is done in collaboration with the Department of Industries and Commerce, Ladakh, Rural Development Department (RDD), and National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Ladakh.

CSIR-CLRI's involvement is part of the CSIR-Ladakh initiative, which also includes other CSIR laboratories focusing on high-altitude agriculture, bio-resources, and medicinal plants.

यवतमाल-वाशिम (महाराष्ट्र) में रेल परियोजनाएं

1964. श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

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

(क) महाराष्ट्र के यवतमाल-वाशिम लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में वर्तमान में चल रही अथवा प्रस्तावित प्रमुख रेल परियोजनाओं (जैसे स्टेशन पुनर्विकास, नई रेल पटरी/लाइनें, दोहरीकरण, पुल, वंदे भारत रेलगाड़ी सुविधा) का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) वित्तीय स्वीकृति, स्वीकृत धनराशि, वर्तमान स्थिति (विस्तृत परियोजना प्रतिवेदन, भूमि अधिग्रहण, निर्माणाधीन/पूर्ण) का ब्यौरा क्या है और प्रत्येक परियोजना के लिए अपेक्षित समय-सीमा क्या है;

(ग) अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत यवतमाल-वाशिम लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्टेशनों की अद्यतन स्थिति क्या है और अब तक किए गए व्यय का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या महाराष्ट्र में किसी नए टर्मिनल स्टेशन का निर्माण किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या इन परियोजनाओं की निगरानी के लिए रेलवे बोर्ड/डीआरएम स्तर पर कोई विशेष समिति या समीक्षा तंत्र गठित किया गया 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 (ङ): महाराष्ट्र में यवतमाल - वाशिम लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में, शुरू किए गए रेल अवसंरचनात्मक कार्यों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

यवतमाल - वाशिम लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की संपर्कता में सुधार लाने के लिए वर्धा - यवतमाल - नांदेड़ नई लाइन (284 कि.मी.) की मंजूरी दी गई है। वर्धा - कलंब खंड (39 कि.मी.) को चालू कर दिया गया है और शेष खंड पर कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान बजट आवंटन में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि की गई है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य (यवतमाल - वाशिम लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित) में पूर्णत:/अंशत: पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए बजट आवंटन निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	**परिव्यय**
2009-14	1,171 करोड़ रुपए प्रतिवर्ष
2025-26	23,778 करोड़ रुपए (20 गुना से अधिक)

वर्ष 2009-14 और वर्ष 2014-25 के दौरान महाराष्ट्र राज्य (यवतमाल - वाशिम लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित) में पूर्णतः/अंशत: पड़ने वाले नए रेलपथ की कमीशनिंग/बिछाने संबंधी कार्यों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	**कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ**	**नए रेलपथों की औसत कमीशनिंग**
2009-14	292 किलोमीटर	58.4 किलोमीटर प्रतिवर्ष
2014-25	2,292 किलोमीटर	208.36 किलोमीटर प्रतिवर्ष (3 गुना से अधिक)

दिनांक 01.04.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, महाराष्ट्र (यवतमाल - वाशिम लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित) में पूर्णतः/अंशत: पड़ने वाली 89,780 करोड़ रुपए की लागत पर कुल 5,098 किलोमीटर लंबाई की 38 परियोजनाओं (11 नई लाइन, 02 आमान परिवर्तन और 25 दोहरीकरण) को स्वीकृत किया गया है। इसका सार निम्नानुसार है:-

कोटि	**स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की संख्या**	**कुल लंबाई (किलोमीटर में)**	**मार्च 2025 तक कमीशन की गई लंबाई (किलोमीटर में)**	**मार्च, 2025 तक व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)**
नई लाइन	11	1,355	234	10,504
आमान परिवर्तन	2	609	334	4,286
दोहरीकरण/मल्टीट्रैकिंग	25	3,134	1,792	24,617
कुल	38	5,098	2,360	39,407

रेल परियोजना/ओं का पूरा होना विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है, जो निम्नानुसार हैं:

- 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 स्थल विशेष के लिए किसी वर्ष में कार्य करने के महीनों की संख्या आदि

परियोजनाओं से संबंधित अन्य मुद्दों के समाधान के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण, वन्य एवं वन्यजीव मंजूरी के लिए राज्य सरकारों और संबंधित प्राधिकारियों के साथ नियमित रूप से अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई की जाती है।

स्टेशन विकास परियोजनाएं

रेल मंत्रालय ने स्टेशनों के पुनर्विकास के लिए अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना शुरू की है। अब तक, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत 1337 स्टेशनों को चिह्नित किया गया है, जिनमें से महाराष्ट्र के यवतमाल - वाशिम के लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्थित वाशिम स्टेशन भी शामिल है। अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र राज्य में विकास के लिए चिह्नित किए गए स्टेशनों के नाम निम्नानुसार हैं:

राज्य	स्टेशनों की संख्या	स्टेशनों के नाम
महाराष्ट्र	132	अहमदनगर, अजनी (नागपुर), अक्कलकोट रोड़, अकोला, आकुर्डी, अमलनेर, आमगाँव, अमरावती, अंधेरी, बडनेरा, बल्हारशाह, बांद्रा टर्मिनस, बारामती, बेलापुर, भंडारा रोड, भोकर, भुसावल, बोरीवली, भायखला, चालीसगाँव, चांदा फोर्ट, चंद्रपुर, चर्नी रोड, छत्रपति संभाजी नगर, छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज टर्मिनस, चिंचपोकली, चिंचवाड, दादर (मध्य रेल), दादर (पश्चिम रेल), दहिसर, दौंड, देहु रोड, देवलाली, धामणगांव, धरणगांव, धाराशिव, धर्माबाद, धुले, दिवा, दुधनी, गंगाखेर, गोधानी, गोंदिया, ग्रांट रोड, हडपसर, हातकणंगले, हजूर साहिब नान्देड, हिमायत नगर, हिंगनघाट, हिंगोली दक्कन, इगतपुरी, जलगाँव, जालना, जेऊर, जोगेश्वरी, कल्याण जंक्शन, कामटी, कांदिवली, कंजुर मार्ग, कराड, काटोल, केडगाँव, किनवट, कोपरगाँव, कुर्डुवाडी जंक्शन, कुर्ला जंक्शन, लासलगाँव, लातूर, लोकमान्य तिलक टर्मिनस, लोनंद जंक्शन, लोनावाला, लोअर परेल, मलाड, मलकापुर, मनमाड जं, मानवत रोड, मरीन लाइन्स, माटुंगा, मिराज जंक्शन, मुदखेड़ जंक्शन, मुंबई सेंट्रल, मुंब्रा, मुर्तिजापुर, नागरसोल, नागपुर जं, नंदगाँव, नांदुरा, नंदुरबार, नरखेड़ जंक्शन, नासिक रोड, नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी जंक्शन, पाचोरा जंक्शन, पालघर, पंढरपुर, पनवेल जंक्शन, परभणी जंक्शन, परेल, परली वैजनाथ, परतूर, फलटाण, प्रभादेवी, पुलगाँव जंक्शन, पुणे जंक्शन, पूर्णा जंक्शन, रावेर, रोटेगांव, साईंनगर शिर्डी, सैंडहर्स्ट रोड, सांगली,

राज्य	स्टेशनों की संख्या	स्टेशनों के नाम
		सतारा, सावदा, सेलू, सेवाग्राम, शहाड, शेगांव, शिवाजी नगर पुणे, श्री छत्रपति शाहू महाराज टर्मिनस कोल्हापुर, सोलापुर, तलेगांव, ठाकुर्ली, ठाणे, टिटवाला, तुमसर रोड, उमरी, उरुली, वडाला रोड, विद्याविहार, विक्रोली, वडसा, वर्धा, वाशिम, वाठार

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत महाराष्ट्र राज्य में रेलवे स्टेशनों पर विकास कार्य तेज गति से शुरू किए गए हैं। महाराष्ट्र राज्य में अब तक 17 स्टेशनों (आमगांव, बारामती, चांदा फोर्ट, चिंचपोकली, देवलाली, धुले, केडगांव, लासलगांव, लोनंद जंक्शन, माटुंगा, मुर्तिजापुर जंक्शन, नंदुरा, नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी जंक्शन, परेल, सावदा, शहाड और वडाला रोड) का कार्य इस योजना के तहत पूरा हो चुका है।

अन्य स्टेशनों पर भी कार्य तीव्र गति से शुरू किए गए हैं और उपरोक्त में से कुछ स्टेशनों की प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

- वाशिम स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन, प्रांगण, प्लेटफॉर्मों, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, प्रतीक्षालय कक्ष, शौचालय, परिचलन क्षेत्र, लिफ्ट और 12 मीटर पैदल पार पुल के सुधार का कार्य किया गया है।
- मानवत रोड स्टेशन: प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। स्टेशन भवन, प्रवेश द्वार, प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह, प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय और लिफ्ट के सुधार का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- परभणी जंक्शन स्टेशन: नए स्टेशन भवन, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर और 12 मीटर पैदल पार पुल के संरचनात्मक कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।
- परतूर स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन, प्रवेश द्वार, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, प्लेटफॉर्म सतह, प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, परिचलन क्षेत्र, लिफ्ट और 12 मीटर पैदल पार पुल के विस्तार का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

- पूर्णा जंक्शन स्टेशन: नए स्टेशन भवन का संरचनात्मक कार्य, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, प्लेटफॉर्म सतह, परिसर दीवार और 12 मीटर पैदल पार पुल का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
- सेलू स्टेशन: प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, प्लेटफॉर्म सतह, प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, लिफ्ट और 12 मीटर पैदल पार पुल के कार्यों को शुरू कर दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल में स्टेशनों का विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण निरन्तर और सतत प्रक्रिया है और इस संबंध में कार्यों को पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता और निधियों की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन, आवश्यकतानुसार किया जाता है। स्टेशनों के विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण के कार्य स्टेशन की कोटि/स्थिति/स्टेशन में संभाले जाने वाला यातायात आदि के आधार पर शुरू किए जाते हैं।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना में दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ निरंतर आधार पर स्टेशनों के विकास की परिकल्पना की गई है।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन में स्टेशनों में सुधार लाने के लिए मास्टर योजना तैयार करना और उनका चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वयन शामिल हैं। 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, मल्टी मोडाल एकीकरण,
- दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाएं,
- बेहतर यात्री सूचना प्रणाली
- प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए एक्जीक्यूटिव लाउंज, व्यावसायिक बैठकों के लिए नामित स्थान, लैंडस्केपिंग आदि का प्रावधान

इस योजना में आवश्यकतानुसार, चरणबद्ध और व्यवहार्य रूप से दीर्घकालिक और पर्यावरण अनुकूल समाधान, गिट्टी रहित रेलपथ का प्रावधान आदि और दीर्घावधि में स्टेशन पर सिटी सेंटर के निर्माण की भी परिकल्पना की गई है।

रेलवे स्टेशनों का विकास/उन्नयन जटिल प्रकृति का होता है जिसमें यात्रियों और रेलगाड़ियों की संरक्षा शामिल है और इसके लिए दमकल विभाग, धरोहर, पेड़ों की कटाई, विमानपत्तन संबंधी स्वीकृति इत्यादि जैसी विभिन्न सांविधिक स्वीकृतियों की आवश्यकता होती है। इनकी प्रगति जनोपयोगी सेवाओं को स्थानांतरित करना, (जिनमें जल/सीवेज लाइन, ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल, गैस पाइप लाइन, पावर/सिगनल केबल इत्यादि शामिल हैं) अतिलंघन, यात्री संचलन को बाधित किए बिना रेलगाड़ियों का परिचालन, रेलपथ एवं 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।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत स्टेशनों के विकास/ उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण को साधारणतः पर योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएं' के तहत वित्त पोषित किया जाता है। स्टेशनों के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए निधि के आबंटन का विवरण क्षेत्रीय रेलवे-वार रखा जाता है और कार्य-वार या स्टेशन-वार नहीं। यात्री सुविधाओं को साधारणतः पर योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएं' के

तहत वित्तपोषित किया जाता है। महाराष्ट्र चार रेलवे जोनों, अर्थात्, मध्य रेलवे, दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे, दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेलवे और पश्चिम रेलवे के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। इन क्षेत्रों के लिए, वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए 3,834 करोड़ रुपए का आबंटन किया गया है, जिसमें से अब तक 3,122 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय (दिसंबर, 2025 तक) किया गया है।

<u>उपरि सडक पुल/निचला सडक पुल कार्य:</u>

यवतमाल - वाशिम लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में अकोला - पूर्णा खंड पर काटा रोड - वाशिम स्टेशन के बीच कि.मी. 813/6-7 पर समपार सं. 111 के बदले उपरि सड़क पुल के निर्माण के लिए कार्य स्वीकृत किया गया है। कार्य प्रगति पर है। रेलपथ के नीचे बक्से डाले गए हैं और नालियों और रिटेनिंग वॉल का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, 02 कार्यों के लिए विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए कार्य स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। समपारों जिसमें यवतमाल - वाशिम लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में अकोला - पूर्णा खंड पर अमनवाडी - जऊलका स्टेशन के बीच कि.मी. 796/4-5 पर समपार सं. 102 और काटा रोड - वाशिम स्टेशन के बीच कि.मी. 816/6-7 पर समपार सं. 113 शामिल है।

वर्ष 2004-14 से 2014-25 (दिसंबर, 2025 तक) के दौरान भारतीय रेल में निर्मित ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	**निर्मित ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल**
2004-14	4,148 अदद
2014-25 (दिसंबर, 2025 तक)	13,882 अदद

दिनांक 01.01.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में 5,599 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से 269 अदद ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों सहित भारतीय रेल में 1,14,298 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से 4,769 अदद ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों को स्वीकृत किया गया है जो योजना और निष्पादन के

विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के कार्यों का पूरा होना और इन्हें कमीशन करना समपार को बंद करने की सहमति प्रदान करने में राज्य सरकारों का सहयोग, पहुँच मार्ग संरेखण का निर्धारण, सामान्य व्यवस्था आरेख (जीएडी) का अनुमोदन, भूमि अधिग्रहण, अतिक्रमण हटाना, अतिलंघनकारी उपयोगिताओं का स्थानांतरण, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक मंज़ूरी, परियोजना/कार्य स्थलों के क्षेत्र में कानून व्यवस्था की स्थिति, जलवायु परिस्थितियों के कारण किसी विशेष परियोजना/क्षेत्र के लिए एक वर्ष में कार्यों की अवधि आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है। ये सभी कारक परियोजनाओं/कार्यों के समापन समय को प्रभावित करते हैं।

महाराष्ट्र में कोचिंग टर्मिनल

जोगेश्वरी और वसई रोड में नए कोचिंग टर्मिनलों को मंजूरी दी गई है।

इसके अलावा, परेल में नए कोचिंग टर्मिनल और लोकमान्य तिलक में नए सैटेलाइट टर्मिनल की विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार की गई है।

भारतीय रेल में परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन की निगरानी हेतु एक सुव्यवस्थित स्थापित तंत्र है, जिसमें उनकी समीक्षा, निरीक्षण, कार्यों की गुणवत्ता की जाँच तथा लेखापरीक्षा शामिल हैं। निर्माण कार्य विभिन्न संहिताओं एवं नियमावलियों में निर्धारित मानकों एवं विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप निष्पादित किए जाते हैं। विभिन्न एजेंसियों/अधिकारियों/बहु-विषयक दलों द्वारा समय-समय पर निर्धारित अनुदेशों के अनुसार निरीक्षण/लेखापरीक्षा/जाँच की जाती है तथा क्षति सहित सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई तुरंत की जाती है। यह सतत एवं निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है।

DEMAND/AVAILABILITY OF RAIL CAPACITY

1965. SHRI MALVINDER SINGH KANG:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any corridor-wise assessment of passenger demand versus available rail capacity in northern Punjab, particularly on routes connecting Anandpur Sahib, Rupnagar, Una and Nangal with major urban centres and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of new train services, frequency augmentation or rake rationalisation proposed or under consideration for these routes during the period 2024–26;

(c) whether constraints relating to single-line sections, platform length or signalling upgradation have been identified as limiting factors for service expansion in this region and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve rail-based access for pilgrims and daily commuters in the Anandpur Sahib region in view of recurring congestion during peak periods?

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

(a) to (d): Indian Railways regularly carry out passenger demand and capacity assessments across the railway network. Based on such assessments, additional train services including special trains are introduced/operated to meet the passenger demand.

As the Railway network straddles across State boundaries, trains are introduced, as per network requirement, across such boundaries. Presently, Anandpur Sahib, Rupnagar, Una Himachal and Nangal Dam stations are catered by 28 train services, 26 train services, 18 train services and 26 train services respectively as listed below:

Anandpur Sahib:

SN	Train no. and name
1	12057 New Delhi - Daulatpur Chowk Jan Shatabdi Express
2	12058 Daulatpur Chowk-New Delhi Jan Shatabdi Express
3	12325 Kolkata – Nangal Dam Gurumukhi Express
4	12326 Nangal Dam – Kolkata Gurumukhi Express
5	14053 Delhi – Daulatpur Chowk Himachal Express
6	14054 Daulatpur Chowk-Delhi Himachal Express
7	14505 Amritsar-Nangal Dam Express
8	14506 Nangal Dam-Amritsar Express
9	19307 Indore-Una Himachal Express
10	19308 Una Himachal-Indore Express
11	19411 Gandhinagar Capital - Daulatpur Chowk Express
12	19412 Daulatpur Chowk-Gandhinagar Capital Express
13	22447 New Delhi-Amb Andaura Vande Bharat Express
14	22448 Amb Andaura-New Delhi Vande Bharat Express
15	22709 Hazur Sahib Nanded - Amb Andaura Express
16	22710 Amb Andaura-Hazur Sahib Nanded Express
17	64511 Haridwar - Amb Andaura MEMU
18	64512 Amb Andaura - Haridwar MEMU

19	64515 Ambala Cantt - Nangal Dam MEMU
20	64516 Nangal Dam - Ambala Cantt MEMU
21	64517 Ambala Cantt - Nangal Dam MEMU
22	64518 Nangal Dam - Ambala Cantt MEMU
23	64563 Raipur Haryana - Amb Andaura MEMU
24	64564 Amb Andaura - Raipur Haryana MEMU
25	74991 Ambala Cantt. - Daulatpur Chowk DEMU
26	74992 Daulatpur Chowk - Ambala Cantt DEMU
27	64513 Saharanpur - Nangal Dam MEMU
28	64514 Nangal Dam - Ambala Cantt MEMU

Rupnagar and Nangal Dam:

SN	Train no. and name
1	12057 New Delhi - Daulatpur Chowk Jan Shatabdi Express
2	12058 Daulatpur Chowk-New Delhi Jan Shatabdi Express
3	12325 Kolkata – Nangal Dam Gurumukhi Express
4	12326 Nangal Dam – Kolkata Gurumukhi Express
5	14053 Delhi – Daulatpur Chowk Himachal Express
6	14054 Daulatpur Chowk-Delhi Himachal Express
7	14505 Amritsar-Nangal Dam Express
8	14506 Nangal Dam-Amritsar Express
9	19307 Indore-Una Himachal Express
10	19308 Una Himachal-Indore Express
11	19411 Gandhinagar Capital - Daulatpur Chowk Express

12	19412 Daulatpur Chowk-Gandhinagar Capital Express
13	22709 Hazur Sahib Nanded - Amb Andaura Express
14	22710 Amb Andaura-Hazur Sahib Nanded Express
15	64511 Haridwar - Amb Andaura MEMU
16	64512 Amb Andaura - Haridwar MEMU
17	64515 Ambala Cantt - Nangal Dam MEMU
18	64516 Nangal Dam - Ambala Cantt MEMU
19	64517 Ambala Cantt - Nangal Dam MEMU
20	64518 Nangal Dam - Ambala Cantt MEMU
21	64563 Raipur Haryana - Amb Andaura MEMU
22	64564 Amb Andaura - Raipur Haryana MEMU
23	74991 Ambala Cantt. - Daulatpur Chowk DEMU
24	74992 Daulatpur Chowk - Ambala Cantt DEMU
25	64513 Saharanpur - Nangal Dam MEMU
26	64514 Nangal Dam - Ambala Cantt MEMU

Una Himachal:

SN	Train no. and name
1	12057 New Delhi - Daulatpur Chowk Jan Shatabdi Express
2	12058 Daulatpur Chowk-New Delhi Jan Shatabdi Express
3	14053 Delhi – Daulatpur Chowk Himachal Express
4	14054 Daulatpur Chowk-Delhi Himachal Express
5	19307 Indore-Una Himachal Express
6	19308 Una Himachal-Indore Express
7	19411 Gandhinagar Capital - Daulatpur Chowk Express

8	19412 Daulatpur Chowk-Gandhinagar Capital Express
9	22447 New Delhi-Amb Andaura Vande Bharat Express
10	22448 Amb Andaura-New Delhi Vande Bharat Express
11	22709 Hazur Sahib Nanded - Amb Andaura Express
12	22710 Amb Andaura-Hazur Sahib Nanded Express
13	64511 Haridwar - Amb Andaura MEMU
14	64512 Amb Andaura - Haridwar MEMU
15	64563 Raipur Haryana - Amb Andaura MEMU
16	64564 Amb Andaura - Raipur Haryana MEMU
17	74991 Ambala Cantt. - Daulatpur Chowk DEMU
18	74992 Daulatpur Chowk - Ambala Cantt DEMU

During 2024-2026, the following train services have been extended to cater to the passengers of the Rupnagar-Anandpur Sahib-Nangal Dam-Una Himachal sector:

1	Extension of 19307/19308 Indore-Chandigarh Express upto Una Himachal w.e.f 14.03.2024
2	Extension of 64511/64512 Saharanpur-Una Himachal Passenger to Amb Andaura w.e.f 19.07.2025.

Indian Railways have issued ‘Bharat Gaurav Trains’ policy in November 2021, under which theme based tourist circuit trains are being run with the objective to showcase India’s rich cultural heritage and magnificent historical places to the people of India and the world. As per this policy, service providers

have full flexibility to decide the themes/itineraries for operation of Bharat Gaurav tourist circuit trains, which may include tourist circuits of any part of India including the state of Punjab, based on market demand, commercial viability etc.

As of now, one trip of Bharat Gaurav Train “Guru Kripa Yatra” has been operated covering various pilgrimage destinations in Punjab including Sri Keshgarh Sahib in the Anandpur Sahib region.

Besides, introduction of train services/increase in frequency are on-going processes on Indian Railways which depends on various factors including -

- 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

Rail network expansion in Punjab

To improve rail connectivity in Northern Punjab, Nangaldam – Talwara – Mukerian new line (123 km) was sanctioned. 60 km of this project connecting Nangal Dam - Una - Andaura - Daulatpur Chowk section has been commissioned. Work of Daulatpur Chowk – Talwara – Mukerian section has been taken up.

Also work of Chandigarh-Baddi New Line (28 Km) has also been taken up at a cost of Rs. 1540 crore. To further extend this line, survey for Baddi-Ghanauli New Line (25 Km) has been completed 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.

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 Rs.21,926 crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Punjab are sanctioned, out of which 115 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of Rs.8,079 crore has been incurred upto March' 2025. The summary is as under:-

Category	No. of projects	Total Length	Length Commissioned	Expenditure upto March 2025 (Rs.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

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.

Station redevelopment in Punjab

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 Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, out of which 30 stations are located in Punjab. The name of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Punjab are as following:

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
Punjab	30	Abohar, Amritsar, Anandpur Sahib, Beas, Bhatinda Junction, Dhandari Kalan, Dhuri, Fazilka, Firozpur Cantt, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar Cantt Junction, Jalandhar City Junction, Kapurthala, Kot Kapura Junction, Ludhiana Junction, Malerkotla, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Nangal Dam, Pathankot Cantt., Pathankot Junction, Patiala, Phagwara Junction, Phillaur Junction, Rup Nagar, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar Mohali, Sangrur, Sirhind

Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Punjab have been taken up at a good pace. Till now, works of 03 stations (Anandpur Sahib, Muktsar, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar Mohali) in Punjab 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 stations is as given below:

- **Gurdaspur station:** The works of improvement of station building, porch, platform shelter, waiting room, toilet, circulating area, parking and lighting on main entry have been completed. The works of entry/exist gate on main entry, new platform no. 2, booking cum waiting hall, circulating area, parking and entry/exist gate on second entry and 12 m Foot Over Bridge have been taken up.
- **Fazilka station:** The works of improvement of station building, porch, platform shelter, platform surfacing, toilet, circulating area, parking, entry/exit gates, signage and lighting on main entry have been completed. The work of 6 m Foot Over Bridge has been taken up.
- **Phagwara station:** The works of improvement of station building, porch, platform shelter, platform surfacing, waiting rooms, toilet, circulating area, parking, executive lounge, entry/exit gate, signage, lighting on main entry, new booking cum waiting hall, circulating area and approach road on second entry have been completed. The works of lift, escalator and 12 m Foot Over Bridge

have been taken up.

- **Phillaur station:** The works of improvement of station building, porch, platform shelter, platform surfacing, toilet, circulating area, parking, entry/exit gates, signage and lighting have been completed. The work of 12 m Foot Over Bridge have been taken up.
- **Kapurthala station:** The works of improvement of station building, porch, platform shelter, platform surfacing, waiting room, toilet, circulating area, parking, entry/exit gates, signage, lighting on main entry side, new booking cum waiting hall, parking and circulating area on second entry have been completed. The work of 12 m Foot Over Bridge has been taken up.

Further, development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of stations on Indian Railways including provision for waiting hall and drinking water facilities 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. Development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of a station is carried out based on category of station/condition/traffic handled etc.

Upgradation / development / redevelopment of Railway Stations is complex in nature involving safety of passengers & trains and requires various statutory clearances such as fire clearance, heritage, tree cutting, airport clearance etc. The progress also gets affected due to brown field related challenges such as shifting of utilities (involving water/sewage lines, optical

fibre cables, gas pipe lines, power/signal cables, etc.), infringements, operation of trains without hindering passenger movement, 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. Punjab is covered under the jurisdiction of two railway zones, namely Northern Railway and North Western Railway. For the last four years and the current year, ₹ 8,501 crore has been allocated while an expenditure of ₹ 7,131 crore has been incurred during the last four years and current year (up to December, 2025).

VODAFONE INDIA TELECOM COMPANY

1966. SHRI MATHESWARAN V. S.:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes/nominates anyone in the board of Vodafone India Telecom Company as the Government owns more than 45 per cent equity shares in the Company and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government proposes to buy more equity shares in the Vodafone

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): No such proposal is under consideration. The Government of India's shareholding in Vodafone Idea Limited (VIL) has been classified as Public Shareholding, and the government is not involved in the management of VIL.

(b): No such proposal is under consideration at present in respect of VIL.

PENDING RAILWAY LINE DOUBLING WORKS BETWEEN KAYAMKULAM AND ERNAKULAM IN KERALA

1967. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) the present status of the pending railway line doubling works between Kayamkulam and Ernakulam, section-wise and project-wise;

(b) the reasons for the prolonged delay in completion of the said doubling works particularly in land acquisition, fund allocation and execution issues;

(c) the details of the total funds sanctioned, released and utilised for the project so far; and

(d) the details of the timeline fixed by the Government for completion of the remaining works and the steps taken to expedite the project in view of heavy

passenger density and operational constraints on this crucial rail corridor in Kerala?

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

(a) to (d): Ernakulam and Kayamkulam are connected through two routes, first via Kottayam and second via Ambalapuzha.

The first route via Kottayam is already a double-line section. While the second route via Ambalapuzha is partly double line and partly single line at present. The status of doubling of Ernakulam to Kayamkulam via Ambalapuzha is tabulated below:

S. N	Section	Status
1	Ernakulam – Kumbalam – Thuravur (23 Km)	Doubling Sanctioned. Works taken up
2	Thuravur – Mararikulam (21 Km)	DPR prepared
3	Mararikulam – Alappuzha (12 Km)	Field Survey completed. DPR preparation taken up
4	Alappuzha- Ambalapuzha (13 Km)	DPR prepared
5	Ambalapuzha-Kayamkulam (31 Km)	Already double line

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 cannot be fixed.

Kerala:-

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

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹ 372 crore/year
2025-26	₹3,042 crore (more than 8 times)

As on 01.04.2025, 06 projects (02 new line and 04 doubling) of 266 km length, costing ₹9,415crore falling fully/partly in Kerala are sanctioned. The summary is as under:-

Category	No. of projects	Total Length	Length Commissioned	Balance to complete	Expenditure upto March 2025 (₹in Crore)
New line	02	146 km	0 km	146 km	309
Doubling /multitracking	04	120 km	26 km	94 km	2,941
Total	**06**	**266 km**	**26 km**	**240 km**	**3,250**

Zonal Railway wise details of Railway projects are made available in public domain on Indian Railway's website.

Details of some of the recently completed projects falling fully/partly in

Kerala are as under :

S.N	Project	Cost (₹ in Crores)
1	Dindigul-Pollachi-Palghat & Pollachi-Coimbatore gauge conversion (217 km)	1,360
2	Quilon-Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur gauge conversion (357 km)	1,122
3	Mulanturutti-Kuruppantara doubling (24 km)	303
4	Chenganur-Chingavanam doubling (27 km)	436
5	Ambalapuzha-Haripad doubling (18 km)	346
6	Kurruppanthara-Chingavanam doubling (27 km)	749

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

S No.	Project	Cost (₹ in Crores)
1	Tirunnavaya –Guruvayur new line (35 Km)	138
2	Angamali-Sabarimala new line (111 km)	3,801
3	Ernakulam-Kumbalam doubling (8 km)	595
4	Kumbalam-Thuravur Patch doubling (16 km)	803
5	Trivandrum- Kanyakumari doubling (87 km)	3,786
6	Shoranur - Vallathol doubling (10 km)	367

In last three years (i.e. 2022-2023, 2023-2024, 2024-25 and current financial year i.e. 2025-26), total 09 Nos. of Surveys (03 new line and 06 doubling) falling fully/partly in the State of Kerala having a total length of 1,124 km have been sanctioned and survey work has been taken up.

Execution of important infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State

of Kerala are held up due to delay in land acquisition. Status of land acquisition in the State of Kerala is as under:

Total Land required for Projects in Kerala	**476 ha**
Land Acquired	65 ha (14%)
Balance Land to be acquired	411 ha (86%)

Railway had deposited ₹1,975 crore for land acquisition to Government of Kerala. Support of the Government of Kerala is needed to expedite the land acquisition. For instance, details of some major projects which are delayed due to land acquisition are as under:-

SN	**Name of the project**	**Total land required (in Ha)**	**Land acquired (in Ha)**	**Balance Land to be acquired (in Ha)**
1.	Angamali - Sabarimala new line (111 km)	416	24	392
2.	Ernakulam – Kumbalam Patch doubling (8 km)	4	3	1
3.	Kumbalam – Turavur Patch doubling (16 km)	10	9	1
4.	Shoranur - Vallathol doubling (10 km)	5	0	5

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

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.

COVERAGE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION SCHEMES

1968. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

(a) the manner in which the Government looks at the Report that 64.3 per cent of population is covered under social protection schemes as compared to 22 per cent during the year 2016;

(b) whether it is also true that proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all dimensions has declined from 24.8 per cent to 14.9 per cent; and

(c) whether the Government envisages that poverty can be removed at this pace by 2030 as mandated by SDGs 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): According to the latest data from the International Labour Organization's (ILO) ILOSTAT database, India's social security coverage has increased from 19% in 2015 to 64.3% in 2025. India’s expansion in social protection coverage has been enabled by a strong foundation of digital and financial inclusion. Bank account coverage under Jan Dhan, combined with Aadhaar-enabled identification and the Direct Benefit Transfer system, has enabled benefits to reach the intended

recipients swiftly and transparently. Complementing this, a wide array of social protection programmes include Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan Dhan, PM-POSHAN, Janani Suraksha Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Saman Nidhi Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana, etc. In addition, Health protection through Ayushman Bharat, supported by the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission, has extended accessible healthcare.

(b) and (c): As per the National Multidimensional Poverty Index: A Progress Review 2023 released by NITI Aayog, the proportion of population in multidimensional poverty declined from 24.85 per cent in 2015-16 to 14.96 per cent in 2019-21, indicating that about 13.5 crore people have escaped poverty during the period. Further, as per the discussion paper “Multidimensional Poverty in India since 2005-06” published by NITI Aayog, multidimensional poverty in India is estimated to have declined from 29.17 per cent in 2013-14 to 11.28 per cent in 2022-23, indicating that about 24.82 crore people have escaped poverty during this period. These results highlight that India is on track in achieving SDG target 1.2 of halving multidimensional poverty by 2030. The substantial progress in all indicators of the National MPI which intersect across multiple SDGs demonstrates the concerted efforts made to achieve overall progress. This is attributable to a multi-faceted strategy focused on empowerment and inclusive growth.

SAFETY, WELFARE AND PROTECTION OF MINORITY COMMUNITIES

1969. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of recent reports and representations indicating that minority communities are facing repeated issues related to safety, discrimination, social insecurity and law and order disturbances and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of incidents reported during the last three years concerning minority communities in Punjab including cases of violence, intimidation, damage to religious places and denial of basic rights;

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government in coordination with the State Government to ensure the safety, constitutional rights and social harmony of minority communities in the State; and

(d) whether any special schemes, monitoring mechanisms or Central assistance have been initiated or proposed to address these concerns and strengthen confidence among minority communities in Punjab and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Public order and Police are subjects under the State list in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. State Governments are entrusted with

responsibility for prevention, detection and investigation of such crimes and for prosecuting criminals through legal processes.

The safeguards for the protection of interests of Minorities are mandated in the provisions of the Constitution of India under Articles 15(1) & (2), 16(1) & (2), 25(1), 26, 28, 29(2), 30(1), 30(1A), 30(2).

However, petitions are received in the National Commission for Minorities in which instances of violence, attacks, religious rights etc. are cited against minorities in the country. The Commission also takes Suo-Moto cognizance of these incidents.

(b): The National Commission for Minorities (NCM) does not maintain data under the categories of violence, intimidation, damage to religious places, or denial of basic rights. However, data under the categories of law and order and religious rights are annexed as **Statement.**

(c) and (d): As per Section 9(1) (d) of the NCM Act 1992, the petitions and Suo-Moto cases are taken up with the concerned Authorities/State Governments for redressal of grievances.

STATEMENT

Grievances/complaints received from Punjab under the Category "Law and Order Matters" and "Religious Rights" during last three years in the National Commission for Minorities:

Category	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25

Law and Order Matters	08	25	19
Religious Rights	04	07	0

REDEVELOPMENT OF TIRUVALLA RAILWAY STATION

1970. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) the present status of redevelopment of Tiruvalla railway station in Kerala;

(b) the details of expenditure incurred by Railway in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to widen the road in front of the above station; and

(d) if so, the details and the steps taken by the Government?

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

(a) to (d): Tiruvalla station, located in Kerala has been identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme. Development works at Tiruvalla station have been taken up at good pace. The works completed at Tiruvalla station includes:

- Improvement of station building and concourse
- New entrance arch and porch
- Provision of platform shelter and platform surfacing
- Improvement of waiting hall

- Improvement of booking office
- Improvement of circulating area, parking and approach road
- Provision of Divyangjan facilities
- Provision of signages, Public Address System, coach guidance board and lighting

Further, the work of 6 m Foot Over Bridge has been taken up at Tiruvalla station.

The existing road in front of Tiruvalla station is sufficient to cater to present requirements of the station.

Further, development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of stations on Indian Railways including issue related to approach roads 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. Development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of a station is carried out based on category of station/condition/traffic handled etc.

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 Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, out of which 35 stations including Tiruvalla station, are located in Kerala. The names of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in the state of Kerala are as following:

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
Kerala	35	Alappuzha, Angadippuram, Angamali For Kaladi, Chalakudi, Changanassery, Chengannur, Chirayinkeezh, Ernakulam, Ernakulam Town, Ettumanur, Ferok, Guruvayur, Kannur, Kasargod, Kayankulam Jn, Kollam Jn, Kozhikode, Kuttippuram, Mavelikara, Neyyattinkara, Nilambur Road, Ottappalam, Parappanangadi, Payyanur, Punalur, Shoranur Jn., Thalassery, Thiruvananthapuram Central, Thrisur, Tirur, Tiruvalla, Tripunithura, Vadakara, Varkala Shivagiri, Wadakancheri

Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Kerala have been taken up at a good pace. Till now, works of 7 stations (Chalakudi, Changanassery, Chirayinkeezh, Kuttippuram, Shoranur Jn., Vadakara, Wadakancheri) in Kerala 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:

- **Tripunithura station:** The works of improvement of station building, platform shelter, improvement of platform surface, waiting hall, toilet, portico, improvement of circulating area, Divyangjan facilities and parking area have been completed. The finishing works have been taken up.
- **Angamali For Kaladi station:** The works of improvement of station building, portico, platform shelter, improvement of platform surface, waiting

hall, toilet, circulating area, parking area and Divyangjan facilities have been completed. The finishing works have been taken up.

- **Ferok station:** The works of improvement of station building, new porch, platform shelter, platform surface, improvement of booking office, concourse, waiting hall, toilet, improvement of circulating area, parking area and Divyangjan facilities have been completed. The finishing works have been taken up.
- **Nilambur Road station:** The works of improvement of station building, new porch, platform shelter, platform surface, improvement of booking office, concourse, waiting hall, toilet, improvement of circulating area, parking area and Divyangjan facilities have been completed. The finishing works have been taken up.

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 / Modernization of stations including under Amrit

Bharat Station Scheme is generally funded under Plan Head-53 ‘Customer Amenities’. The details of allocation of funds for development and maintenance of stations are maintained Zonal Railway-wise and not Work-wise or Station-wise. Passenger amenities are generally funded under Plan Head-53 ‘Customer Amenities’. Kerala is covered under the jurisdiction of Southern Railway. For this zone, an allocation of ₹ 1,125 crore has been made for the financial year 2025-26, out of which an expenditure (up to December, 2025) of ₹ 892 crore has been incurred so far.

DEPLOYMENT OF ANEEL

1971. DR. K SUDHAKAR:

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

(a) the current status of the collaboration between National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) Limited and Clean Core Thorium Energy (CCTE) regarding the evaluation and potential deployment of Advanced Nuclear Energy for Enriched Life (ANEEL) fuel in country's nuclear power plants;

(b) the details of anticipated technical and economic benefits of integrating ANEEL fuel into the existing fleet of Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs), particularly in terms of fuel efficiency and waste reduction;

(c) the manner in which this international collaboration complements the long-term objectives of the Three-Stage Nuclear Power Programme and the goal of

achieving 100 GW of nuclear capacity by 2047;

(d) the details of the institutional and regulatory safeguards in place to ensure that collaborations with foreign entities remain consistent with national security and data protection protocols; and

(e) the details of steps taken/being taken by the Government under the SHANTI Act, 2025 to facilitate such advanced technology partnerships?

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

(a): As per joint press release by NTPC and CCTE, they are exploring development and deployment of ANEEL, a Thorium based fuel for PHWR reactors, in India subject to approval from respective governments in line with prevailing national laws.

(b): The natural Uranium Oxide based fuel will continue to be deployed in our current fleet of PHWRs, representing an optimised and efficient utilisation of our limited Uranium resources in a sustained manner through the 3-stage program. With regard to waste, India is following a closed fuel cycle where the spent fuel is

reprocessed to recover valuable fissile material for use in our second stage of nuclear program.

(c) : India has a well-articulated 3 stage program that allows optimal utilization of our limited Uranium resources for attaining long term energy security through deployment of Thorium in a self-sustaining 3rd stage supported by a second stage involving Fast Breeder Reactors.

(d) : All the collaborations in the field of nuclear energy will be consistent with the provisions of the SHANTI Act. The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board has a robust framework of regulatory oversight of nuclear facilities and has now been accorded statutory status with the passing of the SHANTI Act.

(e) : Allowing private sector participation and undertaking all the steps to facilitate such advanced technology partnerships in line with the provisions of the SHANTI Act.

VACANCIES IN ISRO

1972. SHRI BAPI HALDAR:

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

the details of the sanctioned, in-position and vacant positions in ISRO along with the stipulated timeline for filling these vacancies?

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):

The details sought are as below:

Sl. No.	Category	Sanctioned	In-position	Existing Vacancy	Recruitment action in progress	Recruitment action yet to be initiated
1.	S&T	14108	12472	1636	1261	292
2.	Admin	4034	3057	977	188	641
Total		18142	15529	2613	1449	933
% w.r.t. sanctioned			85.6%	14.4%	8%	5%

1. For 1449 posts recruitment actions are in progress and are in various phases. Department ensures that the same are anticipated to be completed by October, 2026.
2. With respect to remaining 933 posts, recruitment actions are being initiated and filling of vacancies is dependent on the outcomes of the selection processes.

MOBILE SUBSCRIBERS OF BSNL

1973. DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD:

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

(a) the details of the number of mobile subscribers of BSNL in the country, State wise;

(b) the details of percentage of the growth registered in the number of subscribers during the last five years and current year;

(c) the details of the number of telephone/mobile towers of BSNL with respect to the percentage of subscribers; and

(d) the time by which the 4G/5G services are likely to be started/completed for the BSNL network services, State-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) and (b): The details of subscribers in the country for various Telecom Service Providers including BSNL as collected and published by TRAI from time to time are available on its website (https://www.trai.gov.in/release-publication/reports/telecom-subscriptions-reports).

(c): As on 31.12.2025, BSNL has total 9,27,56,716 number of Mobile Subscribers and total 2,55,128 number of BTS (2G/3G/4G) installed. There are 364 number of mobile subscribers per BTS.

(d): In line with Aatmanirbhar Bharat initiative, BSNL has placed purchase order for indigenously developed one lakh 4G sites for pan India deployment. Supply of

4G equipment has started from September 2023 and as on 15.01.2026, total 97,672 4G sites have been installed and 95,511 sites are ON-Air. The equipment is 5G upgradable from technology perspective.

KISAN RAIL SERVICES FROM ANDHRA PRADESH

1974. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

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

(a) whether it is true that so far nearly 2,400 Kisan Rail services for transporting perishables have been undertaken since its launch in August, 2020 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is true that out of 2,400 services, only 5 services operated from Andhra Pradesh and no service has been operated after 2021-22;

(c) if so, the reasons for such low number of services from Andhra Pradesh and also reasons for not taking up any service after 2021-22;

(d) whether Kisan Rail services stopped and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to start Kisan Rail from AP?

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

(a) to (e): Since the launch of Kisan Rail service on 7th August 2020, Railways

have operated 2,364 Kisan Rail services, transporting approximately 7.9 lakh tonnes of perishables and generating revenue of Rs 318.68 crores approximately. From Andhra Pradesh, 116 services have been operated, transporting more than 34,000 tonnes of consignment of perishables including Bananas, Mangoes, Onions etc., towards Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Delhi & Tripura.

Potential circuits of Kisan Rail 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 services at applicable tariff are planned on the basis of demands placed and the operational feasibility.

DECREASED RIDERSHIP IN RAILWAYS

1975. SHRI RAHUL GANDHI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that ridership in the Railways has decreased over Thirteen per cent during the last ten years while the population has increased by approximately Ten per cent during the same period;

(b) whether it is a fact that fares have been increased significantly during the last ten years and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of passenger coaches operational, their average daily deployment and the average daily occupancy, by category (AC, Sleeper and General etc.) during the last ten years, year-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to implement dynamic fares for all AC trains and if so, the details and the rationale/timelines thereof;

(e) the details of the reasons for not restoring senior citizen concessions that were discontinued during the Covid pandemic despite full normalisation of passenger services; and

(f) whether the Government believes that increased fares, reduced availability of non-AC coaches and reduced concessions has contributed to falling ridership 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): During last 11 years (2014-2025), unprecedented infrastructure creation/augmentation works have been carried out in all transport sectors in the country. Progress achieved during this period under the key infrastructure sectors are as under:

Infrastructure Sector	**Progress since 2014**
National Highways	About 58,232 km long National Highways/Expressways has been added in the National Highways/Expressways network.

Railways	About 35,000 kms new railway tracks have been added.
Airports	90 nos. operational airports have been added.
Metro	848 km length and 21 more cities have been added in the Metro network.

Therefore, modal distribution is also changing accordingly to the change in infrastructure growth.

The fares of Indian Railways are among the lowest in comparison to other countries in the world.

A comparison of the Indian Railway passenger fares (ordinary class) with the fares of the similar segment of services of the neighbouring countries is as under:

Country	**Approx lowest fare per PKM**	**Comparison with India**
India	~ ₹ 0.20	
Pakistan	~ ₹ 0.54	~ 2.5x higher
Bangladesh	~ ₹ 0.37	~ 1.5x higher
Sri Lanka	~ ₹ 0.5	~ 2.5x higher

Passenger fare in Vande Bharat (Semi High-speed train) when compared with the near similar segment of services in Chair Car (AC) for a journey of around 300-400 km is as under:

Country	**Average approx fare per PKM**	**Comparison with India**
India	~ ₹ 2.19	

China	~ ₹ 7	~ 3x higher
Japan	~ ₹ 20	~ 9x higher
France	~ ₹ 13	~ 6x higher

Note: Comparison of fares in above tables is based on information as available in public domain.

There is no plan to implement dynamic fares in Vande Bharat Chair Car or Vande Bharat Sleeper trains.

Indian Railways gave subsidy of Rs. 60,466 crore on passenger tickets in 2023-24. This amounts to concession of 45% 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. Further, concessions beyond this subsidy amount are continuing for many categories like 4 categories of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjans), 11 categories of patients and 8 categories of students.

New design Trainsets:

Indian Railways is focused on providing affordable, good quality services to all sections of society. IR have developed and introduced the following trains:

1. Vande Bharat services (Chair Car):

Indian Railways, with a view to improve travel experience of the passengers, have introduced indigenously designed and manufactured Vande Bharat trains with modern coaches, advanced safety features and passenger amenities. These new

Vande Bharat Trains (Chair Car) have following features:

(a) Fitted with KAVACH.

(b) Jerk Free Semi-Permanent couplers.

(c) Centrally controlled Automatic Plug Doors and Fully Sealed wider gangways.

(d) Emergency Alarm Push buttons and Talk Back Units on all Coaches.

(e) Improved fire safety – Aerosol based fire detection and suppression system in electrical cabinets and lavatories.

(f) Higher acceleration with design/operating speed of 180/160 KMPH.

(g) Driver-Guard communication with voice recording facility &Crash hardened memory.

(h) Air conditioning units with indigenously developed UV-C lampbased disinfection system.

(i) Better Ride Comfort.

(j) CCTVs in all Coaches.

(k) For Divyangjan passengers special lavatory in the driving coaches on each end.

(l) Coach condition monitoring System (CCMS) display with remote monitoring.

Presently, 164 Vande Bharat train services (Chair Car) are being operated on the Indian Railways network.

2. Vande Bharat Sleeper Service:

To improve travel experience of the long journey passengers and set new benchmarks in terms of safe and comfortable journey, Vande Bharat Sleeper trains are provided with modern coaches having advanced safety features and passenger amenities like:

(a) Jerk-Free Semi permanent couplers and Anti Climbers

(b) Fitted with KAVACH.

(c) Higher acceleration with design/operating speed of 180/160 KMPH.

(d) Crashworthy Design of Car body complying with EN standards.

(e) Fire barrier doors at the end of each coach for compliance of fire safety standards.

(f) Improved fire safety – Aerosol based fire detection and suppression system in electrical cabinets and lavatories.

(g) Regenerative braking system for energy efficiency.

(h) Air conditioning units provided with indigenously developed UV-C lamp-based disinfection system for deactivating 99 % harmful bacteria from conditioned air to improve the hygiene standards inside the passenger area.

(i) Centrally controlled Automatic Plug Doors and Fully Sealed wider gangways.

(j) CCTVs in all coaches.

(k) Emergency talk-back unit for communication between Passenger and Train Manager/Loco Pilot in case of emergency.

(l) For Divyangjan passengers, special lavatory in the driving coaches on each end.

(m) Centralized Coach Monitoring System for better condition monitoring of passenger amenities such as Air conditioning, Saloon Lighting etc.

(n) Ergonomically designed ladder for ease of climbing on to upper berths.

Presently, 02 Vande Bharat Sleeper services are being operated on the Indian Railways network.

3. Amrit Bharat service:

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. 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.

Increased speed and enhanced safety standards are the hallmarks of these trains with following enhanced features and amenities:

(a) Better aesthetics of seat and berths with enhanced look & feel on the lines of Vande Bharat Sleeper.

(b) Jerk Free Semi-Automatic Couplers.

(c) Improved Crashworthiness in coaches by provision of crash tube.

(d) Provision of CCTV system in all coaches and Luggage room.

(e) Improved designs of toilets.

(f) Improved design of Ladder for ease of climbing on to the berth.

(g) Improved LED Light fitting & Charging Sockets.

(h) Provision of EP assisted braking system.

(i) Aerosol based fire suppression system in toilets and electrical cubicles.

(j) USB Type-A and Type-C mobile charging sockets.

(k) Emergency Talk Back system for two-way communication between Passenger and Guard/Train Manager.

(l) Non-AC pantry with enhanced heating capacity.

(m) Fully sealed gangways with quick release mechanism for easy attachment and detachment.

Presently, 54 Amrit Bharat Express services are being operated on the Indian Railways network.

4. Namo Bharat Rapid Rail service

Indian Railways have introduced Namo Bharat Rapid Rail services. These services are aimed to enhance the travel experience to the suburban and regional commuters for short distance travel. The prominent features of Namo Bharat Rapid Rail are as follows:

(a) Centrally controlled Double Leaf Automatic Sliding Doors.

(b) CCTVs for safety and passenger surveillance.

(c) Modular interior with Cushioned Seats and Sealed Flexible Gangway.

(d) Emergency Talk System.

(e) Continuous LED lighting with Energy Efficient Lighting system.

(f) FRP Modular Toilets with vacuum evacuation.

(g) Fully Air-Conditioned trains with Driver cab AC.

Presently, 4 Namo Bharat Rapid Rail services are in operation.

Special trains

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.

Accordingly, the number of Special trains operated across the Indian Railways network, to facilitate the passengers during Summer/winter vacations, festivals like Holi, Durga Puja, Diwali, Chhath, Christmas, Sabrimala, Id-ul-fitr etc. are as below:

Year	**No. special train trips**
2023-24	~40,500
2024-25	~85,400

Non-AC coaches (General and sleeper coaches)

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. In the current financial year (upto December 2025), 767 Coaches have been utilised for permanent augmentation.

To cater to the travel demand of the low and middle income families, Indian Railways have taken up manufacturing of 17,000 non-AC coaches (general/sleeper) over the next 5 years.

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%

The number of seats available for non-AC passengers has also increased. The current composition is as follows:

Table 2: Distribution of seats:

Non-AC seats	~ 54 lakhs	~ 78%
AC seats	~ 15 lakhs	~ 22%
Total	~ 69 lakhs	100%

Further, to cater to the needs of passengers desirous of availing unreserved accommodation, Indian Railways (IR) operate unreserved non-AC passenger trains/ MEMU / EMU etc. for affordable travel, which are in addition to

the unreserved accommodation (coaches) available in Mail/Express services.

Overall, the passenger patronage of Indian Railways is showing steady and rapid growth trend, with consistent increase recorded during as under:

Year	**% growth w.r.t previous year**
2022-23	~ 82% (previous year 2021-22 being Covid year)
2023-24	~8%
2024-25	~6%

IMPACT OF DIGITAL PLATFORMS IN IMPROVEMENT OF LAST-MILE DELIVERY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES

1976. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

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

(a) the details of outcomes achieved under the Digital India Programme in strengthening India' s Digital Public Infrastructure during the last five years;

(b) the impact of digital platforms of the Government in improving last-mile delivery of Government services particularly for rural populations, women and marginalised communities; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure interoperability, scalability and language accessibility of Digital India platforms across States and Union Territories?

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

(a) to (c): In line with Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision to democratise technology and empower citizens, the Government of India had 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.

Under the Digital India programme, the Government has adopted the Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) approach to enable delivery of digital services at population scale through **open, interoperable and scalable** platforms. DPI provides common digital building blocks that can be reused across sectors, thereby enabling rapid development of citizen-centric applications while ensuring security and interoperability.

To promote linguistic inclusion in digital services, the Government has launched the **National Language Translation Mission (NLTM) – BHASHINI**, envisaged as a public digital platform for Indian language technologies. The Bhashini platform addresses communication barriers for India's diverse population. This fosters greater access to digital tools for underserved communities. **API Setu** platform has been launched to facilitate implementation of Open API Policy and build open and interoperable digital platform to enable

seamless service delivery across government. 7850+ APIs have been published.

Government has successfully implemented foundational digital public infrastructure (DPI) at population scale for identity (Aadhaar), for payment (UPI), for data exchange (DigiLocker and API Setu), etc. DPI has been a transformative force in India's socio-economic development, significantly enhancing financial inclusion, digital inclusion, governance and economic growth.

Digital India initiatives are accessible through mobile platforms, which has played a significant role in bridging the urban–rural divide. Expanding DPI in rural areas has been a key priority for Government of India to improve financial inclusion, digital inclusion and ensure access to essential government services for all the strata of society including women and deprived sections. These initiatives enable citizens to access a wide range of government services such as digital education, digital health, digital payments, e-Courts etc. anytime and from anywhere.

The status of some of the key Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) and digital platforms that have been instrumental in ensuring inclusive and equitable access to Government services, particularly for the rural population, women, and other sections of society, is as under:

- **Aadhaar:** Aadhaar is the world’s largest digital identity programme that provides biometric and demographic-based unique digital identity. **143+ crore Aadhaar IDs** have been generated so far.

- **Unified Payments Interface (UPI):** UPI has revolutionized digital transactions across the country. UPI has empowered millions of individuals and small businesses in rural and remote areas to make fast, secure and low-cost digital payments, significantly advancing financial inclusion. UPI is the world's largest payments system.
  - UPI serves 6.5 crore merchants, and connects 685 banks on one platform, making it the world's largest digital payment system.
  - UPI powers 81% of India's digital payments and nearly 49% of global real-time digital payments.
- **DigiLocker:** DigiLocker has provided anytime access to authentic digital documents from original issuer for the common citizen. More than **65.01 crore** users are registered with DigiLocker to avail its services and more than 950+ crore documents issued from 2412 issuers onboarded on the platform.
- **Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance (UMANG),** one mobile application for all government services, is operational and offers **2390+ services** for individuals.
- **Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA)**: It is the world's largest, most diverse school education platform. As on date, 565.97 crore learning sessions have been imparted using DIKSHA. It has achieved 18.47 crore course enrolments and 14.69 crore course completions.

- **Government e-Marketplace (GeM):** GeM facilitates online procurement of common use Goods & Services required by various Government Departments / Organisations / PSUs. Currently, 168,345 Primary Buyers and 243,666 Secondary Buyers are onboarded on GeM. 10,676 product categories and 354 service categories are listed on GeM.
- **Co-WIN:** CO-WIN is a transparent system that allows tracking of each dose of vaccine supplied to vaccination facilities and records the fulfilment of demand at a granular level**.** Facilitated 2.2+ Billion doses of vaccinations and 1.11+ Billion registrations of users.
- **Aarogya Setu:** World's leading contact tracing app to check and prevent covid outbreak. Aarogya Setu helps in predicting likelihood of spread of disease and possible hotspots and Digital health assessment provides updates on the user's current health status.
- **eSanjeevani** - National Telemedicine Service of India is a step towards digital health equity to achieve Universal Health Coverage (UHC). eSanjeevani facilitates quick and easy access to doctors and medical specialists from smartphones. Over 44.70 Crore patients at over 137,661 Health & Wellness Centers (as spokes) through 18,447+ hubs serviced by more than 228,984 doctors, medical specialists, super-specialists and health workers as telemedicine practitioners.

- **e-Hospital**- e-Hospital application is the Hospital Management Information System for internal workflows and processes of hospitals. Currently, a total of 6,101 hospitals is active and operational on the platform.
- **e-Courts:** e-courts is transforming the Indian Judiciary by making use of ICT. It has led to optimum automation of judicial and administrative processes and is Backbone of Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS). More than 3680 District & Taluka court complexes have been onboarded with e-Court platform.
- **Poshan Tracker:** It is an **i**mportant tool for women & child development and last mile delivery of nutritional services. It Provides real-time monitoring and tracking of beneficiaries and duty bearers and is Linked with Education and Health Programmes for proactive service delivery. Nutritional services have been delivered to 104 million beneficiaries, with last-mile service delivery by 1.39 million Anganwadi Workers being digitally tracked to ensure effective implementation and monitoring.
- **e-Office:** It is a complete digital work place solution for Government offices assisting departments in informed and quicker decision making and less paper office. Implemented in 790 organizations with 1+ Million users and facilitated 53Million e-Files & 248+ Million e-Receipts
- **NCD Platform:** The National Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) platform

facilitates screening, diagnosis, and management of major NCDs, including hypertension, diabetes, and oral, breast, and cervical cancers, across primary, community, and district health facilities. As on date, 74.97 crore beneficiaries have been enrolled in the system and 8.64 crore patients under treatment for hypertension and diabetes. The platform is integrated with the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM) with 11.94 crore ABHA numbers generated/linked.

- **SIDH (Skill India Digital Hub):** Digital Ecosystem for Skilling and Livelihood (DESH-Stack) Integrating the entire skilling ecosystem in one accessible platform for citizens. It is empowering users with the tools and resources to thrive in the digital age. 17.32+ million candidate registrations, 2.4+ million App downloads and 8500+ NSQF & academy courses across various sectors are available on the platform.

- **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 December, 2025, 5.87 lakh CSCs are functional across the country (in rural and urban areas), out of which 4.57 lakh CSCs are functional at the Gram Panchayat level (rural). State/UT wise and district wise details of CSCs are available at https://csc.gov.in/ and list of services is available at https://csc.gov.in/.

- **Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT):** DBT uses Aadhaar to deliver welfare payments directly and remove fake beneficiaries. So far, Rs. 48+ lakh crore has been transferred through DBT. Majority of the disbursement of Governments' welfare schemes is being carried out through DBT.
- **National Scholarship Portal (NSP):** The platform enables scheme owning Ministries/Departments and States/UTs to process applications and disburse Scholarships/funds directly into the beneficiary's bank account through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode. The National Scholarship Portal (NSP) serves over 7.47 Crore beneficiaries, with a total disbursement exceeding Rs. 44,181+ Crore. So far, 153 schemes belonging to 13 Ministries/Departments and 21 States/UTs are onboarded on NSP.
- **MyGov:** MyGov is a Government of India's Citizen Engagement Platform which collaborates with multiple Government bodies/ Ministries to engage people in policy formulation and seeks the opinion of people on issues/ topics of public interest and welfare. Presently, over **6.08+ crore** citizens are registered with MyGov, participating in various activities hosted on MyGov platform.
- **Jeevan Pramaan:** Jeevan Pramaan is an Aadhaar biometric-enabled digital service that allows Central, State, and other Government pensioners to conveniently submit Digital Life Certificates (DLCs) from anywhere in India, including their homes, using Aadhaar-based authentication. Over 11.96 crore

Digital Life certificates have been processed since 2014.

- **PMGDISHA:** The Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA) was initiated to reach digital literacy in 6 crore rural households (one person per household) nationwide. As against 6 crore, 6.39 crore individuals were trained across the country, making it one of the world's largest digital literacy initiatives.
- **FutureSkills PRIME:** To bridge the industry skill gap, MeitY has initiated a programme titled "FutureSkills PRIME" jointly with National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM) aimed at re-skilling/up-skilling of candidate in new/emerging technologies. Under the FutureSkills Prime program, there are over 500+ courses & 2000+ digital fluency pathways offered on the platform. More than 16.20+ lakh candidates have enrolled in various courses comprising of approximately 41% women learners and candidates from 720 tier-2 and tier-3 cities have enrolled.
- The **LokOS application** has been developed to enable end-to-end digitization of Self-Help Group (SHG) networks across the country. It has been designed for both web and mobile platforms, with each platform supporting distinct user profiles and functionalities tailored to specific operational requirements. More than 92 lakh Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are registered on the LokOS platform, 5.56 lakh Village Organisations (VOs) have been profiled, and over 10.23 crore households mobilised through these Community-Based Organisations

(CBOs) have been digitally profiled and linked on LokOS.

UMEED CENTRAL PORTAL

1977. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA:

Will the Minister of **MINORITY AFFAIRS** be please to State:-

(a) the details of various safeguards introduced under the Unified Waqf Management, Empowerment, Efficiency and Development (UMEED) 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 RIJIJU):

(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 unilaterally 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.

PROTECTION OF CRITICAL TELECOM INFRASTRUCTURE AND REDUCTION OF TELECOM FRAUD

1978. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:

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

(a) the details of the strategy of the Government to protect critical telecom infrastructure and address fraud vectors such as SIM misuse, illegal gateways, call spoofing and related cyber-enabled offences;

(b) whether any targeted or enhanced measures have been deployed in Andhra Pradesh following recent large-scale telecom and financial fraud cases and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the key performance indicators or metrics used by the Government to assess effectiveness in fraud reduction and user protection; and

(d) the steps taken to strengthen coordination with law enforcement agencies,

telecom service providers and financial institutions to prevent recurrence of such frauds and protect citizens from financial losses?

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 protect critical telecom infrastructure and address fraud vectors such as SIM misuse, illegal gateways, call spoofing and related cyber-enabled offences, Government has taken several measures, inter-alia, including the following –

I. Section 42 of the Telecommunications Act, 2023 prescribes following as an offence:
   i. providing telecommunication services or establishing telecommunication network without authorisation or causing damage to critical telecommunication infrastructure.
   ii. obtaining Subscriber Identity Modules (SIMs) or other telecommunication identifiers through fraud, cheating or personation.
   iii. possessing radio equipment without an authorisation or an exemption that can accommodate more than specified number of SIMs.
   iv. tampering with telecommunication identifiers or willfully possessing radio equipment knowing that it uses unauthorised or tampered telecommunication identifiers.

II. The Telecommunications (Critical Telecommunication Infrastructure) Rules,

2024 have been notified on 22.11.2024 prescribing standards, security practices, upgradation requirements and procedures for Critical Telecommunication Infrastructure (CTI).

(b) and (c): The measures undertaken by Department of Telecommunications (DoT) to prevent the misuse of telecommunications resources and to protect citizens against cyber fraud on pan India basis, including Andhra Pradesh (AP) and their effectiveness is as follows:

I. DoT has developed Sanchar Saathi, a citizen centric initiative, available as web portal (www.sancharsaathi.gov.in) and mobile App, which facilitates citizens to report suspected fraud communications, to know mobile connections in their name, to report lost/ stolen mobile handsets, to check genuineness of mobile handset etc. The key performance indicators of actions initiated based on Sanchar Saathi are provided in table below:

Parameter	**All India figures**	**AP Licensed Service Area (includes the states of AP and Telangana)**
Recovery of lost/ stolen mobile handsets	8.46 lakhs	1.63 lakhs
Mobile connections disconnected based on reporting by the citizens as ‘Not My Number’ or ‘Not	2.28 crores	21.5 lakhs

Required’		
Mobile connections disconnected based on inputs provided by the citizens related to suspected fraud communications	39.53 lakhs	3.46lakhs

I. DoT and Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) have devised a system to identify and block incoming international spoofed calls displaying Indian mobile numbers. The system has resulted in almost 99% reduction in such call attempts.

II. DoT has developed an indigenous Artificial Intelligence (AI) and big data analytics tool ASTR to identify SIMs taken by same person in different names. Based on ASTR, more than 88 lakh mobile connections have been disconnected failing reverification.

III. DoT has developed Financial Fraud Risk Indicator (FRI) which is a risk-based metric that categorizes a suspicious mobile number according to its probability of being associated with medium, high, or very high risk of financial fraud. FRI empowers stakeholders – especially banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs), and UPI service providers – to prioritize enforcement and take additional customer protection measures like enhanced due diligence and adoption of necessary real-time response protocols (alerts, transaction delays, warnings, transaction decline etc.) for flagged mobile numbers. Since

its launch in May 2025, financial institutions have reported that based on transaction decline and alert/notifications given to the citizens, potential frauds amounting to more than ₹1400 crores have been prevented utilizing FRI.

(d): DoT has established Digital Intelligence Platform (DIP), a secure online platform, for bi-directional information sharing with stakeholders for prevention of misuse of telecom resources in cyber-crimes and financial frauds. More than 1200 organizations have been on-boarded on DIP including central security agencies, 36 State/UT Police, Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C), Banks, Unified Payments Interface (UPI) service providers, Payment System Operators (PSOs), and Telecom Service Providers (TSPs).

CAREER PROGRESSION OF TRAIN MANAGERS

1979. SHRI BRIJMOHAN AGRAWAL:

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

(a) the current status of representations received from train Managers (formerly Guards) regarding pay anomalies arising from the 6th and 7th Central Pay Commission recommendations;

(b) the details of the measures being taken to recognize the functional importance and operational accountability of the "Guard" category as a safety-critical role distinct from security personnel;

(c) the details of the steps taken to ensure vertical career progression for Train

Managers in alignment with Rule 211 of the Indian Railway Establishment Manual and Para 5.1.23 of the 7th CPC report; and

(d) the details of the timelines and plans for addressing these long-standing grievances including the feasibility of upgrading entry-level pay and promotional scales for Goods, Passenger and Mail/Express Guards in the upcoming 8th Central Pay Commission?

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

(a) to (c): To address the career progression of Train Managers (Erstwhile Guards) Indian Railways, recognizes the importance of Train Managers as an important safety category and performing duties directly connected with the safe and efficient operations of trains. Their responsibilities include ensuring train integrity, compliance with break power and operational requirements, coordination with loco pilots and station staff, safe dispatch and reception of trains and handling abnormal and emergency situations related to Trains and Passengers.

These functions are integral to train operations and are distinct from the duties of security personnel such as Railway Protection Force (RPF) /Government Railway Police (GRP) who are responsible for protection of law and order.

Ministry of Railways has taken up measures inter alia addressing the various representations received from Train Managers through administrative orders

mentioned below:

1. The pay scales recommended by 7th Central Pay Commission in respect of Train Managers have been notified by Ministry of Railways.
2. Category of Train Manager (Mail/Express) and Sr Train Manager (Passenger) have been granted DA indexed additional allowance at the rate of Rs 1125/ P.M. and Rs 750/P.M.
3. Grant of increment on promotion from Sr Goods Train Manager to Sr Passenger Train Manager has been given vide Ministry of Railways order dated 02.02.2026.
4. Provisions relating to filling up of vacancies and promotional quotas in the category of Train Manager (Goods) have been rationalised vide Ministry of Railways order dated 19.01.2026 thereby ensuring optimum utilisation of promotional opportunities and minimising stagnation.
5. Amendment to designations from Guards to Train Managers have been issued vide Ministry of Railways orders dated 13.01.2022.

Existing career progression of Train Managers is as follows:

Train Managers (Goods) → Senior Train Manager (Goods) → Senior Train Manager (Passenger) → Train Manager (Mail Express). In addition, Train Managers are eligible for promotion to the post of Station Master and Section Controllers through selection. They are also eligible to appear for selection to the Group ‘B’ post of Assistant Operations Manager (AOM) and Assistant Commercial

Manager(ACM).

(d): Matters related to pay structure, pay scales and other associated issues, including those raised for consideration before future Central Pay Commissions, fall within the purview of the Central Pay Commission constituted by the Government from time to time. Such matters are dealt with in accordance with the terms of reference and procedures prescribed for the Pay Commission concerned. As regards to 8th CPC, the Terms of Reference of the 8th Central Pay Commission have already been notified by the Government vide gazette notification dated 03.11.2025.

FORTIFIED RICE

1980. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that rice shellers/millers in Punjab are facing serious operational and financial difficulties due to the present system of compulsory blending of Fortified Rice Kernels (FRK) including acute non availability and delayed supply of FRK, arising from new testing and approval norms;

(b) if so, whether the Government has received a large number of representations regarding testing delays, increases in production costs and black marketing;

(c) the quantity of fortified rice from Punjab that has been declared “beyond rejection limit” or returned by Food Corporation of Indian (FCI) during the last three marketing seasons and the financial liability imposed on millers for replacement, storage and related charges; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to review FRK testing protocols, pricing etc. and make an assessment on the impact of FRK to protect both public health objectives and the viability of the rice shelling industry 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): Till date approx 20 LMT of fortified rice (FR) has been procured in the state of Punjab during KMS 2025-26. Further, the rice millers/shellers benefit from the revised process, as the quality testing of Fortified Rice Kernels (FRK) is now conducted at procurement stage. Earlier, the rice millers/shellers were largely responsible for ensuring the FRK quality and faced the risk of FR lots being affected, if samples failed at a later stage. The current system reduces the overall compliance burden on shellers/rice millers and streamlines the overall operations.

(c): The details on the quantity of fortified rice from Punjab State that has been declared as Beyond Rejection Limit (BRL) or returned by Food Corporation of

India (FCI) during last three marketing seasons are as under:

KMS	Quantity of fortified rice stock declared as BRL (in MT)
2022-23	15660
2023-24	5939.5
2024-25	4379

As per existing guidelines, the stock found BRL during the quality assessment is to be replace by the concerned rice agencies/rice millers on their risk and cost.

(d): Based on the feedback received from the states/field implementations, the department has reviewed and streamlined the FRK testing/quality assurance procedures by issuing a SoP on 29.07.2025 and further amending on 06.12.2025.

These revisions strengthen end-to-end testing and oversight to make sure that, only quality FRK is blended with the conventional rice. This ensures that, the produced FR meets with the notified standards of FSSAI and helps to protect the public health objectives. The revised procedures also address the operational issues to enable smoother implementation for rice millers/rice shelling units.

DE-LICENSED HALF SPECTRUM

1981. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has de-licensed half the spectrum in

the 6 gigahertz band for Wi-Fi and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that the telecom firms have been demanding that it should be auctioned for use in future mobile telephony and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also true that the Government has considered the requests of tech firm while disagreeing with the requests of telecom firms 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): Government has decided to delicense lower portion of the 6 GHz band (5925–6425 MHz) for use by Wireless Access Systems including Radio Local Area Network (Wi-Fi). The gazette notification No. GSR 47(E) has been published on 20th January 2026 in this regard.

(b): Government has received requests from telecom firms for using the same lower 6 GHz band for licensed International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) services. However, as per the Radio Regulations of International Telecommunications Union (ITU-RR), this frequency band is not identified for IMT. On the other hand, ITU-RR has identified 6425-7025 MHz for IMT services in some countries.

(c): The entire 6 GHz band (5925-7025 MHz) was sought by both telecom firms

and tech firms. However, recognizing that both International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) and Wi-Fi are important for the digital growth of the country, and after considering factors such as international best practices and the need for equitable access to spectrum, the Government has decided to delicense 5925–6425 MHz band for Wi-Fi and to allocate 6425–7025 MHz band for IMT use.

NATIONAL MISSION ON INTERDISCIPLINARY CYBER PHYSICAL SYSTEMS (NM-ICPS)

1982. SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:

SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

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

(a) the details of the research focus areas, technology development activities and innovation programmes undertaken by the Technology Innovation Hub (TIH) in Andhra Pradesh under the National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber Physical Systems (NM-ICPS);

(b) the number of startups, researchers and industry partners supported through the Hub, year-wise;

(c) the details of the amount of financial assistance sanctioned, released and utilized for the TIH in Andhra Pradesh since its inception, year-wise;

(d) whether the Government has any plans to expand the activities of the TIH in

Andhra Pradesh to new domains under emerging cyber-physical technology areas and if so, the details of the proposed initiatives; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to strengthen collaboration between the TIH in Andhra Pradesh, academia, industry, startups and international research institutions?

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

(a): Under the National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber Physical Systems (NM-ICPS), one Technology Innovation Hub (TIH), namely, Navavishkar I-Hub Foundation has been established at IIT Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh.

The TIH at IIT Tirupati focuses on the technology vertical “Positioning and Precision Technologies”, with research activities in the area of precision positioning and navigation including Navigation with Indian Constellation (NavIC)-based applications, geospatial intelligence, remote sensing and Geographic Information System (GIS) analytics, digital twin frameworks and integration of cyber-physical systems. The TIH has established Positioning, Navigation and

Timing (PNT) labs and geospatial intelligence platforms for development of indigenous Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS)/PNT solutions, geospatial analytics, digital mapping tools and digital twin models for urban, environmental and disaster risk applications. In addition, the TIH has undertaken an innovation project entitled “Operation Dronagiri” to facilitate structured startup challenges, hackathons, and pilot deployments in priority sectors such as precision agriculture, infrastructure and asset monitoring, logistics and mobility, and livelihood and skilling support through location-based services.

(b): The year-wise details of the number of startups, researchers and industry partners supported through the Hub are as follows:

Financial Year	No. of startups supported	No. of researchers supported	No. of industry partners supported
2022 - 23	0	10	4
2023 - 24	0	20	5
2024 - 25	10	13	7
2025 - 26	24	46	15
Total	34	89	31

(c): The year-wise details of financial assistance sanctioned, released, and utilized for the TIH since its inception are as follows:

Financial Year	Amount Sanctioned (in Crore)	Amount Released (in Crore)	Amount Utilized (in Crores)
2020 - 21	7.25	7.25	7.25
2021 - 22	0	0	0
2022 - 23	0.5	0.5	0.5

2023 - 24	3	3	1.77
2024 - 25	29	29	29
2025 - 26	13.13	13.13	3
Total	52.88	52.88	41.52

(d): Under NM-ICPS, 25 TIHs have been established in premier academic institutions across the country. Each of these TIHs work on focussed themes in the domain of cyber-physical systems. The TIH at IIT Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh focuses on the technology vertical “Positioning and Precision Technologies”. In this broad area, the TIH is mandated to expand its activities through joint research, technology development, innovation, and translational initiatives with partner institutions and through inter-TIH collaborations.

(e): Under NM-ICPS mandate, there are ongoing efforts to strengthen collaboration among the academia, industry partners, startups, and international research institutions in all the TIHs including the one in Andhra Pradesh. Efforts are also underway to develop inter-TIH collaboration and joint research under the Mission through Technology Translational Research Parks (TTRPs), for technology development, industry engagement, and the translation of innovations into scalable solutions for societal benefit.

बागपत के लिए वंदे भारत ट्रेन

1983. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान:

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

(क) लंबी दूरी के मार्गों पर स्लीपर वंदे भारत रेलगाड़ियों को शीघ्र शुरू करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या भविष्य में उत्तर प्रदेश के बागपत रेलवे स्टेशन से होकर वंदे भारत रेलगाड़ी चलाने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या दिल्ली-वाराणसी हाई स्पीड रेल परियोजना के चालू होने के लिए कोई निश्चित समय-सारिणी घोषित की गई है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) वंदे भारत रेलगाड़ियों की विनिर्माण प्रक्रिया में स्वदेशी सिग्नलिंग और बिजली प्रणालियों को किस प्रकार शामिल किया जा रहा है; और

(ङ) हाल ही में स्वीकृत तीन हाई स्पीड रेल कॉरिडोर के लिए फाइनेंसिंग और भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है?

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

(क) से (ङ): लंबी दूरी की यात्रा के लिए, वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस के स्लीपर संस्करण को स्वदेशी रूप से डिजाइन और विकसित किया गया है। ऐसी दो रेलगाड़ियों पहले ही विनिर्मित की जा चुकी हैं। व्यापक परीक्षणों के बाद, ये रेलगाड़ियों वर्तमान में हावड़ा और कामाख्या के बीच परिचालित हैं। कुल 260 वंदे भारत स्लीपर ट्रेनसेटों के विनिर्माण की योजना है।

यात्रियों के यात्रा अनुभव को बेहतर बनाने और सुरक्षित एवं आरामदायक यात्रा के मामले में नए मानक स्थापित करने के लिए, इन ट्रेनसेटों में आधुनिक सवारी डिब्बों के साथ उन्नत संरक्षा विशेषताएं और यात्री सुविधाएं प्रदान की गई हैं:

- झटका मुक्त सेमी परमामेंटकपलर एवं एंटी-क्लाइम्बर।

- कवच से सुसज्जित।
- 180/160 कि.मी. प्रति घंटे के डिजाइन/परिचालन गति के साथ उच्चतर त्वरण।
- ईएन मानकों के साथ कारबॉडी के अनुरूप दुर्घटना-रोधी डिज़ाइन।
- अग्नि संरक्षा मानकों के अनुपालन के लिए प्रत्येक सवारी डिब्बे के अंत में अग्नि अवरोधक दरवाजे।
- बेहतर अग्नि संरक्षा-विद्युत कैबिनेटों और शौचालयों में एरोसोल आधारित अग्नि संसूचन और शमन प्रणाली।
- ऊर्जा दक्षता के लिए रिजेनरेटिव ब्रेकिंग प्रणाली।
- यात्री क्षेत्र के अंदर स्वच्छता मानकों में सुधार के लिए अनुकूलित हवा से 99% हानिकारक बैक्टीरिया को निष्क्रिय करने के लिए, एयरकंडीशनिंग इकाइयों में स्वदेशी रूप से विकसित यूवी-सी लैंप आधारित विसंक्रमण प्रणाली लगाई गई है।
- केंद्रीय रूप से नियंत्रित स्वचालित प्लग दरवाजे और पूरी तरह से सीलबंद चौड़े गैंगवे।
- सभी सवारी डिब्बों में सीसीटीवी।
- आपातकालीन स्थिति में यात्री और गाड़ी प्रबंधक/लोको पायलट के बीच संप्रेषण के लिए आपातकालीन टॉक-बैक इकाई।
- दिव्यांग यात्रियों के लिए ड्राइविंग कोच में दोनों ओर विशेष शौचालय।
- यात्री सुविधाओं जैसे वातानुकूलन, सैलून प्रकाश व्यवस्था आदि की स्थिति पर निगरानी के लिए केंद्रीकृत सवारी डिब्बा निगरानी प्रणाली।
- ऊपर की शायिकाओं पर चढ़ने में सुगमता के लिए एर्गोनॉमिक रूप से डिज़ाइन की गई सीढ़ी।

वंदे भारत ट्रेनसेट स्वदेशी रूप से डिजाइन और निर्मित किए गए हैं, जिसमें प्रणोदन प्रणाली और कवच का उपयोग नवीनतम मानकों और परीक्षण-अनुमोदन प्रकार के अनुसार किया जाता है। यह प्रणाली सुगम एकीकरण के लिए मॉड्यूलर विद्युत/सिगनल व्यवस्था आर्किटेक्चर का उपयोग करती है। कारखाना स्वीकृति परीक्षण, प्रणाली एकीकरण, स्थानीय प्रशिक्षण सहित परीक्षण संचालन और महत्वपूर्ण प्रणालियों के लिए व्यापक वार्षिक अनुरक्षण इन प्रणालियों का अभिन्न हिस्सा हैं ताकि स्थिरता सुनिश्चित की जा सके।

वर्तमान में, बागपत रोड 28 गाड़ी सेवाओं (नीचे सूचीबद्ध) द्वारा सेवित है, जो दिल्ली, हरिद्वार, सहारनपुर आदि जैसे शहरों से सीधी संपर्कता प्रदान करती है।

क्र.सं	**गाड़ी सं. और नाम**
1	64020 शामली - दिल्ली मेमू
2	54058 शामली - दिल्ली मेमू
3	64091 दिल्ली-शामली मेमू
4	64022 सहारनपुर - दिल्ली मेमू
5	64023 दिल्ली - सहारनपुर मेमू
6	74022 शामली - दिल्ली डेमू
7	64034शामली - दिल्ली मेमू
8	74021 दिल्ली - सहारनपुर डेमू
9	14546 सहारनपुर - दिल्ली मेमू एक्सप्रेस
10	64025 दिल्ली-शामली मेमू
11	64026 सहारनपुर - दिल्ली मेमू
12	64035 दिल्ली शाहदरा - शामली मेमू
13	64090 शामली - दिल्ली मेमू
14	14305 दिल्ली - हरिद्वार एक्सप्रेस
15	14306 हरिद्वार - दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
16	64036 शामली - दिल्ली शाहदरा मेमू
17	64029 दिल्ली - सहारनपुर मेमू
18	64024 शामली - दिल्ली मेमू

19	74024 सहारनपुर - दिल्ली डेमू
20	64093 दिल्ली – कासिमपुर खेड़ी मेमू
21	64033 दिल्ली-शामली मेमू
22	14545 दिल्ली - सहारनपुर मेमू एक्सप्रेस
23	64092 कासिमपुर खेड़ी - दिल्ली मेमू
24	64027 दिल्ली - सहारनपुर मेमू
25	64021 दिल्ली-शामली मेमू
26	74023 दिल्ली-शामली डेमू
27	64028 सहारनपुर - दिल्ली मेमू
28	54057 दिल्ली-शामली पैसेंजर

वंदे भारत एक्स्प्रेस रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं सहित, नई रेलगाड़ी सेवाएं शुरू करना सतत् प्रक्रिया है जो विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है, जिनमें शामिल हैं:

- संबंधित 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

हाई स्पीड रेल परियोजनाएं

वर्तमान में, मुंबई-अहमदाबाद हाई स्पीड रेल परियोजना (508 कि.मी.) जापान सरकार की तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता से निष्पादित किया जा रहा है।

इसके अलावा, हाई स्पीड रेल नेटवर्क का विस्तार करने के लिए, भारत सरकार ने दिल्ली-वाराणसी 7 नए हाई स्पीड रेल परियोजनाओं की घोषणा की है। इन गलियारों के लिए विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने की प्रक्रिया शुरू कर दी गई है।

हाई स्पीड रेल परियोजनाएं अत्यधिक पूंजी गहन होती हैं और नई परियोजना शुरू करने का कोई भी निर्णय तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता, वित्तीय और आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता, यातायात की मांग और धन एवं वित्तपोषण विकल्पों की उपलब्धता आदि जैसे कई कारकों पर आधारित होता है।

DBT GRANTS UNDER BIRAC, BIONEST AND BIOTECH HUBS

1984. SHRI ARUN NEHRU:

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

(a) the details of institutions in Tamil Nadu receiving DBT grants under BIRAC, BioNEST and Biotech Hubs during 2023-26, district-wise;

(b) the details of the number of biotech startups incubated in incubators in Tamil Nadu district-wise, with seed funding disbursed, IP filed and companies commercialised;

(c) the STEM fellowships and INSPIRE awards given to students in Tamil Nadu district-wise, including women researchers supported; and

(d) the details of the new DBT-supported R&D centres approved, clinical trial units operationalised, and biotech employment generated, district-wise?

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

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

(a): The Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Government of India, has established the Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) is a Section 8, not-for-profit Public Sector Enterprise that serves as a strategic interface agency, dedicated to nurturing India's startup ecosystem and advancing R&D with a specialized focus on the biotechnology sector.

The following Institutes, Startups, Companies located in Tamil Nadu received funding from BIRAC under Biotechnology Industry Partnership Programme (BIPP), Small Business Innovation Research Initiative (SBIRI), Promoting Academic Research Conversion to Enterprise (PACE), Bioincubators Nurturing Entrepreneurship for Scaling Technologies (BioNEST), Grand Challenge India (GCI) and National Biopharma Mission (NBM) schemes during 2023-26:

S. No	Applicant/ Grantee Name	Scheme /Programs	District
1.	Fermentech Gsv Private Limited	SBIRI	Thanjavur
2.	C. Abdul Hakeem College	SBIRI	Vellore
3.	Cisgen Biotech Discoveries Private Limited	SBIRI	Chennai
4.	Levim Biotech LLP	BIPP	Chennai
5.	Seagrass Tech Private Limited	BIPP	Chennai

6.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University Department of Nano Science and Technology	PACE	Coimbatore
7.	Karunya Institute of Technology and Sciences	PACE	Coimbatore
8.	IIT Madras	PACE	Chennai
9.	Central Leather Research Institute	PACE	Chennai
10.	Avinashilingam Institute for HSc and HEd for Women	PACE	Coimbatore
11.	Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University-DCAHS	PACE	Chennai
12.	IIT Madras	PACE	Chennai
13.	Healthcare Technology Innovation Center, IIT Madras	NBM	Chennai
14.	The Cancer Institute (WIA - Women's Indian Association)	NBM	Chennai
15.	Christian Medical College Vellore Association	NBM	Vellore
16.	Carenow Medical Pvt Ltd	NBM	Coimbatore
17.	Vellore Institute of Technology	NBM	Vellore
18.	SRM Institutes for Medical Science	NBM	Chennai
19.	Theragen Biologics Private Limited	NBM	Chennai
20.	ICMR - National Institute of Epidemiology	NBM	Chennai
21.	Meenakshi Mission Hospital, Research Centre	NBM	Madurai

22.	HTIC (Healthcare Technology Innovation Centre) MedTech Incubator, Chennai	BioNEST	Chennai
23.	Association for Bio-inspired Leaders and Entrepreneurs at Sastra TBI	BioNEST	Thanjavur
24.	Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal sciences University - Veterinary Incubation Foundation at TANUVAS	BioNEST	Chennai
25.	Sri Ramachandra Institute of Higher Education & Research	BioNEST	Chennai
26.	IIT Madras	GCI	Chennai

(b): The district-wise details of the number of biotech startups incubated in Tamil Nadu–based bioincubators, intellectual property (IP) filed, and technologies/products commercialised during 2023-26, are provided below. BIRAC provides infrastructure and operational support to ensure the smooth functioning of these centres, however, it does not provide direct seed funding to startups under the incubation scheme

S. No	Name of the BioNEST Bioincubator	District	Total No. of Incubatees supported	No. of Products / Technologies commercialised	No of IP's filed
1.	BioNEST HTIC (Healthcare Technology Innovation Centre) MedTech Incubator, Chennai	Chennai	69	27	42
2.	BioNEST	Thanjavur	45	10	10

	Association for Bio-inspired Leaders and Entrepreneurs at Sastra TBI, Thanjavur				
3.	BioNEST Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University - Veterinary Incubation Foundation at TANUVAS, Chennai	Chennai	18	5	7
4.	BioNEST Sri Ramachandra Institute of Higher Education & Research, Chennai	Chennai	37	2	9
5.	BioNEST-SRM Medical College Hospital and Research Centre, Chennai	Chengalpattu	28	0	0

(c): The table below details the number of beneficiaries in Tamil Nadu who received scholarships or fellowships from the Department of Science & Technology (DST) over the last three years. This includes recipients under the WOS-A (Women Scientists Scheme), WISE-PhD (Women in Science and

Engineering-PhD), WISE-PDF (Women in Science and Engineering-PDF), and WISE-SCOPE (Women in Science and Engineering- Societal Challenges with Opportunities) programs.

Women beneficiaries supported under DST WOS-A program in Tamil Nadu state (district -wise)		
S.No	**District**	**2023-26**
1.	Chennai	9
2.	Coimbatore	3
3.	Karaikudi	2
4.	Salem	1
5.	Tiruchirappalli	2
Total		17

Women beneficiaries supported under DSTWISE-PhD program in Tamil Nadu state (district-wise)		
S. No	**District**	**2023-2026**
1.	Chennai	9
2.	Coimbatore	3
3.	Dindigul	1
4.	Kancheepuram	2
5.	Sivaganga	1
6.	Thanjavur	2
7.	Tiruchirappalli	2
8.	Vellore	1

Total	21

Women beneficiaries supported under DST WISE-PDF program in Tamil Nadu state (district wise)		
S. No	**District**	**2023-2026**
1.	Chennai	8
2.	Coimbatore	2
3.	Cuddalore	1
4.	Salem	1
5.	Thanjavur	1
6.	Tiruchirappalli	1
7.	Tirunelveli	1
Total		15

	Women beneficiaries supported under DST WISE-SCOPE program in Tamil Nadu state (district-wise)	
S. No	**District**	**2023-26**
1.	Chennai	3
2.	Coimbatore	2
3.	Cuddalore	1
4.	Dindigul	1
5.	Tiruchirappalli	1
6.	Tirupathur	1
Total		9

The table below presents the number of beneficiaries in Tamil Nadu who were awarded scholarships and fellowships under the DST-INSPIRE (Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research) program over the past three years.

INSPIRE-SHE Beneficiaries in Tamil Nadu State (district-wise)		
S.No.	**District Name**	**2023-26**
1.	Chengalpattu	2
2.	Chennai	15
3.	Coimbatore	4
4.	Dharmapuri	1
5.	Dindigul	1
6.	Erode	20
7.	Kanchipuram	5
8.	Kanyakumari	9
9.	Madurai	2
10.	Nagapattinam	1
11.	Namakkal	8
12.	Salem	1
13.	Thanjavur	2
14.	Thiruvallur	2
15.	Thoothukudi	1
16.	Tiruchirappalli	2
17.	Tirunelveli	2
18.	Tiruppur	6
19.	Virudhunagar	6
Total		90

INSPIRE Fellowship Beneficiaries in Tamil Nadu State (district-wise)		
S. No	**District**	**2023-26**
1.	Chengalpattu	44
2.	Chennai	144
3.	Coimbatore	126
4.	Cuddalore	13
5.	Dindigul	16
6.	Kanchipuram	3
7.	Kanyakumari	7
8.	Madurai	8
9.	Salem	10
10.	Sivaganga	68
11.	Thanjavur	20
12.	Tiruchirappalli	39
13.	Tirunelveli	14
14.	Tiruvarur	17
15.	Vellore	53
Total		582

INSPIRE Faculty Fellowship Beneficiaries in Tamil Nadu State (district-wise)		
S.No.	**District Name**	**2023-26**
1.	Chengalpattu	6
2.	Chennai	33
3.	Coimbatore	2
4.	Dindigul	2

5.	Kancheepuram	1
6.	Karaikudi	2
7.	Namakkal	1
8.	Tiruchirappalli	9
9.	Vellore	5
Total		61

Additionally, the details of women scientists in Tamil Nadu supported by the DBT BioCARe program and the BIRAC Grand Challenge India (GCI) program are presented below.

Women scientists beneficiaries supported under GCI program in Tamil Nadu state (district-wise)		
S. No	**District**	**2023-26**
1.	Thiruvallur	2
Total		2

Women scientists beneficiaries supported under BioCARein Tamil Nadu state (district-wise)		
S.No	**District**	**2023-26**
1.	Chennai	3
2.	Coimbatore	2
3.	Cuddalore	1
Total		6

(d): The details of DBT-supported R&D centres approved, clinical trial units

operationalized in the state of Tamil Nadu under the National Biopharma Mission (NBM) are as under-

Grantee	District	State	Employment Generated
Healthcare Technology Innovation Center, IIT Madras, Chennai	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	5
The Cancer Institute (WIA - Women's Indian Association), also known as the Adyar Cancer Institute	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	20
Christian Medical College Vellore Association, Vellore	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	12
SRM Institute for Medical Science, Chennai	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	14
ICMR - National Institute of Epidemiology, Chennai	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	12
Meenakshi Mission Hospital, Research Centre, Madurai	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	14

PROJECTS APPROVED UNDER GREEN ENERGY CORRIDOR

1985. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:

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

(a) the total number of projects approved under the Green Energy Corridor (GEC) scheme, phase-wise (Phase-I and Phase-II) and State-wise;

(b) the physical progress achieved in each of the approved projects along with their original and revised timelines for completion, phase and State-wise;

(c) whether any delays have been observed in the execution of these projects and if so, the details of such delayed projects along with reasons therefor, State-wise;

(d) the details of funds sanctioned and released for each approved project during the last five years, phase and State-wise; and

(e) the details of new transmission capacity created through these projects including sub-stations commissioned and renewable energy evacuation capacity added, phase and 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) and (b): The total numbers of projects approved under Green Energy Corridor (GEC) scheme (Phase-I and Phase-II) and its physical progress including completion timelines, phase and State wise is placed at **Statement-I.**

(c): Under GEC-I, out of the eight States, six have completed all the projects, viz. Rajasthan, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Further States of Maharashtra & Gujarat have requested for extension due to severe ROW issues in these areas**.**

Further, GEC II is under implementation stage.

(d): The details of funds sanctioned and released for each approved project during the last five years, phase and State-wise is placed at **Statement-II.**

(e): A cumulative transmission capacity of 9,716.6 ckm transmission lines and 24,256 MVA substation under GEC I &II enabling evacuation of around 24.6 GW of RE capacity. State wise details of new transmission capacity created is placed at **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

A. State-wise physical progress including completion timeline under GEC Phase-I

State	No of Packages	Physical Progress				Original Completion Timeline	Revised Timeline	Status
		Transmission Lines (ckm)		Substations (MVA)				
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement			
Andhra Pradesh	8	1073#	888	2157	1968^	March 2020	September 2025	Completed
Gujarat	28	1908	1636	7980	7980	March 2020	December 2025	Requested for Extension
Himachal Pradesh	14	502	499	937	893	March 2020	December 2025	Completed
Karnataka	7	618	618	2702	2702	March 2020	March 2023	Completed
Madhya Pradesh	8	2773	2773	4748	4748	March 2020	December 2022	Completed

Maharashtra	3	771	704	--	--	March 2020	December 2025	Requested for Extension
Rajasthan	11	1054	984*	1915	1915	March 2020	April 2021	Completed
Tamil Nadu	5	1068	1068	2250	1910^^	March 2017	December 2022	Completed
Total	**84**	**9767**	**9170**	**22689**	**22116**			

Revised target of Transmission lines is 888ckm in Andhra Pradesh.

** Few lines were constructed on shorter route, hence decreased in final length of transmission lines.*

^189 MVA transformers were cancelled in Andhra Pradesh.

^^340 MVA transformers were cancelled in Tamil Nadu.

A. State-wise physical progress including completion timeline under GEC Phase-II

State	No. of Packages	Physical Progress				Original Completion Timeline
		Lines (ckm)		Substations (MVA)		
	Total	Revised Target	Achievement	Revised Target	Achievement	
Gujarat	27	2570	61.9	7460	1500	March 2026
Himachal	9**	337	-	352	-	March 2026

Pradesh						
Karnataka	10	938	309.8	1225	400	March 2026
Kerala	5	224	-	620	-	March 2026
Rajasthan	8	659	-	2191	-	March 2026
Tamil Nadu	9	624	-	2200	-	March 2026
Uttar Pradesh	23*	2567	177.9	10440	240	March 2026
Total	**91**	**7919**	**549.6**	**24488**	**2140**	

** A revised sanction was issued to UPPTCL on 12.07.2024 for the construction of the 400 kV Substation at Chitrakoot and associated transmission lines, divided into five packages, thereby contributing to the total of 28 sanctioned packages for Uttar Pradesh.*

*** A revised sanction was issued to HPPTCL on 08.12.2025 under InSTS GEC Phase-II, comprising a total of eight (08) packages.*

STATEMENT-II

A. State-wise details of funds sanctioned and released for each approved project during the last five years under GEC Phase-I

State	Sanction Amount (Rs. Crore)	Last 5 Year Release (Rs. Crore)				
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Andhra Pradesh	361.25	-	-	47.535	11.874	11.621
Gujarat	746.40	-	27.966	23.849	17.770	-
Himachal Pradesh	237.28	-	4.027	40.495	-	-
Karnataka	326.50	-	17.503	80.456	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	655.09	73.158	96.7658	22.263	-	-
Maharashtra	67.49	-	5.081	-	-	-
Rajasthan	241.35	2.253	10.848	53.735	-	-

Tamil Nadu	529.34	59.259	87.810	-	10.468	
Total	**3164.70**	**134.67**	**250**	**268.33**	**40.112**	**11.621**

A. **State-wise** details of funds sanctioned and released for each approved project during the last five years under **GEC Phase-II**

State	Sanction Amount (Rs. Crore)	Last 5 Year Release (Rs. Crore)				
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Gujarat	1200.12	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	161.53	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	341.96	-	-	66.666	24.650	17.465
Kerala	138.71	-	-	-		49.280
Rajasthan	290.70	-	-	-		
Tamil Nadu	237.52	-	-	-		
Uttar Pradesh	1576.80	-	-	-	292.930	605.125
Total	**3947.34**	**-**	**-**	**66.666**	**317.58**	**671.87**

STATEMENT-III

State-wise details of substation and Renewable energy evacuated under GEC Phase I & Phase-II

S.no	State	GEC-I	
		Substations (MVA)	**RE capacity evacuated MW**
1	Andhra Pradesh	1968^	2370.70
2	Gujarat	7980	2992
3	Himachal Pradesh	893	552.15
4	Karnataka	2702	4343.05
5	Madhya Pradesh	4748	4283.52
6	Maharashtra	--	1038

7	Rajasthan	1915	5798.40
8	Tamil Nadu	1910^^	3190
	Total	**22116**	**24,567.82**

^189 MVA transformers were cancelled in Andhra Pradesh.

^^340 MVA transformers were cancelled in Tamil Nadu.

GEC II : No RE capacity evacuated as reported by States under GEC-II, however total substation capacity of 1500 MVA in Gujarat, 400 MVA in Karnataka and 240 MVA in Uttar Pradesh is established.

कोकिंग कोयले के आयात में कमी

1986. श्री नीरज मौर्य:

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

(क) वाणिज्यिक कोयला खनन हेतु नीलामियों के पिछले चार दौर के पश्चात कोकिंग कोयले के आयात में दर्ज प्रतिशत कमी का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में कोयले की कीमतों में उतार-चढ़ाव के कारण घरेलू इस्पात उद्योग की उत्पादन लागत प्रभावित हो रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) विशेष रूप से इस्पात क्षेत्र के लिए मिशन कोकिंग कोल के अंतर्गत घरेलू धोवन क्षमताओं के आधुनिकीकरण का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) कोयला ब्लॉकों के आवंटन में अपनाए गए राजस्व-साझेदारी मॉडल से उत्पन्न आय को किस प्रकार प्रभावित स्थानीय समुदायों के लिए उपयोग में लाया जा रहा है?

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

(क): कोयला खान नीलामी के माध्यम से वाणिज्यिक कोयला खनन वर्ष 2020 में शुरू किया गया था। नीलामी का 10वां दौर दिसंबर 2024 में शुरू किया गया था और 13वां दौर अगस्त 2025 में शुरू किया गया था। वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान कोकिंग कोल का आयात 57.58 मिलियन टन था और यह पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में 2.10 प्रतिशत कम था।

(ख): इस्पात उद्योग को बड़ी मात्रा में उच्च श्रेणी के कोकिंग कोयले की आवश्यकता होती है, जो ब्लास्ट फर्नेस प्रक्रिया के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण कच्चा माल है। भारत के पास इस विशिष्ट प्रकार के कोयले का सीमित भंडार है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप मांग को पूरा करने के लिए इसका आयात किया जाता है, जो वैश्विक मूल्य में उतार-चढ़ाव के अधीन हो सकता है। हालांकि, इस्पात संयंत्रों में स्टाम्प चार्जिंग बैटरी प्रौद्योगिकी को कार्यान्वित करने से घरेलू कोकिंग कोल का सम्मिश्रण संभव हो पाता है। इस्पात उत्पादन में घरेलू कोकिंग कोयले के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, कोयला मंत्रालय गैर-विनियमित क्षेत्र (एनआरएस) लिंकेज नीलामी (इस्पात-कोकिंग उप-क्षेत्र) के तहत इस्पात क्षेत्र को कोकिंग कोल लिंकेज प्रदान करता रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, कोयले की आपूर्ति ईंधन आपूर्ति करारों (एफएसए) के माध्यम से की जाती है और खरीदारों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए एकल विंडो मोड-एग्नोस्टिक (एसडब्ल्यूएमए) नीलामियों के माध्यम से कोयले की पेशकश की जाती है।

(ग): मिशन कोकिंग कोल के तहत बीसीसीएल और सीसीएल की पुरानी वाशरीज के आधुनिकीकरण और नवीनीकरण की स्थिति नीचे सारणीबद्ध है:

क्र.सं.	**सहायक कंपनी**	**वाशरी**	**वर्तमान स्थिति**
i	सीसीएल	राजरप्पा वाशरी	नवीकरण का काम पूरा
ii	बीसीसीएल	मूनिडीह कोल वाशरी	वास्तविक प्रगति: 91.00% वित्तीय प्रगति: 89.60%
iii	बीसीसीएल	मधुबन वाशरी	बीसीसीएल में नवीकरण के लिए अनुमान तैयार किया जा रहा है

iv	सीसीएल	केडला वाशरी	सीसीएल में नवीकरण के लिए प्रस्ताव अनुमोदनाधीन है

(घ): राजस्व-हिस्सेदारी मॉडल के तहत, कोयला ब्लॉक आवंटन से प्राप्त राजस्व का हिस्सा संबंधित राज्यों को प्राप्त होता है। प्रभावित स्थानीय समुदायों के विकास सहित ऐसे राजस्व के उपयोग का निर्णय राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपनी बजटीय प्रक्रियाओं और लागू सांविधिक प्रावधानों के अनुसार लिया जाता है।

ELECTRONICS MANUFACTURING CLUSTERS EMC 2.0

1987. DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:

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

(a) the total number of projects approved under the Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC 2.0) Scheme since its launch along with their current status, State-wise;

(b) the total investment attracted and number of jobs created through these EMCs particularly in the States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether the Government has identified challenges in land acquisition, infrastructure readiness or investor interest that have delayed cluster completion;

(d) whether the Government proposes to align the EMC scheme with the Semicon India Mission and Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes to create

integrated semiconductor and component ecosystems; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that smaller cities including Tier-2 districts like Davangere are considered for inclusion in future phases of the scheme to decentralize electronics manufacturing?

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

(a) to (e): MeitY notified the Modified Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC 2.0) Scheme in April 2020 with the objective to build world class electronics manufacturing infrastructure in India. The scheme would attract investments, strengthen the supply chain, create jobs and boost ESDM sector by providing financial support for setting up of dedicated clusters with shared infrastructure facilities and amenities including ready industrial plots and Ready Built Factory (RBF) sheds / Plug-and-Play facilities.

Under the Scheme, 13 projects (11 EMCs and 2 CFCs) have been approved across 10 States including 2 EMCs in Karnataka, 2 EMCs in Tamil Nadu and 1 EMC in Uttar Pradesh.

These EMCs cover an area of 4,399.68 acres, with a total project cost of INR 5,226.49 crore, including Central Financial Assistance of INR 2,492.74 crore.

These projects have a projected investment of INR 1,46,846 crore and an estimated employment potential of about 1.73 lakh jobs. As on date, investments

amounting to INR 10,915.84 crore have been mobilised, resulting in the generation of 13,682 jobs.

Further, 8 EMCs are being established in Tier-2 and Tier-3 locations, contributing to the decentralisation of electronics manufacturing. The details of EMC projects is placed at **Statement.**

An Impact Assessment of the EMC 2.0 Scheme was done by the National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises under the Ministry of MSME. Recommendations provided in the report have been taken up by MeitY in coordination with State Governments and Project Implementing Agencies.

The Government of India has adopted a well-thought strategy to position India as a global hub for electronics manufacturing. This strategy is implemented through a coordinated and integrated policy framework comprising initiatives such as the Semicon India Mission, the Production Linked Incentive

(PLI) Scheme, and the Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme, aimed at developing an integrated ecosystem for semiconductor and electronic component manufacturing

The EMC Scheme focuses on providing world-class infrastructure to create an enabling environment and enhance global competitiveness, while the Semicon India Mission and PLI Schemes incentivize manufacturing and investments. Therefore these schemes complement each other to provide necessary infrastructure as well as fiscal support for the operations. Collectively, these

initiatives seek to enhance domestic value addition, strengthen supply chains, and establish India as a global hub for electronics and semiconductor manufacturing.

The selection of locations for manufacturing units is determined by industry, based on supporting policies and ease-of-doing-business measures.

STATEMENT

State-wise projects status approved under the EMC 2.0 Scheme

#	State	Location	Area	Project Cost (₹ in Cr)	MeitY Contribution (₹ in Cr)	Investment Committed (₹ crore)	Investment Mobilised/ Grounded (₹crore)	Employment Committee-ed	Employ-ment Gener a-ted
1	Andhra Pradesh	EMC - Kopparthy, Kadapa YSR	540	748.76	350	8,910.00	115.00	28,520	2800
2	Chhattisgarh	CFC - Tuta Village, Nava Raipur Atal Nagar, Raipur Dist.	3.23	108.43	75	27.18	-	2500	-
3	Gujarat	EMC -TP-2A, Dholera SIR, Gujarat	1,026.82	574.03	287.02	99,160.00	400.00	28,787	4300
4	Haryana	EMC - IMT Sohna	500	662.08	331.04	10,000.00	3100.00	18,000	1800
5	Karnataka	EMC - Kotur - Belur, Dharwad	224.5	179.14	89.57	1,512.00	200.00	7,284	200
		EMC - Kochanahalli, Mysuru	235.55	221.54	110.77	1,560.00	500.00	19,500	-
6	Maharashtra	EMC - Ranjangaon-III, Pune	297.11	492.85	207.98	2,000.00	637.69	5,000	838
7	Tamil Nadu	EMC - Pillaiyapakkam,	379.3	424.55	212.27	8,737.00	4941.00	14,519	1418

		Kanchipuram							
		EMC - Manallur, Thiruvallur	474.3	587.47	293.73	4,175.00	500.00	16,900	2000
8	Telangana	CFC - Raidurg Village, Hyderabad	1	104.63	75	65.72	-	120	16
		EMC - Divitipally, Mahbubnagar	377.65	569.66	258.1	7500.00	300.15	10,000	310
9	Uttar Pradesh	EMC - Sector 10, Yamuna Expressway, Gautam Buddha Nagar Dist.	206.4	417	144.48	2500.00	222.00	15,000	-
10	Uttarakhand	Kashipur	133.82	136.35	57.78	700.00	-	7,500	-
Sub-Total (A)			**4,399.68**	**5,226.49**	**2,492.74**	**1,46,846.90**	**10,915.84**	**1,73,630**	**13,682**

CRITERIA FOR REVISION OF PASSENGER FARES

1988. SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:

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

(a) the criteria and methodology adopted by Indian Railways while deciding to increase passenger fares, including the parameters used to assess the need for fare revision;

(b) whether factors such as operational costs, fuel prices, inflation, passenger demand, service quality and affordability are considered while proposing fare hikes and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any committee, expert body or internal review mechanism exists to examine and recommend changes in railway fares and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any consultation with passengers, stakeholders or consumer bodies is undertaken before revising fares and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the frequency and extent of fare revisions undertaken since 2014, category- wise; and

(f) the details of the steps taken to ensure that fare increases do not disproportionately burden low-income and daily passengers?

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

(a) to (f): Indian Railways provides affordable transportation service to more than 720 crore passengers. The fares of Indian Railways are among the lowest in the world, even when compared with the neighbouring countries.

Indian Railway fixes the fares with due consideration of the cost of service, value of service, affordability, competition from other competing modes, socio-economic considerations etc. Fares of different train services are determined also by the type of services/facilities offered.

Evaluation of various alternatives for rationalization of passenger fare is a continuous and ongoing process. Feedback regarding various passenger related

policies including passenger fare are being received continuously through various forums such as passenger associations, consultative committees at station, division, zonal levels etc.

Indian Railways has undertaken two rationalizations of passenger fares during the financial year 2025–26 after a gap of 5 years. These revisions have been carried out uniformly and in a calibrated manner across applicable classes. The first rationalization was implemented with effect from 01.07.2025, in which there was no increase in fare of Second Class Ordinary up to 500 km and thereafter increase of half paisa per passenger per kilometer (PKM). There was a marginal increase in fares of Ordinary (Sleeper Class and First-Class) by half paisa per PKM, in Mail Express Non-AC Classes by one paisa per PKM and in AC Classes by 02 paisa per PKM.

The second rationalisation was implemented with effect from 26.12.2025, in which there was no increase in fares of Second Class Ordinary up to 215 km and thereafter increase of one paisa per PKM. There was a marginal increase in fares in Ordinary (Sleeper Class and First-Class) by one paisa per PKM and in Mail Express Non-AC Class & AC Classes by two paisa per PKM.

The increase in fares has been low, ranging from half paise per km to two paise per km of travel. Keeping the affordability concerns of low and middle income passengers, there has been no increase in fare in the last ten years for Suburban service and season ticket holders. It is estimated that less than half the

trips will have a marginal increase in fare.

The total amount of subsidy given in FY 2023-24 on passenger travel is provisionally estimated at ₹60,466 Crore. This amounts to a 45% subsidy on the cost of passenger travel. In other words, if the cost of providing services is ₹100 then the price of ticket is ₹55 only. Besides this subsidy which is common to all passengers, concessions are also given to Divyangjans, 11 categories of Patients and 8 categories of Students.

EXTENSION OF ANGAMALI - SABARIMALA RAILWAY LINE

1989. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) the present status of the Sabarai railway project between Angamaly and Erumeli and the progress made so far including land acquisition and fund allocation;

(b) whether the Government has proposed for extension of Angamali- Sabarimala railway line from Erumeli to Vizhinjam International Seaport and further South to Thiruvananthapuram via Ranni and Pathanapuram and if so, the details thereof including action taken/response of the Government thereon;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted any such proposal, if so, the

details thereof;

(d) whether any feasibility study, survey or cost-benefit analysis has been conducted for the proposed extension and if so, the outcome of such studies;

(e) whether the Railways plans for extension of Sabari railway line for providing rail connectivity to towns above 50000 population including Nedumangad as proposed under PM Gati Shakti Scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide rail connectivity to the interior districts of Kerala through this extension and the timeline envisaged, if approved?

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

(a) to (f): Angamali - Sabarimala via Erumeli new line project was sanctioned in 1997-98. Work on Angamali-Kaladi (7 Km) and long lead works on Kaladi-Perumbavoor (10 Km) was taken up. However, further works on this project could not be taken forward due to protests by local people against land acquisition and fixing of alignment of the line, court cases filed against the project and inadequate support from the Government of Kerala. Therefore, the project could not proceed ahead.

The estimated cost of the Angamali - Sabarimala via Erumeli new line project was updated at ₹3,801 crore and submitted to Government of Kerala for

the acceptance of the estimate and willingness to share cost of the project.

In August 2024, the Government of Kerala communicated their conditional consent. Government of Kerala was requested by Railway to submit unconditional consent for sharing the cost.

Then the Minister of Railways requested the Chief Minister of Kerala to acquire land using their share of 50% of the cost of the project. Once land acquisition by State starts, work can proceed further.

Now, on the request of Govt. of India, the Govt. of Kerala has initiated land acquisition proceedings and the Angamali – Sabarimala new line project has moved forward. Ministry of Railways is following up the land acquisition process with Govt. of Kerala.

The survey from Erumeli toThiruvananthapuram new line (145 km) via Pathanamthitta & Punalur was carried out, however, the Project could not be taken forward due to low traffic projections.

Further, to provide rail connectivity to Vizhinjam International Seaport, new line from Balaramapuram – Vizhinjam Port (11 km) has been taken up by Vizhinjam International Seaport limited, an SPV of Govt of Kerala under Non-Government Railway model.Balaramapuram is existing station on Thiruvananthapuram- Nagercoil section.

The rail connectivity to Nedumangad is served by Thiruvananthapuram Central Railway Station which is nearly 18 km away.

Sanctioning of a railway project for extension/augmentation of railway network including connectivity to unconnected towns and cities depends upon parameters/factors such as:

- 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

Kerala:-

Budget allocation in the recent years has increased significantly. Budget allocation for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Kerala including Angamali – Sabarimala project is as under:-

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹ 372 crore/year
2025-26	₹3,042 crore (more than 8 times)

As on 01.04.2025, 06 projects (02 new line and 04 doubling) of 266 km length, costing ₹9,415 crore falling fully/partly in Kerala are sanctioned. The summary is as under:-

Category	**No. of projects**	**Total Length**	**Length Commissioned**	**Balance to complete**	**Expenditure upto March 2025 (₹in Crore)**
New line	02	146 km	0 km	146 km	309
Doubling /multitracking	04	120 km	26 km	94 km	2,941
Total	**06**	**266 km**	**26 km**	**240 km**	**3,250**

Zonal Railway wise details of Railway projects are made available in public domain on Indian Railway's website.

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

S.N	**Project**	**Cost (₹ in Crores)**
1	Dindigul-Pollachi-Palghat & Pollachi-Coimbatore gauge conversion (217 km)	1,360
2	Quilon-Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur gauge conversion (357 km)	1,122
3	Mulanturutti-Kuruppantara doubling (24 km)	303
4	Chenganur-Chingavanam doubling (27 km)	436
5	Ambalapuzha-Haripad doubling (18 km)	346
6	Kurruppanthara-Chingavanam doubling (27 km)	749

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

S No.	Project	Cost (₹ in Crores)
1	Tirunnavaya –Guruvayur new line (35 Km)	138
2	Angamali-Sabarimala new line (111 km)	3,801
3	Ernakulam-Kumbalam doubling (8 km)	595
4	Kumbalam-Thuravur Patch doubling (16 km)	803
5	Trivandrum- Kanyakumari doubling (87 km)	3,786
6	Shoranur - Vallathol doubling (10 km)	367

In last three years (i.e. 2022-2023, 2023-2024, 2024-25 and current financial year i.e. 2025-26), total 09 Nos. of Surveys (03 new line and 06 doubling) falling fully/partly in the State of Kerala having a total length of 1,124 km have been sanctioned and survey work has been taken up.

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

Total Land required for Projects in Kerala	476 ha
Land Acquired	65 ha (14%)
Balance Land to be acquired	411 ha (86%)

Railway had deposited ₹1,975 crore for land acquisition to Government of Kerala.Support of the Government of Kerala is needed to expedite the land acquisition. For instance, details of some major projects which are delayed due to

land acquisition are as under:-

SN	Name of the project	Total land required (in Ha)	Land acquired (in Ha)	Balance Land to be acquired (in Ha)
1.	Angamali - Sabarimala new line (111 km)	416	24	392
2.	Ernakulam – Kumbalam Patch doubling (8 km)	4	3	1
3.	Kumbalam – Turavur Patch doubling (16 km)	10	9	1
4.	Shoranur - Vallathol doubling (10 km)	5	0	5

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

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.

HEALTH ISSUES AMONG COAL MINES WORKERS

1990. DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:

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

(a) whether a recent study has highlighted severe health issues linked to mining pollutants among coal miners including respiratory and skin diseases and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken any action to mitigate these health risks among coal workers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including any plans for transitioning coal workers towards employment in renewable energy sectors?

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

(a): The Coal Sector PSUs undertake extensive and continuous health studies, surveillance programmes and epidemiological assessments to monitor disease patterns in coal mining regions. Health conditions related to mining exposure, including respiratory and dermatological disorders are routinely assessed through a structured framework comprising Initial Medical Examination (IME), Periodic Medical Examinations (PME) and statutory occupational health surveys. Suspected occupational diseases are evaluated through Occupational Disease

Boards (ODB), functional in all subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL).

Based on consolidated medical records and ODB evaluations, no confirmed cases of occupational respiratory or dermatological diseases have been reported during the last five years in CIL and SCCL. Continuous monitoring is, however, carried out for early detection and timely intervention.

NLCIL mines are open cast mines and are fully mechanised. As such no manual labours are used in direct mining activities and hence, they are at minimal risk in acquiring occupational related illness.

(b) and (c): The Coal Sector PSUs have taken extensive preventive and mitigating measures to address health risks associated with mining activities. Details are as under:

(i) Coal Sector PSUs have developed a strong health care infrastructure. Coal India Limited (CIL) operates one of the largest industrial healthcare networks in the country comprising 64 hospitals, 300 dispensaries, 69 Occupational Health Centres, 3,769 beds, 1,054 doctors, 939 nurses, 2,301 paramedical staff, 500 ambulances and 19 mobile medical vans, supported by 523 empanelled super-speciality hospitals. All medical services, including for contractual workers, are provided free of cost.

SCCL operates 7 area hospitals, 21 dispensaries with 821 beds, supported by empanelled super-speciality hospitals. All medical services, including for

contractual workers, are provided free of cost.

NLCIL has an integrated Occupational Health Services model supported by a 350-bedded hospital, providing comprehensive clinical and occupational health services including pulmonology, dermatology, psychiatry, industrial hygiene and medical sociology.

(ii) A structured **Occupational Health Services (OHS)** framework is functional across all subsidiaries of CIL and SCCL, with dedicated OHS Wings led by trained Occupational Health Physicians.

(iii) Regular **broncho-pulmonary medical camps** are conducted by CIL and SCCL through empanelled hospitals for early detection and management of dust-related respiratory conditions.

(iv) **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) awareness programmes** are organised across CIL subsidiaries and SCCL to promote correct selection and usage of respirators and other protective devices.

These measures collectively aim at prevention, early detection and effective management of mining-related health risks among coal mine workers. There are no plans for transitioning coal workers towards employment in renewable energy sectors.

DELAY IN DISBURSAL OF SCHOLARSHIPS

1991. SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Pre-Matric, Post-Matric and Merit-cum-Means scholarships are being delayed for months in several States;

(b) if so, the reasons for such delays including fund constraints or technical issues in the portal;

(c) the number of students dropped out due to non-receipt of scholarships during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the details of corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure time-bound disbursal of scholarships?

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

(a) to (c): Ministry of Minority Affairs implements various schemes, including Pre-Matric, Post Matric and Merit-cum-Means Scholarship schemes, across the country for socio-economic and educational empowerment of the six notified minority communities. However, the schemes have not been approved for implementation beyond 2021-22.

(d): In order to streamline the implementation of Scholarship Schemes, Ministry took various corrective steps such as:

(i) Aadhaar based bio-metric authentication system; (ii) Aadhaar Payment Bridge System (APBS) have been made mandatory for disbursement of Scholarship amount, (iii) One Time Registration (OTR) mandatory for entering into the

National Scholarship Portal.

CROPS-EXPERIMENTS

1992. SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:

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

(a) whether the CROPS (Compact Research Module for Orbital Plant Studies) experiments has been conducted to study plant growth and biological processes under micro-gravity conditions;

(b) if so, the scientific objectives of the said experiments and the key parameters being studied thereunder;

(c) the details of the crops or biological samples selected for the study; and

(d) the details of the institutions involved in the design and implementation of the said experiments?

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

SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):

(a) : Yes. A technology demonstration payload called as Compact Research Module for Orbital Plant Studies (CROPS) as part of PSLV Orbital Experimental Module (POEM-4), in the PSLV-C60 mission was launched on December 30, 2024, to study plant growth and biological processes under micro-gravity conditions, wherein germination of seeds was achieved under microgravity conditions.

(b) : The main objective of the CROPS payload was to demonstrate germination of a seed and growth of plant up to two leaves stage in space for 5 to 7 days. The key parameters studied are concentration levels of oxygen & carbon dioxide, pressure, temperature, relative humidity, and soil moisture.

(c) : Cowpea seeds were selected for the study.

(d) : CROPS payload was primarily designed, and implemented by the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) of ISRO in Thiruvananthapuram.

साक्ष्य-आधारित नीति-निर्माण और योजना को सुदृढ़ करना

1993. श्री गणेश सिंहः

क्या **सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) साक्ष्य-आधारित नीति-निर्माण एवं योजना को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रमुख पहल की गई हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का जिला, प्रखंड तथा ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर डेटा संग्रह एवं गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने

के उद्देश्य से अधिकारियों/मैदानी कर्मियों के लिए क्षमता-निर्माण एवं प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम (जिसमें डिजिटल उपकरण, डेटा विश्लेषण तथा डेटा गवर्नेंस शामिल हों) प्रारंभ करने का प्रस्ताव है, ताकि स्थानीय स्तर पर भी साक्ष्य-आधारित योजना/योजना-निर्माण को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का मध्य प्रदेश के सतना जिले सहित वहाँ के अन्य जिलों में प्रायोगिक आधार पर डेटा क्षमता-निर्माण, जिला-स्तरीय एनालिटिक्स इकाइयों अथवा कस्टम डैशबोर्ड विकसित करने का प्रस्ताव 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 (एमओएसपीआई) ने आधिकारिक आंकड़ों की गुणवत्ता, आवृत्ति, समयबद्धता, बारीकी, सामंजस्य और सुलभता को बढ़ाकर साक्ष्य-आधारित नीति निर्माण और योजना को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कई महत्वपूर्ण प्रमुख सुधार किए हैं। प्रमुख ध्यान राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षणों के आधुनिकीकरण पर रहा है जिसके लिए कंप्यूटर सहायित व्यक्तिगत साक्षात्कार (सीएपीआई) जैसे डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म को अपनाया गया है, जो ई-सिग्मा प्लेटफॉर्म के साथ एकीकृत है और इसमें अंतर्निहित सत्यापन जांच, एआई-सक्षम चैटबॉट और बहुभाषी इंटरफेस आदि शामिल हैं। एमओएसपीआई ने उच्च आवृत्ति वाले सामाजिक-आर्थिक संकेतकों की उभरती आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए अल्प अवधि के सर्वेक्षण शुरू किए हैं।

व्यापक आर्थिक सांख्यिकी में भी महत्वपूर्ण सुधार किए गए हैं, जिनमें सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जीडीपी), उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (सीपीआई) और औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (आईआईपी) का आधार संशोधन शामिल है। एमओएसपीआई ने व्यापक डेटा सामंजस्य/मानकीकरण की पहल की है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के अलावा, राष्ट्रीय मेटाडेटा संरचना (एनएमडीएस 2.0) को अपनाना,

सांख्यिकीय गुणवत्ता मूल्यांकन रूपरेखा (एसक्यूएएफ) की शुरुआत, और राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वर्गीकरण मानकों के साथ संरेखण शामिल हैं।

एमओएसपीआई की नई वेबसाइट, जीओआई स्टैट्स (GoIStats) मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन, ई-सांख्यिकी पोर्टल, माइक्रोडाटा पोर्टल और डेटा आदान-प्रदान के लिए एपीआई के उपयोग के माध्यम से डेटा प्रसार और पहुंच में काफी सुधार किया गया है। एमओएसपीआई ने डेटा उपयोगकर्ता सम्मेलनों, परामर्शों, कार्यशालाओं और प्रतिक्रिया तंत्रों के माध्यम से हितधारकों की सहभागिता को भी सुदृढ़ किया है और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों के साथ सहयोग के माध्यम से अनुसंधान तथा नवाचार को बढ़ावा दिया है।

(ख) और (ग): इसके अतिरिक्त, एमओएसपीआई अपनी सांख्यिकीय सुदृढ़ीकरण सहायता (एसएसएस) उप-योजना के माध्यम से राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के क्षमता निर्माण में वृद्धि करने में सहायता करता है। इस उप-योजना का उद्देश्य उप-राज्य स्तर पर विश्वसनीय आधिकारिक सांख्यिकी के संग्रहण, संकलन और प्रसार के लिए राज्य सांख्यिकीय प्रणाली की सांख्यिकी क्षमता और संचालन में सुधार करना/सुदृढ़ता लाना है। साथ ही, मॉस्पी के अंतर्गत एक प्रमुख केंद्रीय प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय प्रणाली प्रशिक्षण अकादमी (एनएसएसटीए), केंद्रीय और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के सांख्यिकीय कर्मियों के क्षमता निर्माण हेतु डिजिटल उपकरणों, डेटा विश्लेषण और डेटा प्रबंधन सहित "आधिकारिक सांख्यिकी और संबंधित क्षेत्रों" पर नियमित रूप से विभिन्न प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है, ताकि उस क्षेत्र से बेहतर डेटा संग्रह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

मौसम पूर्वानुमान की सटीकता

1994. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूडी:

क्या **पृथ्वी विज्ञान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या वर्ष 2025 के दौरान मौसम पूर्वानुमान की सटीकता, पूर्व चेतावनियों के प्रसार और

जलवायु सेवाओं की प्रदायगी में कोई बड़ा सुधार हुआ है;

(ख) वर्ष 2025 के दौरान दिल्ली के लिए मौसम पूर्वानुमान की सटीकता का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार के पास मौसम और जलवायु पूर्वानुमान सिस्टम को मजबूत करने की कोई और योजना है और यदि हां, तो उसका 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 हाँ। 2025 के दौरान मौसम के पूर्वानुमान की सटीकता, पूर्व चेतावनियों के प्रसार और जलवायु सेवाएं प्रदान करने में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार हुए हैं। भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (IMD) का 2025 के दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून मौसम के लिए मानसून का पूर्वानुमान बहुत सटीक था। अप्रैल 2025 में जारी किया गया पहला चरण का दीर्घ अवधि का पूर्वानुमान, पूरे देश में दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून (जून-सितंबर) की बारिश के लिए दीर्घ अवधि औसत (LPA) का 105% था, जिसमें LPA का ± 5% मॉडल एरर था और मई 2025 के अंत में जारी किया गया अद्यतित पूर्वानुमान LPA का 106% था, जिसमें LPA का ± 4% मॉडल एरर था। पूरे देश के लिए वास्तविक मौसमी बारिश LPA का 108% थी। स्थानिक संभावना पूर्वानुमान भी देश के अधिकांश क्षेत्रों में काफी हद तक सटीक थे। इसी तरह, मासिक बारिश के पूर्वानुमान, वास्तव में हुई वर्षा से काफी हद तक मेल खाते थे और ये पूर्वानुमान की सीमाओं के भीतर रहे।

पूर्व चेतावनियाँ और जलवायु सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए, IMD कई डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म का उपयोग करता है। इसमें कॉमन अलर्टिंग प्रोटोकॉल (CAP), एप्लीकेशन प्रोग्रामिंग इंटरफ़ेस, वेबसाइट, मोबाइल ऐप, सोशल मीडिया आदि शामिल हैं। उदाहरण के लिए, हाल ही में आए चक्रवात "मोंथा" के दौरान, लोगों को कुल 77.64 करोड़ SMS भेजे गए। सभी रियल-टाइम डेटा, पूर्वानुमान

और चेतावनियाँ भी समय पर राज्य आपातकालीन प्रचालन केंद्र के साथ साझा की गईं और उन तक पहुँचाई गईं।

(ख): साल 2025 के दौरान दिल्ली में बारिश, अधिकतम तापमान, न्यूनतम तापमान और घने कोहरे जैसी मौसम की जानकारी के पूर्वानुमान की सटीकता क्रमशः 93%, 84%, 68% और 75% है।

(ग): सरकार देश में मौसम और जलवायु पूर्वानुमान प्रणाली को मज़बूत करने के लिए लगातार काम कर रही है। मौसम और जलवायु पूर्वानुमान प्रणाली को बेहतर बनाने के लिए समय-समय पर नई तकनीकें और प्रौद्योगिकियां लागू की गई हैं। इस दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हुई है, जिसमें निम्न बातें उल्लेखनीय है:

- अतिरिक्त एडब्ल्यूएस, एआरजी एवं डीडब्ल्यूआर आदि की संस्थापना के साथ प्रेक्षण प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ बनाया जाना।
- डेटा इंटीग्रेशन में सुधार तथा जीआईएस-आधारित डीएसएस का विकास।
- एनडब्ल्यूपी मॉडल तथा जलवायु मॉडल में सुधार, साथ ही एक रियल-टाइम सुचारु निगरानी, पूर्वानुमान एवं पूर्व चेतावनी प्रणाली।
- पारंपरिक मौसम पूर्वानुमान तथा चेतावनी से हटकर डायनामिकल इंपैक्ट एवं रिस्क मैट्रिक्स के साथ जिला/उप-नगर स्तरों तक पर क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट कलर-कोडेड प्रभाव-आधारित पूर्वानुमान (IBF) तथा जोखिम-आधारित चेतावनी (RBW)।
- एआई/एमएल का अनुप्रयोग
- बुलेटिन्स एवं चेतावनियों का कस्टमाइजेशन
- कंप्यूटेशनल पॉवर में महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि किया जाना, ताकि बड़े पैमाने पर डेटा को समेकित किया जा सके तथा मेसो-स्केल, क्षेत्रीय, एवं ग्लोबल मॉडल्स को और भी

अधिक हाई रिजोल्यूशन पर चलाया जा सके, साथ ही प्रक्रिया समझ और मॉडल भौतिकी में सुधार किया जा सके। इस प्रयोजन के लिए सुपरकंप्यूटर्स (अर्का एवं अरुणिका) का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है।

- पंचायत मौसम सेवा।
- एक मोबाइल ऐप, कॉमन अलर्टिंग प्रोटोकॉल (CAP), व्हाट्सऐप ग्रुप आदि युक्त अत्याधुनिक प्रसार प्रणाली।

हाल ही में, पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय द्वारा "मिशन मौसम" नामक एक नई केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीम लॉन्च की गई थी, जिसका लक्ष्य IMD के सहयोग से भारत को एक "मौसम रेडी और जलवायु स्मार्ट" राष्ट्र बनाना है।

MANDATORY LEVY OF SERVICE CHARGE BY RESTAURANTS

1995. SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Mandatory Levy of Service Charge by restaurants violate Consumer Law;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has issued any guidelines or notifications in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI B. L. VERMA):

(a) to (c): Yes Sir. The Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) has issued guidelines (Guidelines to prevent unfair trade practices and protection of consumer interest with regard to levy of service charge in hotels and restaurants) on 4th July, 2022, to prevent restrictive trade practice/unfair trade practice and protection of consumer interest with regard to levy service charge in hotels and restaurants.

The guidelines issued by CCPA, interalia, stipulate the following:

(i) No hotel or restaurant shall add service charge automatically or by default in the bill.

(ii) Service charge shall not be collected from consumers by any other name.

(iii) No hotel or restaurant shall force a consumer to pay service charge and shall clearly inform the consumer that service charge is voluntary, optional and at consumer's discretion.

(iv) No restriction on entry or provision of services based on collection of service charge shall be imposed on consumers.

(v) Service charge shall not be collected by adding it along with the food bill and levying GST on the total amount.

SOLARISATION OF AGRICULTURAL PUMPSETS

1996. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

(a) the details of financial allocation made under Pradhan Mantri-Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahaabhiyaan (PM-KUSUM) in the country, State-wise including Telangana;

(b) whether the Government of Telangana proposed and requested the Union Government for solarization of 29 lakh agricultural pumpsets in the State to reduce DISCOM subsidy burden, ensure reliable day time power supply to farmers and transition to a sustainable, cost-effective agricultural energy ecosystem and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government of Telangana requested the Union Government to allocate 2 lakh pump sets under KUSUM-C Feeder Level Solarization for Telangana and if so, the details thereof along with the details of current allocation to the said State?

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

(a): The PM KUSUM Scheme is a demand-driven scheme, and funds are released based on the demand raised by the state, milestones achieved and as per the provisions of scheme guidelines.

The State/UT-wise details of the funds released under PM-KUSUM scheme, including for the state of Telangana, as on 31.01.2026, are placed at **Statement**.

(b) and (c): For the PM KUSUM Scheme, the Ministry had received following demands from the state of Telangana

- Vide letter dated 28.03.2024: 1.2 lakh pumps for Component C (Feeder Level Solarization)
- Vide letter dated 06.09.2024: Conversion of 28000 pumps from Component C (Feeder Level Solarization) to Component C (Individual Pump Solarization).
- Vide letter date 22.01.2025, 04.03.2025 & 06.05.2025: 2 lakh pumps under Component C (FLS)

However, based on the progress shown by the state and availability of quantities in the scheme the current allocation and progress of the state till date is as follows:

	Sanctioned	**Installed/ Solarized**
Component A *(in MW)*	1797.00	0
Component B *(No. of Solar Pumps)*	20,000	0
Component C(IPS) *(No. of Grid-connected Pumps)*	28,000	0

The state has submitted the demand of 26 lakh pumps under Component C (IPS) and 4500 MW under Component C (FLS) for 4 years.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise fund released under PM-KUSUM Scheme *(as on 31.01.2026)*

		Amount in Rs. Crore
S. No.	**States/UTs**	**Fund Released**
1	A & N Islands	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	0.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5.97
4	Assam	1.41
5	Bihar	0.00
6	Chhattisgarh	0.00
7	Goa	0.43
8	Gujarat	365.10
9	Haryana	1,307.48
10	Himachal Pradesh	11.78
11	Jammu & Kashmir	34.11
12	Jharkhand	125.37
13	Karnataka	81.99
14	Kerala	49.23
15	Ladakh	1.53
16	Madhya Pradesh	79.82
17	Maharashtra	4,515.89
18	Manipur	1.71
19	Meghalaya	0.59
20	Mizoram	2.57
21	Nagaland	1.04
22	Odisha	8.29

23	Puducherry	0.00
24	Punjab	107.85
25	Rajasthan	991.30
26	Tamil Nadu	46.29
27	Telangana	0.00
28	Tripura	46.04
29	Uttar Pradesh	419.88
30	Uttarakhand	37.18
31	West Bengal	0.00
	Total	**8242.86**

INVESTMENT IN GREEN ENERGY

1997. SHRI SELVARAJ V.:

SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Government has decided to increase the investment in the green energy producing sector with a view to achieving the goal of producing 60GW green energy by 2032; and

(b) If so, details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The Government of India has set a target of 500 GW of non-fossil fuel-based installed power capacity by 2030. As of December, 2025, the country has a non-fossil fuel based installed power capacity of 266.78 GW.

The Government has been facilitating the investment in green energy producing sector through policy measures like Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO), Approved List of Models and Manufacturers (ALMM), Domestic Content Requirement (DCR), etc. and through financial measures like Production Linked Incentives (PLI), loans through banks and Non-Banking Financial Institution (NBFC) channels and creating a conducive ecosystem for investment in green energy.

VULNERABLE RAILWAY SECTIONS IN KERALA

1998. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified railway sections in Kerala vulnerable to landslides, flooding and track subsidence especially in ghat and cutting areas and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether geo-technical audits, slope stabilisation and early-warning systems have been implemented and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the funds allocated for such safety works; and

(d) the details of the steps taken to prevent derailments and prolonged service

disruption during heavy monsoons?

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

(a) to (d): There is an established system of close monitoring of Railway Bridges, tracks cuttings & vulnerable locations, as per laid down system which, inter alia, includes daily monitoring by Keymen, deployment of stationary watchmen at vulnerable locations and mobile patrolling during monsoon on Indian Railways. The inspection of the Railway track is undertaken by designated officials at a specified frequency.

In addition to prescribed schedule for regular maintenance, additional measures are also taken during monsoon to ensure smooth train operation such as:

- Pre-Monsoon & Post-Monsoon inspections in addition to routine inspections carried out by designated officials and attention is given to track/bridge /cutting/drainage as per the deficiencies brought out during inspection to prevent unusual occurrence.
- Regular cleaning of side drains and catch water drains, cleaning and desilting of railway culverts and Waterway Bridge.
- Deployment of stationary watchmen on identified locations and introduction Monsoon Patrolling on identified sections.

- Joint inspection of Railway Affecting Works (canals, reservoirs, tanks etc.) with concerned State Government Authorities.
- Close liaison with local authorities for monitoring of excess release of water from reservoir/dams, maintaining close liaison with the concerned Regional Meteorological Centres for updated weather information.
- Officers/supervisors are nominated for inspection whenever very heavy/extremely rainfall warning issued by IMD to ensure safe operations of train services.
- Keeping adequate monsoon reserves such as boulders, quarry dust, relieving girders etc.

Based on past history and inspections carried out at various levels, works such as soil nailing, widening of cutting & cess making, construction of gabion wall and retaining wall are planned and executed.

Repair/strengthening/rehabilitation of various structures is a continuous process and is undertaken whenever so warranted by their physical condition as ascertained during these inspections.

In Kerala, Eraniel-Kulittuari section, Vallattol Nagar-Wadakancheri section, Walayar-Kanjikode section, Parli-Lakkiti section & Shoranur-Karakad section are closely monitored for landslides etc.

During 2023-24, 2024-25 & 2025-26 about Rs 6700 crores have been allocated on repairs/ strengthening/ rehabilitation/rebuilding of bridges,

approaches and other vulnerable locations on Indian Railway including Kerala state.

COMPLIANCE OF DATA PROTECTION AND PRIVACY STANDARDS BY DATA CENTRES AND CLOUD SERVICES

1999. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the current status of India's digital infrastructure including broadband connectivity, data centres, cloud facilities and digital payment networks;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the percentage of rural and urban areas covered under reliable high-speed internet and optical fibre connectivity;

(c) whether large parts of rural and tribal India still lack reliable internet connectivity and basic digital infrastructure despite the Government's claims under Digital India;

(d) whether BharatNet project has met its targets for optical fibre connectivity to all Gram Panchayats and the steps being taken by the Government to address delays;

(e) the measures being taken by the Government to ensure that data centres and cloud services located in the country comply with data protection and privacy standards; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen cybersecurity and digital resilience in public infrastructure in view of the recent rise in cyberattacks and digital service outrages?

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

(a) to (c): India's digital infrastructure has grown rapidly driven by significant expansion in telecommunication and internet services. As of 31.12.2025, the total number of Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) for 4G and 5G technologies across all States/UTs of India is 20,40,850 and 5,18,854 respectively. As of 31.12.2025, 6,31,814 villages out of 6,44,131 villages in the country (as per data of Registrar General of India), are covered with 4G mobile connectivity. As of 30.11.2025, the total broadband subscribers in the country are more than one billion.

Further, Government is providing cloud services as part of Digital Government under Meghraj to accelerate delivery of cloud-based e-services. The data centre ecosystem in India is largely developed, owned, and operated by the private and corporate sector which is estimated at 1,280 MW as per industry reports.

(d): As of 31.12.2025 2,14,904 GPs have been made service ready under BharatNet project in the country. Further, Amended BharatNet Project aims to provide connectivity to all Gram Panchayat (GPs) in the country including

upgrading existing network to ring topology and connectivity to about 3.8 Lakh non-GP villages on demand basis as well as utilization through provisioning of broadband services such as Wi-Fi Hotspots, Fibre to the Home (FTTH) connections etc.

(e): Government has prescribed stringent security requirement for the empaneled cloud service providers who are handling government data including compliance with international security and privacy standards along with other security requirements to ensure cloud security, service management, and data protection. These compliances and standards cover critical security aspects such as risk assessment, security controls, service delivery, incident management, intrusion detection, data privacy, log retention, data encryption, access control, etc.

(f): The Government has taken various initiatives to strengthen cyber security and prevent cyber-attacks which inter-alia, includes designation of the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) as the national agency for responding to cyber security incidents and establishment of National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC), conducting mock drills for assessment of preparedness as well as training.

IMPLEMENTATION OF MILAN MOBILE APPLICATION

2000. SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

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

(a) the number of users registered on the Minority Loan Accounting Software for NMDFC (MILAN) mobile application since its launch including in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the MILAN App has been designed to provide multilingual access, simplified navigation and end-to-end digital services to ensure ease of use for minority beneficiaries across urban, rural and semi-urban areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the language options, accessibility features and design upgrades introduced to enhance user experience particularly for first-time digital users;

(d) whether any digital outreach, awareness or capacity-building campaigns have been undertaken to promote adoption of the MILAN App among minority communities, Self-Help Groups and beneficiaries of NMDFC schemes including in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh;

(e) if so, the details thereof including the district-level outreach efforts; and

(f) whether any targeted initiatives are planned for improving usage in Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC), a Central Public Sector Enterprise under the Ministry of Minority Affairs, implements

concessional credit schemes for self-employment and income-generating activities of eligible beneficiaries belonging to notified minority communities through State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) nominated by the respective State Governments/UT Administrations and select banks.

Since the launch of the Minority Loan Accounting Software for NMDFC (MILAN), a total of 2,003 users have been registered on the platform, as detailed in **Statement**.

However, no separate data is maintained with respect to registrations made through the MILAN mobile application vis-à-vis the portal, including State-wise details such as Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c): The MILAN Mobile App currently does not support multilingual access and focuses on a simple, user-friendly interface. Multilingual loan application forms are available through the MILAN Portal to support users from diverse linguistic backgrounds.

(d): Yes. Digital outreach and awareness campaigns have been conducted to promote the MILAN Portal and Mobile App among minority communities through awareness camps organized by respective State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs). These include SCAs from Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, and Ladakh.

Additionally, a training programme on the MILAN Portal was held at Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar in November 2025 for officers of the Maharashtra

SCA. NMDFC also organized Capacity Building Programmes in December 2023 and March 2025, providing hands-on training to SCA officials. Information on the MILAN Portal and Mobile App is further disseminated regularly during NMDFC's Regional Review Meetings to strengthen outreach and awareness.

(e) and (f): The schemes of NMDFC are being implemented through Maulana Azad Alpsankhyak Aarthik Vikas Nigam in the State of Maharashtra. The SCA of NMDFC in Maharashtra is imparting training to its employees/its field staff to use MILAN software. Simultaneously, the awareness about use of MILAN Portal is also being generated amongst the targeted groups, including in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra.

STATEMENT

State-wise Registered Users on MILAN		
S. No	**States**	**Number**
1	Andhra Pradesh	8
2	Assam	20
3	Bihar	26
4	Chhattisgarh	1
5	Delhi	21
6	Goa	3
7	Gujarat	10
8	Haryana	5
9	Himachal Pradesh	1
10	Jammu and Kashmir	28
11	Jharkhand	10
12	Karnataka	11
13	Kerala	11

14	Ladakh	8
15	Lakshadweep	2
16	Madhya Pradesh	9
17	Maharashtra	141
18	Manipur	12
19	Mizoram	2
20	Odisha	2
21	Rajasthan	1612
22	Tamil Nadu	8
23	Telangana	7
24	Uttar Pradesh	30
25	Uttarakhand	2
26	West Bengal	13
Grand Total		2003

MOBILE RECHARGE TARIFFS INCREASE

2001. SHRI A. MANI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note that mobile recharge tariffs have increased significantly in recent months and are expected to rise further, placing additional financial burden on students, workers and low-income households and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any assessment has been made of the impact of repeated tariff hikes on digital inclusion, access to online education, tele-health and Government digital services and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the current market structure and limited competition among telecom

service providers is contributing to higher consumer prices and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the regulatory and policy measures are being considered to ensure affordable and universal access to mobile and data services, especially for rural and economically weaker sections and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes any price-monitoring mechanism, subsidy support or social tariff models to protect essential digital access for citizens and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): As per the existing regulatory framework, tariff including rates and related conditions is under forbearance except for national roaming, rural fixed line services and leased circuits, mobile number portability 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. 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,

subject to their compliance with regulatory principles, which include, inter alia, the principles of transparency, non-predation and non-discrimination. It may be noted that adequate competition exists in the market with four telecom operators offering competitive plans in the market. It may also be noted that the Indian telecom tariffs are amongst the lowest in the world.

दाहोद के दूरदराज के ग्रामीण और पहाड़ी ब्लॉकों में इंटरनेट एक्सेस

2002. श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोरः

क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) दाहोद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के तहत दूरस्थ ग्रामीण एवं पर्वतीय ब्लॉकों (धामपुर, गारबड़ा) में इंटरनेट पहुँच की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में दाहोद के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ब्रॉडबैंड घनत्व और ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल बिछाने में हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या दाहोद में डिजिटल शिक्षा और टेलीमेडिसिन के विस्तार हेतु नेटवर्क कनेक्टिविटी सुधारने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना प्रस्तावित है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): 31.01.2025 तक, धामपुर और गारबड़ा ब्लॉक के सभी 124 गांवों (भारत के महापंजीयक के डेटा के अनुसार) में 4जी मोबाइल इंटरनेट सेवाएं दे दी गई हैं।

(ख): पिछले तीन सालों में, दाहोद जिले के ग्रामीण इलाकों में भारतनेट प्रोजेक्ट के तहत 360 किमी ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल बिछाई गई है और 20 ग्राम पंचायतों को जोड़ा गया है।

(ग): सरकार भारतनेट प्रोजेक्ट जैसी कई योजनाएं लागू कर रही है, जिसका उद्देश्य सभी ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) और गांवों को मांग के आधार पर वाई-फाई हॉटस्पॉट, फाइबर टू द होम (एफ़टीटीएच) कनेक्शन जैसी हाई-स्पीड ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी देना है।

ALIGNMENT OF LOGISTICS POLICIES IN THE NORTH-EASTERN REGION

2003. SHRI TAPIR GAO:

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

(a) whether inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms have been established to align logistics initiatives in the North-Eastern Region with connectivity, trade and industrial policies;

(b) If so, the details of such coordination arrangements;

(c) whether the Act East policy and cross-border trade considerations have been integrated into the logistics strategy; and

(d) the roadmap for positioning the North-Eastern Region as a logistics and trade gateway?

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): Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce & Industry is mandated for the Integrated Development of

the Logistics Sector in the country. As per DPIIT,an inter-ministerial coordination mechanism to align logistics initiatives in the North-Eastern Region with connectivity, trade and industrial policies is anchored in the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan, launched in October 2021.

In addition, an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) was constituted by Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region in July 2024, pursuant to the decisions in 71st Plenary of the North Eastern Council, to assess the logistics ecosystem in the NER and recommend measures to strengthen logistics planning. The implementation of the resulting roadmap is also monitored by a Steering Group constituted under MDoNER, comprising representatives of DPIIT (Logistics Division) and other concerned line Ministries and the eight North-Eastern States.

(c): Yes sir. As per Ministry of External Affairs, under India's Act East and Neighbourhood First policies, the Government is implementing two connectivity projects through Myanmar to provide better access to ASEAN markets. These are Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Transport and India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway.

Improved rail, road, and inland waterway links between India and Bangladesh provide better connectivity for India's North East and support wider sub-regional integration. Institutional mechanisms such as Joint Working Groups on Trade, Sub-Groups on Land Customs Stations/Integrated Check Post infrastructure, and Joint committees on Border Haats have been established to

enable coordination among concerned authorities in India and Bangladesh, including those in India's North Eastern Region, in relation to logistics, connectivity, trade infrastructure, and other developments impacting the region.

(d): The roadmap for positioning the North-Eastern Region as a logistics and trade gateway is pursued through a multi-pronged strategy. This includes coordinated policy planning and institutional mechanisms supported by PM Gati Shakti–based planning, which enables integrated geospatial mapping of multimodal connectivity, industrial clusters, logistics parks, border infrastructure and economic assets and strengthening physical connectivity through projects implemented by concerned line Ministries.

STUDIES FOR COASTAL EROSION

2004. SHRI DHAVAL LAXMANBHAI PATEL:

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

(a) the details of key findings of the latest shoreline change and coastal erosion studies conducted by the National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR) along with the Valsad and Navsari coast during the last five years;

(b) the names of villages in Valsad district identified by NCCR as erosion-prone or high-risk zones;

(c) whether the NCCR has carried out any site-specific coastal erosion assessment for Tithal beach and surrounding areas and if so, the details of

the coastal protection measures recommended; and

(d) whether any technical or financial assistance has been provided by Government for coastal protection or erosion-mitigation works in Valsad and Navsari districts 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): National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR) an attached office under Ministry of Earth Sciences, has carried out an updated assessment of shoreline changes along the coastal districts of Valsad and Navsari of Gujarat coast using remote-sensing datasets for the period 1990–2022. The results indicate that about 58% (36.62 km) of the Valsad coastline experienced erosion of varying intensity, including 2.5 km under high erosion, 3.24 km under moderate erosion, and the remaining 30.88 km under low erosion. Similarly, around 60% (24.64 km) of the Navsari coastline was found to be undergoing erosion, comprising 3.86 km under high erosion, 4.60 km under moderate erosion, and 16.18 km under low erosion categories.

Table: Shoreline Change details (1990-2022) of Valsad and Navsari districts.

1990-2022										
Districts	**Coast Length**	**Erosion**					**Stable**		**Accretion**	
		Low	medium	High	**km**	**%**	**km**	**%**	**km**	**%**
Valsad	62.78	30.88	3.24	2.5	36.62	58.3	16.12	25.7	10.04	16.0
Navsari	40.88	16.18	4.6	3.86	24.64	60.3	6.66	16.3	9.58	23.4

(b) : As per NCCR shoreline change classification, the region north of Udvada is identified as a high-erosion zone, while the Bhagal coastal stretch falls under the moderate-erosion category; both are considered erosion-prone/high-risk areas. Other coastal stretches such as Govada, Dehri Beach, Umbergaon Beach, Nargol, Malwan Beach, Maroli, Kalgam Bariyawad Beach, Fansa, Umarsadi, Tithal and Kosamba are classified under the low-erosion category.

(c) : Yes Sir. NCCR has carried out a long-term (32-year) shoreline change assessment for entire coastline including Tithal region. However, NCCR has not recommended any coastal protection.

(d) : NCCR undertakes systematic R&D work on coastal processes and shoreline management, and assists coastal States/UTs by identifying vulnerable stretches, recommending site-specific mitigation measures, and supporting the preparation of Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs). Implementation of these measures' rests with the respective coastal States/UTs. However, to address erosion-related issues, the Government has issued Guidelines for Appraisal and Release of

Funds for Coastal and River Erosion under the National Disaster Management Fund (NDMF) on 20th June 2024, based on the 15th Finance Commission's recommendations. The guidelines provide for both erosion mitigation measures under the NDMF and resettlement of displaced populations under the National Disaster Relief Fund (NDRF) with a recommended allocation of Rs. 1500 crore for 2021–26.

प्रोटॉन बीम थेरेपी

2005. श्री देवेश शाक्य

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि प्रोटॉन बीम थेरेपी नामक कैंसर उपचार की एक उन्नत एवं अत्याधुनिक रेडियोथेरेपी तकनीक वर्तमान में देश में केवल चेन्नई एवं मुम्बई स्थित कुछ ही चिकित्सा संस्थानों में उपलब्ध है, जबकि राष्ट्रीय महत्व के प्रमुख तृतीयक स्वास्थ्य संस्थानों, जैसे अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान (एम्स), नई दिल्ली में यह सुविधा अभी उपलब्ध नहीं कराई गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके तकनीकी, वित्तीय अथवा संस्थागत कारण क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का इस उच्च लागत वाली प्रोटॉन बीम थेरेपी तकनीक को स्वदेशी रूप से विकसित करने हेतु भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केंद्र (बीएआरसी) की वैज्ञानिक एवं तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता का उपयोग कर इसे एम्स तथा अन्य सरकारी चिकित्सा संस्थानों में सुलभ कराने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है तथा क्या इसके कार्यान्वयन हेतु कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई 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) से (घ): परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग (डीएई) के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रणाधीन टाटा स्मारक केंद्र (टीएमसी) ने नवी मुंबई में स्थित कैंसर के उपचार, अनुसंधान और शिक्षा का प्रगत उन्नत केंद्र (एक्ट्रेक) (टीएमसी की संघटक इकाई) में 468.00 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से प्रोटॉन किरण पुंज चिकित्सा सुविधा स्थापित की है। यह सुविधा अत्याधुनिक पेंसिल बीम स्कैनिंग (पीबीएस) और तीव्रता मॉडुलित प्रोटॉन चिकित्सा (आईएमपीटी) तकनीक से युक्त है, जिसमें तीन 360-डिग्री घूर्णन गैंट्री और रोबोटिक रोगी स्थिति प्रणाली शामिल हैं। यह सुविधा दिनांक 11 मई, 2023 को माननीय प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा राष्ट्र को समर्पित की गई है और तब से यह अपनी पूरी क्षमता से काम कर रही है। टीएमसी ने दिनांक 31 दिसंबर, 2025 तक 748 रोगियों को उपचार प्रदान किया है।

OUTCOMES OF MMDR AMENDMENT ACT, 2025

2006. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

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

(a) the extent to which the amendments introduced through the MMDR Amendment Act, 2025 have translated into faster mine operationalisation, increased mineral production and improved investment response during 2025 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the utilisation of funds mobilised under the National Mineral Exploration and Development Trust (NMEDT) including domestic, offshore and

overseas exploration activities initiated after its expansion;

(c) the details of impact of streamlined auction timelines, penalty–incentive mechanisms, removal of captive mine sale restrictions on auction success rates, production timelines and State revenues; and

(d) the progress made in operationalising mineral exchanges, offshore mining reforms and their role in ensuring transparent pricing, mineral security and supply-chain resilience, particularly for critical and strategic minerals?

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

(a) and (b): The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation), Act, 1957 (MMDR Act) was amended through the MMDR Amendment Act, 2025 with effect from 01.09.2025. Through the said amendment, inclusion of any new mineral in the mining lease has been allowed subject to payment of additional amount specified in the Eighth Schedule to the MMDR Act. Further, State Governments have been allowed to grant one-time extension of the area under a mining lease (up to 10 percent of existing leased area) or composite licence (up to 30 percent of existing licenced area) on payment of additional amount prescribed by the Central Government. These amendments facilitate faster mine operationalization and increased production of minerals in the country.

The Central Government has notified the National Mineral Exploration Trust (Amendment) Rules, 2025 on 23.10.2025 to implement the provisions of the

MMDR Amendment Act, 2025. Accordingly, the object of the Trust shall be to use the funds accrued to the Trust within India, including the offshore areas, and outside India for the purposes of regional and detailed exploration and development of mines and minerals. As on 31.01.2026, 656 projects have been approved under the National Mineral Exploration and Development Trust with an approved project cost of Rs. 3,426 crores, out of which Rs. 1,518 crores have been utilized.

(c): Ministry of Mines has amended the Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2015 with effect from 17.10.2025 whereby intermediary timelines have been introduced in the Rules in order to fast-track the operationalization of auctioned mineral blocks.

The Rules provide for appropriation of 1% of the performance security for delay (attributable to the bidder) of each month or a part of month beyond the above timelines. The Rules also provide for adjustment of the appropriated amount, if any, against the auction premium payable, if the final milestone is achieved within the stipulated overall timeframe. Further, the Rules also provide for reduction in the amount of second installment of the upfront payment by 5% for the delay of each month or a part of month by the State Government in issuing the letter of intent to the preferred bidder beyond the stipulated time.

Further, an incentive has been provided for early commencement of production from the auctioned mines. The lessee is required to pay only 50 percent of the auction premium for the mineral produced, within five years from

the date of issue of letter of intent for grant of mining lease or within seven years from the date of issue of letter of intent for grant of composite licence.

Through the MMDR Amendment Act, 2021, the end-use restrictions have been removed from auction of mines. Since the said amendment, 496 mineral blocks have been successfully auctioned taking the total number of successfully auctioned mineral blocks to 612. Revenue accruing to States has increased significantly after the introduction of auction regime.

(d): Through the MMDR Amendment Act, 2025, the Central Government has been empowered to promote development of market, including trading, of minerals, its concentrate or its processed forms (including metals) through mineral exchanges. These exchanges help in determining fair and transparent market prices based on supply and demand dynamics, stabilize markets and aid in budgeting and planning. The reform is applicable for all minerals including critical and strategic minerals.

Further, the Offshore Area Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 2002 (OAMDR Act, 2002) has been amended through the OAMDR (Amendment) Act, 2023, with effect from 17.08.2023 to mandate auction as the methodology for the grant of operating rights to private companies, thereby ensuring a fair and transparent mechanism of allocating operating rights in the offshore areas of the country. The Central Government has notified the Offshore Areas Mineral (Prevention of Illegal Mining and Transportation) Rules, 2026 on 03.02.2026.

Moreover, the Central Government has set up National Critical Minerals Mission on 29.01.2025 with the aim to secure India's critical mineral supply chain by strengthening complete value chain, including mineral exploration and mining.

मध्य प्रदेश में सीएससी का संचालन

2007. श्रीमती संध्या रायः

क्या **इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के भिंड-दतिया लोक सभा क्षेत्र में कितनी ग्राम पंचायतें हाई-स्पीड इंटरनेट/फाइबर से जुड़ी हुई हैं और केन्द्र सरकार की डिजिटल इंडिया, भारतनेट और सीएससी 2.0 योजनाओं के अंतर्गत कितने कार्यरत सामान्य सेवा केंद्र (सीएससी) और स्कूलों/कॉलेजों को डिजिटल लैब/वाई-फाई प्रदान किया गया है;

(ख) वर्ष 2024-25 और 2025-26 के दौरान उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लिए कुल कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत और जारी की गई;

(ग) क्या सरकार भिण्ड-दतिया में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी कौशल विकास केन्द्रों, स्टार्ट-अप इनक्यूबेशन केन्द्रों और बीपीओ/आईटीईएस इकाइयों की स्थापना करने पर विचार कर रही है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितने युवाओं को डिजिटल कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाएगा और कितने स्टार्ट अप्स को सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी और इन पहलों के अंतर्गत कितने नए रोजगार सृजित होने की संभावना है; और

(ङ) उक्त पहलों के कार्यान्वयन की समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ): मध्य प्रदेश के भिंड-दतिया संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कुल 742 ग्राम पंचायतों(जीपी) को ऑप्टिकल फाइबर से जोड़ा गया है। भारतनेट के माध्यम से लगभग 90 स्कूलों/कॉलेजों को इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान की गई है।

डिजिटल भारत निधि की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत 31.12.2025 तक मध्य प्रदेश को 6533.29 करोड़ रुपये वितरित किए जा चुके हैं।

नागरिक केंद्रित सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए पूरे देश में सीएससी 2.0 परियोजना के अंतर्गत सामान्य सेवा केंद्र (सीएससी) स्थापित किए गए हैं। सीएससी 2.0 परियोजना 31.03.2024 को पूरी हो गई है। मध्य प्रदेश के भिंड और दतिया जिलों सहित कार्यात्मक सीएससी का राज्य और जिलावार विवरण https://csc.gov.in/ वेबसाइट **पर उपलब्ध है**।

सीएससी द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली सेवाओं में गवर्मेंट टू सिटिज़न (जी2सी) और बिजनेस टू कंज्यूमर (बी2सी) सेवाएं शामिल हैं। सेवाओं की सूची https://csc.gov.in/ पर दी गई है।

राष्ट्रीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (नाइलिट), इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय (एमईआईटीवाई) के अंतर्गत एक स्वायत्त वैज्ञानिक सोसायटी है, जिसे सरकार द्वारा सूचना, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी (आईईसीटी) के क्षेत्र में क्षमता निर्माण और संबंधित गतिविधियों के लिए स्थापित किया गया है।

वर्तमान में, नाइलिट अपने स्वयं के 56 केंद्रों और 700 से अधिक प्रत्यायित प्रशिक्षण भागीदारों के एक राष्ट्रव्यापी नेटवर्क के साथ-साथ आईईसीटी क्षेत्रों में कौशल विकास और क्षमता निर्माण गतिविधियों के संचालन के लिए 9,000 से अधिक सुविधा केंद्रों का संचालन करता है।

नाइलिट ने डिजिटल साक्षरता पाठ्यक्रमों (डीएलसी) पर प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के भिंड में अपने 12 सुविधा केंद्र और दतिया जिलों में 08 सुविधा केंद्र स्थापित किए हैं। पिछले 3 वर्षों में, इन जिलों में नाइलिट के डीएलसी पाठ्यक्रमों में 3000 से अधिक अभ्यर्थियों ने पंजीकरण कराया

है।

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और आईसीटी डोमेन में **स्टार्टअप इकोसिस्टम** को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु, एमईआईटीवाई ने प्रौद्योगिकी-संचालित उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई पहल की हैं। 2019 में शुरू की गई टेक्नोलॉजी इनक्यूबेशन एंड डेवलपमेंट ऑफ एंटरप्रेन्योर्स (**टीआईडीई 2.0) योजना** के अंतर्गत, देश भर के उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों और प्रमुख अनुसंधान एवं विकास संगठनों में स्थित 51 चयनित इन्क्यूबेटरों के माध्यम से वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, एमईआईटीवाई ने लगभग 1,600 प्रौद्योगिकी स्टार्टअप को उन्नत बनाकर टियर- II और टियर- III शहरों में स्टार्टअप इकोसिस्टम को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु जेन-नेक्स्ट सपोर्ट फॉर इनोवेटिव स्टार्टअप्स **(जेनेसिस) योजना** शुरू की है ।इसके अलावा, एमईआईटीवाई ने नवाचार और आत्मनिर्भरता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकता के क्षेत्रों में कई डोमेन-विशिष्ट उत्कृष्टता केंद्र **(सीओई)** और थीम-आधारित इन्क्यूबेसन केंद्रों का संचालन किया है। ये केंद्र ईएसडीएम, फिनटेक, मेडटेक, एग्रीटेक, आईओटी और अन्य उभरते प्रौद्योगिकी डोमेन जैसे प्रमुख क्षेत्रों में स्टार्टअप्स को लक्षित सहायता प्रदान करते हैं।

BHARAT GAURAV TRAINS

2008. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S.:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of Bharat Gaurav Trains on cultural awareness, domestic tourism and socio-economic development in the regions covered by these trains and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of routes operated from or passing through Tamil Nadu along with

passenger numbers and revenue generated during the last three years;

(c) whether any studies have been undertaken to evaluate the benefits of Bharat Gaurav trains to local artisans, small businesses, homestays and tourism-dependent communities and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to expand Bharat Gaurav services to showcase Tamil Nadu's cultural heritage, temple architecture, classical arts and pilgrimage circuits and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the steps taken to ensure that the scheme promotes inclusive, sustainable and locally beneficial tourism rather than being limited to private sector interests?

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 issued 'Bharat Gaurav Trains' policy in November' 2021, under which theme based tourist circuit trains are being run with the objective to showcase India's rich cultural heritage and magnificent historical places to the people of India and the world. As per this policy, service providers have full flexibility to decide the themes/itineraries for operation of Bharat Gaurav tourist circuit trains, which may include tourist circuits of any part of India including the state of Tamil Nadu, based on market demand, commercial viability etc. The Service Provider offers a comprehensive package with facility of rail

transportation, accommodation, meals, local road transport, sightseeing etc. Hence, the scheme promotes the benefits to the local community leading to sustainable tourism development at the tourist destinations.

Bharat Gaurav Trains cover various tourist destinations in Tamil Nadu including Chennai, Coimbatore, Kanchipuram, Mahabalipuram, Rameswaram, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Madurai, Kanyakumari, Thiruvannamalai etc. As on 31.12.2025, 206 trips of Bharat Gaurav Trains have been operated covering various tourist destinations in Tamil Nadu, facilitating 1,18,646 tourists. These tourists have extensively utilised local services such as road transportation, hotels, restaurants, food outlets, handicraft shops and other amenities thereby having a positive impact on the growth of the local economy in the state.

Bharat Gaurav tourist circuit trains covering various tourist destinations including those in Tamil Nadu are as under:

S.No	**Bharat Gaurav Tourist Circuit Trains**	**Tourist destinations covered**
1.	Shirdi Sai Temple Yatra	Coimbatore -Tiruppur- Erode - Salem –Bangalore-Mantralayam– Shirdi and back
2.	Shri Ramayana Yatra	New Delhi - Ayodhya - Sitamarhi - Janakpur (Nepal) - Buxar - Varanasi - Prayagraj - Chitrakoot - Nasik - Hampi - Rameswaram - Kanchipuram - Bhadrachalam - Delhi Safdarjung
3.	Divya Kashi- Adi Amavasya Special	Madurai - Chennai-Vijayawada-

		Puri- Kolkata- Gaya- Varanasi- Prayagraj- Vijayawada- Chennai- Madurai
4.	Onam Holiday Special/Frontier Holiday Special	Madurai - Mysore-Hosapete- Hyderabad- Aurangabad- Kevadia/Ekta Nagar- Madgaon- Madurai
5.	Mahalaya Amavasya Special	Madurai- Prayagraj- Gaya- Varanasi- Ayodhya- Naimisharanya Road- Haridwar- Delhi Safdarjung-Mathura- Jhansi- Madurai
6.	Sampoorna Yatra	Madurai - Chennai- Secunderabad - Manikpur - Prayagraj - Ayodhya - Varanasi - Gaya - Puri - Rameshwaram - Madurai - Chennai- Secunderabad
7.	Shakti Peeth Special	Madurai - Prayagraj - Varanasi - Gaya - Kamakhya - Kolkata - Puri - Madurai
8.	Maha Shivaratri Special –Kashi Yatra	Coimbatore - Secunderabad - Prayagraj - Ayodhya - Gaya - Varanasi - Coimbatore
9.	Masi Magam Special Nava Jyotirlinga Yatra	Madurai - Ujjain - Somnath - Nasik Road - Aurangabad - Nanded - Parli - Srisailam - Madurai
10.	Sri Rameswaram-Tirupati Dakshin Darshan Yatra	Mumbai(CSMT) - Mysuru - Bangalore - Kanyakumari - Thiruvananthapuram - Rameswaram - Madurai - Tirupati

		- Mumbai(CSMT)
11.	Dakshin Bharat Yatra	Sikar - Rameswaram - Madurai - Kanyakumari - Tirupati – Mallikarjuna Srisailam - Sikar
12.	Sri Athi Rudra Maha Yagnam Special Saptha Jyotirlinga Yathra	Coimbatore -Ujjain - Somnath - Nashik Road - Aurangabad - Nanded - Kurnool - Coimbatore
13.	Goa Summer Special	Madurai - Madgaon - Madurai
14.	Kashmir Valley Special	Coimbatore - Udhampur - By Road to Srinagar, Sonmarg to Gulmarg - Amritsar - Agra - Coimbatore
15.	Divya Kshetradanam	Nagercoil Jn - Puri - Kolkata - Gaya - Varanasi - Prayagraj - Nagercoil Jn
16.	Rameswaram Madurai Tour	Bhagat Ki Kothi - Rameswaram - Madurai - Bhagat Ki Kothi
17.	Chennai-Madurai-Tour	Chennai - Madurai - Chennai
18.	Char Dham Yatra	Delhi - Rishikesh - Joshimath - Badrinath - Varanasi - Puri - Rameswaram - Madurai - Hampi - Nashik - Dwarka - Delhi
19.	Splendors of Deccan	Madurai - Aurangabad (Ellora & Ajanta) - Mumbai - Madgaon - Madurai
20.	Diwali Ganga Snan Yathirai	Tenkasi - Prayagraj - Varanasi - Gaya - Rameswaram - Tenkasi
21.	Royal Rajasthan with Goa and Statue of Unity	Coimbatore - Madgaon - Jodhpur - Jaisalmer - Bikaner - Jaipur - Ajmer - Udaipur - Ekta Nagar - Coimbatore

22.	Jain Yatra	Chennai - Palitana - Chennai
23.	Shri Ram Kalyana Yathra in Ayodhya with Nava Shakthi Peeth Yathra	Coimbatore - Puri - Jajpur- Gaya - Varanasi - Ayodhya - Katra - Mathura- Ujjain - Coimbatore
24.	Chengalpattu-Prayagraj-Varanasi-Chengalpattu	Chengalpattu - Prayagraj - Varanasi - Chengalpattu
25.	Thanjavur-Secunderabad-Thanjavur	Thanjavur- Secunderabad - Thanjavur
26.	Kashi Rameswaram Teerthdanam Special with Ayodhya	Coimbatore - Gaya - Varanasi - Ayodhya - Prayagraj - Coimbatore
27.	Narmada Pushkaram Special	Chennai - Jabalpur - Prayagraj - Varanasi - Ayodhya - Ujjain - Chennai
28.	Paradise on Earth	Coimbatore - Agra - Mathura - Delhi - Katra - Amritsar - Agra - Coimbatore
29.	Punya Tirtha Yatirai	Tirunelveli - Ayodhya - Prayagraj - Varanasi - Gaya - Tirunelveli
30.	Kedar-Badri-Kartik (Murugan) Koil Yathirai	Madurai - Rishikesh - Rudraprayag - Guptkashi - Kedarnath - Joshimath - Badrinath - Madurai
31.	Uttar Darshan Yatra	Coimbatore - Agra - Delhi - Amritsar - Haridwar - Ayodhya - Varanasi - Gaya - Prayagraj - Coimbatore
32.	Mahalaya Paksha- Moksha Sthala Yatra	Madurai - Prayagraj - Varanasi - Ayodhya - Mathura - Ujjain - Somnath - Dwarka - Siddhpur - Madurai
33.	Swami Udit Chaitanya’s Yathra	Madurai - Mathura - Ayodhya -

		Varanasi - Prayagraj - Madurai
34.	Maragasira Masam Special	Chennai - Hosapete - Hassan (Kollur & Udupi) - Mysuru - Chennai
35.	Royal Rajasthan	Madurai - Madgaon - Ahemadabad - Jodhpur - Jaisalmer - Jaipur - Ajmer - Udaipur - Ekta Nagar - Madurai
36.	Pravasi Bhartiya Yatra	Delhi - Ayodhya - Varanasi - Patna - Gaya - Chennai - Rameswaram - Madurai - Ernakulam - Madgaon - Ekta Nagar - Ajmer - Agra - Delhi
37.	Thai Amavasai	Madurai - Puri - Kolkata - Gaya - Varanasi - Ayodhya - Prayagraj - Madurai
38.	Maha Kumbh Punya Kshetra Yatra	Tirunelveli - Prayagraj - Varanasi - Ayodhya - Tirunelveli
39.	Vasavi Kanyaka Parameswari Darshan	Salem - Tanuku (Penugonda) - Salem
40.	Sri Kshetra Daiva Kalyanotsavam	Chennai - Prayagraj - Varanasi - Janakpur - Sitamarhi - Ayodhya - Naimisharanya - Vrindavan - Mathura - Chennai
41.	07 Jyotirlinga Yatra	Madurai-Ujjain-Somnath/Veraval-Nashik-Aurangabad-Nanded-Prabhani-Parli-Markapur/Srisailam-Madurai
42.	State Teerth Bharat Gaurav Trains	Jaipur-Rameswaram-Jaipur

मुजफ्फरनगर में बायोटेक रिसर्च हब

2009.श्री हरेन्द्र सिंह मलिक:

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

(क) क्या सरकार गन्ने की पैदावर बढ़ाने और फसल को बीमारियों से बचाने के लिए मुजफ्फरनगर में एक स्थानीय बायोटेक अनुसंधान केन्द्र स्थापित करने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार गन्ना किसानों को लागत प्रभावी कीटनाशकों के छिड़काव में प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए ड्रोन शक्ति मिशन के अंतर्गत मुजफ्फरनगर जिले में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी क्लस्टर स्थापित करने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार मुजफ्फरनगर में पेपर मिलों से छोड़े जाने वाले अपशिष्ट जल के शोधन के लिए वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद (सीएसआईआर) के माध्यम से कोई वहनीय स्वदेशी जल पुनर्चक्रण प्रौद्योगिकी साझा की जा रही है और यदि हां तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या मुजफ्फरनगर की पंचायतों को मृदा उर्वरता की तत्काल जांच करने के लिए पोर्टेबल मृदा परीक्षण किट उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार करने का प्रस्ताव 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) से (घ): सरकार, कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग (डीए एंड एफडब्ल्यू) के माध्यम से मृदा स्वास्थ्य एवं उर्वरता योजना द्वारा उर्वरकों के विवेकपूर्ण उपयोग को बढ़ावा देती है। सभी कृषि जोतों के लिए मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड (एसएचसी) उपलब्ध कराने के लिए इस योजना को वर्ष 2014-15 से

कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, ताकि उत्पादकता और मृदा उर्वरता में सुधार के लिए संतुलित और एकीकृत पोषक तत्व प्रबंधन को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके। मृदा के नमूनों को मानक प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार संसाधित किया जाता है और पीएच, विद्युत चालकता, और्गेनिक कार्बन, उपलब्ध नाइट्रोजन, फास्फोरस, पोटैशियम, सल्फर और सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्वों (जिंक, कॉपर, आयरन, मैंगनीज और बोरॉन) जैसे मापदंडों के आधार पर इसका विश्लेषण किया जाता है। वर्ष 2014-15 से अब तक देश भर में कुल 25.79 करोड़ मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड जारी/वितरित किए जा चुके हैं। देश भर में कुल 8302 मृदा परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाएं (1082 स्थिर मृदा परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाएं, 163 चल मृदा परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाएं, 6376 लघु मृदा परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाएं और 681 ग्राम स्तरीय मृदा परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाएं) स्थापित की गई हैं। जहां तक मुजफ्फरनगर में ग्राम स्तरीय मृदा परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना का संबंध है, उत्तर प्रदेश कृषि अनुसंधान एवं मृदा सर्वेक्षण विभाग ने सूचित किया है कि प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (पीएमआरकेवीवाई) के तहत, वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 में, मुजफ्फरनगर जिले के लिए 2 ग्राम स्तरीय मृदा परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाएं (वीएलएसटीएल) स्थापित करने का लक्ष्य स्वीकृत किया गया है।

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी से संबंधित योजनाएं और रोजगार/स्वरोजगार उद्यम

2010. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकरः

क्या **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) देश के विभिन्न भागों विशेषकर संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली में कार्यान्वित की जा रही विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली में विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान महिला लाभार्थियों और इन योजनाओं से लाभान्वित होकर अपना रोजगार शुरू करने वाले लोगों सहित योजना-वार

लाभान्वित होने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) इस संबंध में राज्य-बार और जिला-बार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) इन योजनाओं के सुचारू कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने और देश भर के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोगों तक उनकी पहुंच बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या सकारात्मक कदम उठाए गए हैं अथवा उठाए जाने का विचार है ताकि इन योजनाओं का लाभ समाज के सभी वर्गों तक पहुंच सके; और

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में अब तक उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय अनुसंधान एवं विकास (आर एंड डी), नवाचार, उद्यमिता, प्रौद्योगिकी प्रसार और समावेशी सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से देश भर में विभिन्न केंद्रीय क्षेत्रक योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है।

ये योजनाएँ प्रतिस्पर्धी, प्रस्ताव-आमंत्रण आधारित प्रणाली के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं और इनमें राज्य या जिलावार बजट आबंटन नहीं होता है। दादरा और नगर हवेली सहित सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के संस्थान, अनुसंधानकर्ता, स्टार्टअप और नवप्रवर्तक इन योजनाओं के निर्धारित दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार आवेदन करने के पात्र हैं। निम्नलिखित प्रमुख योजनाएँ कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं।

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीएसटी) के अंतर्गत अनुसंधान, विकास और नवाचार (आरडीआई) योजना संचालित है, जिसका उद्देश्य अनुसंधान और विकास में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देना है। यह योजना उच्च जोखिम, उच्च प्रभाव वाले अनुसंधान और विकास परियोजनाओं और स्टार्टअप्स को निम्न ब्याज दर और दीर्घकालिक वित्तपोषण की सहायता करती है। इस योजना

में उभरते हुए क्षेत्र जैसे ऊर्जा सुरक्षा और जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटना; क्वांटम, रोबोटिक्स और अंतरिक्ष जैसी उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकियां; कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता के अनुप्रयोग; जैव प्रौद्योगिकी और जैव-विनिर्माण; भेषजी उत्पाद और चिकित्सा उपकरण; डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था और देश की रणनीतिक और आर्थिक सुरक्षा के लिए महत्वपूर्ण अन्य प्रौद्योगिकियां शामिल हैं।

राष्ट्रीय क्वांटम मिशन (एनक्यूएम) के अंतर्गत, डीएसटी ने क्वांटम कंप्यूटिंग, क्वांटम संचार, क्वांटम सेंसिंग और क्वांटम सामग्री में स्वदेशी क्षमताओं के विकास के साथ-साथ क्वांटम प्रौद्योगिकियों में सुदृढ़ आरएंडडी तथा कुशल मानव संसाधन आधारित परितंत्र के निर्माण में सहायता प्रदान की है।

डीएसटी ने अकादमिक तथा अनुसंधान और विकास संस्थानों में उन्नत अनुसंधान सुविधाओं को मजबूत करने के लिए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी अवसंरचना सुधार कोष (फिस्ट), विश्वविद्यालय अनुसंधान और वैज्ञानिक उत्कृष्टता संवर्धन (पर्स), परिष्कृत विश्लेषणात्मक उपकरण सुविधाएं (सैफ) और परिष्कृत विश्लेषणात्मक और तकनीकी सहायता संस्थान (साथी) जैसी अनुसंधान अवसंरचना योजनाओं में सहयोग किया है।

डीएसटी के राष्ट्रीय नवाचार विकास और दोहन पहल (निधि) कार्यक्रम ने प्रोटोटाइपिंग, नवीन उद्यमों का विकास, प्रारंभिक वित्तपोषण और उद्यमिता विकास गतिविधियों के माध्यम से नवाचार-संचालित और प्रौद्योगिकी-आधारित स्टार्टअप्स को सहायता प्रदान की है। निधि प्रयास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, महिला उद्यमियों सहित नवप्रवर्तकों और उद्यमियों को अवधारणा के प्रमाण और प्रोटोटाइप विकास के लिए मार्गदर्शन और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिससे उन्हें अपने स्वयं के उद्यम और रोजगार सृजित करने में मदद मिलती है। निधि ईआईआर (एंटरप्रेन्योर इन रेजिडेंस) कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, छात्रों को उद्यमिता को आगे बढ़ाने, उद्यम स्थापित करने और रोजगार सृजित करने के लिए उद्यमशीलता संबंधी मार्गदर्शन और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

अभिप्रेरित अनुसंधान हेतु विज्ञान खोज में नवाचार (इंस्पायर)' कार्यक्रम, जिनमें इंस्पायर–मिलियन माइंड्स ऑगमेंटिंग नेशनल एस्पिरेशन एंड नॉलेज (मानक), इंस्पायर स्कॉलरशिप फॉर हायर एजुकेशन (एसएचई) और विज्ञान ज्योति शामिल हैं, मेधावी युवाओं को छात्रवृत्ति और अध्येतावृत्ति के माध्यम से महाविद्यालय और विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर मौलिक और प्राकृतिक विज्ञानों में अध्ययन करने और अभियांत्रिकी, चिकित्सा, कृषि, पशु चिकित्सा विज्ञान आदि सहित मौलिक और अनुप्रयुक्त विज्ञान विषयों में अनुसंधान करियर बनाने के लिए सहायता प्रदान कर रहे हैं।

जलवायु, ऊर्जा और सतत प्रौद्योगिकी (सेस्ट) कार्यक्रम ने नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा, हाइड्रोजन और ईंधन सेल, उन्नत ऊर्जा भंडारण, कार्बन कैप्चर और उपयोग, मीथेन न्यूनीकरण और उन क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रौद्योगिकियों में आरएंडडी हेतु सहायता की है, जहां उत्सर्जन को कम करना कठिन है।

राष्ट्रीय अंतरविषयक साइबर-भौतिकी प्रणाली मिशन (एनएम-आईसीपीएस) ने कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई), मशीन लर्निंग (एमएल), इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स (आईओटी), रोबोटिक्स, साइबर सुरक्षा और संबंधित क्षेत्रों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए अग्रणी संस्थानों में प्रौद्योगिकी नवाचार केंद्र (टीआईएच) स्थापित किए हैं।

जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीबीटी) जैव प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान नवाचार और उद्यमिता विकास (बायो-राइड) योजना के माध्यम से देश भर में अनुसंधान और विकास में सहायता प्रदान करता है, जिसमें जैव प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान और विकास (आर एंड डी), औद्योगिक और उद्यमिता विकास (आई एंड ईडी) और जैव विनिर्माण और जैव फाउंड्री शामिल हैं।

(ख) से (ग): पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान विशिष्ट योजनाओं के अंतर्गत प्रत्यक्ष रूप से लाभान्वित होने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या का राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(घ) से (ङ): सरकार ने, विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण, महत्वाकांक्षी और वंचित क्षेत्रों में सुचारू कार्यान्वयन, प्रभावी पहुंच तथा निष्पक्ष और समान उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कई सकारात्मक कदम

उठाए हैं। निम्नलिखित गतिविधियों को सहायता दी गई है:

- अनुसूचित जाति (एससी) और अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) समुदायों के समग्र विकास के लिए विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और नवाचार (एसटीआई) केंद्रों की स्थापना, जिसका उद्देश्य आजीविका सृजन और जीवन स्तर में सुधार करना है।
- आर एंड डी योजनाओं की पहुंच बढ़ाने के लिए जमीनी स्तर पर प्रौद्योगिकी जागरूकता, प्रदर्शन और अभिग्रहण कार्यक्रम।
- उद्योग-अकादमिक-सरकारी सहयोग, व्यावहारिक अनुसंधान और स्थानीय नवाचारों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रौद्योगिकी सक्षम केंद्रों (टीईसी) की स्थापना।
- विभिन्न सामाजिक-आर्थिक पृष्ठभूमियों की भागीदारी को सक्षम बनाने के लिए क्षमता वर्धन, कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता प्रशिक्षण।
- निधि समावेशी प्रौद्योगिकी व्यवसाय इनक्यूबेटर (निधि - आईटीबीआई) कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य द्वितीयक और तृतीयक स्तर के शहरों में उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देना है, जिसमें भौगोलिक स्थिति, लिंग, दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों आदि के संदर्भ में समावेशिता पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है।

<u>विवरण</u>

प्रत्यक्ष लाभार्थियों की राज्यवार संख्या

क्र. सं.	**राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम**	**(डीएसटी) विशिष्ट कार्यक्रम के प्रत्यक्ष लाभार्थियों की संख्या**		
		एंटरप्रेन्योर इन रेजिडेंस (निधि ईआईआर) कार्यक्रम	**निधि-प्रयास कार्यक्रम**	**इंस्पायर प्रोग्राम (छात्रवृत्ति, अध्येतावृत्ति और संकाय अध्येतावृत्ति)**
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	1	21	288
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	--	--	15
3.	असम	--	10	691

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	(डीएसटी) विशिष्ट कार्यक्रम के प्रत्यक्ष लाभार्थियों की संख्या		
		एंटरप्रेन्योर इन रेजिडेंस (निधि ईआईआर) कार्यक्रम	निधि-प्रयास कार्यक्रम	इंस्पायर प्रोग्राम (छात्रवृत्ति, अध्येतावृत्ति और संकाय अध्येतावृत्ति)
4.	बिहार	--	13	1270
5.	छत्तीसगढ	--	2	2360
6.	गोवा	3	1	95
7.	गुजरात	11	52	745
8.	हरियाणा	--	21	734
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2	2	888
10.	झारखंड	--	2	194
11।	कर्नाटक	5	81	964
12.	केरल	3	41	3093
13.	मध्य प्रदेश	--	9	3401
14.	महाराष्ट्र	11	71	1797
15.	मणिपुर	2	--	636
16.	मेघालय	--	--	143
17.	मिजोरम	--	--	51
18.	नागालैंड	--	--	73
19.	ओडिशा	3	32	920
20.	पंजाब	--	5	535
21.	राजस्थान	3	23	13052
22.	सिक्किम	--	--	10
23.	तमिलनाडु	23	99	762
24.	तेलंगाना	5	44	490
25.	त्रिपुरा	--	--	42
26.	उत्तराखंड	--	4	2089
27.	उत्तर प्रदेश	12	29	29246

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	(डीएसटी) विशिष्ट कार्यक्रम के प्रत्यक्ष लाभार्थियों की संख्या		
		एंटरप्रेन्योर इन रेजिडेंस (निधि ईआईआर) कार्यक्रम	निधि-प्रयास कार्यक्रम	इंस्पायर प्रोग्राम (छात्रवृत्ति, अध्येतावृत्ति और संकाय अध्येतावृत्ति)
28.	पश्चिम बंगाल	3	11	3875
29.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	--	--	4
30.	चंडीगढ़	--	1	136
31.	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	--	--	2
32.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	--	4	284
33.	दिल्ली	2	14	775
34.	पांडिचेरी	--	--	20

GREEN ENERGY CORRIDOR PROJECT IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2011. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:

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

(a) the total Central Financial Assistance (CFA) sanctioned, released and pending under the Intra-State Green Energy Corridor Project in the country including the grant eligible for Andhra Pradesh, amount released so far and balance pending along with the reasons for any delay;

(b) the status of Andhra Pradesh's inclusion in Phase-II of the Green Energy Corridor Project;

(c) whether a proposal has been submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in this regard and if so, the details thereof and the criteria for selection of States under Phase-II;

(d) the total renewable energy capacity integrated into the grid through Phase-I of the Green Energy Corridor, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh and impact on grid stability and renewable energy evacuation;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure timely release of pending funds and to assist States in preparing and submitting proposals for subsequent phases; and

(f) the measures envisaged to expand intra-state transmission infrastructure under Green Energy Corridor to further integrate renewable energy into the grid, reduce curtailment and promote adoption of clean energy?

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

(a): The total Central Financial Assistance (CFA) sanctioned, released under the Intra-State Green Energy Corridor (GEC) phase I & II in 10 States including Andhra Pradesh is placed at **Statement-I**.

(b): No projects have been sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh under GEC phase II.

(c): A proposal had been submitted by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh. However, the project was withdrawn by the State Government.

(d): The Government of India has launched Green Energy Corridor (GEC) scheme to strengthen intra state transmission system. Under GEC Phase-I, intra-state transmission projects were implemented in eight RE-rich states including Andhra Pradesh to integrate around 24 GW of renewable energy. The state wise detail of total renewable energy capacity integrated into the grid through Phase-I of the Green Energy Corridor is attached at **Statement-II.**

(e): As per GEC Scheme guidelines, request for availing the eligible CFA shall be submitted by the State Transmission Utility (STU) to the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) with a copy to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) alongwith the documents such as Detailed Project Cost (DPR), awarded cost, copy of notice inviting tender, award of contract etc. CEA provides its recommendations to MNRE.

A Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) is constituted which will evaluate and recommend the proposals to MNRE based on the recommendation reports received from CEA.

Thereafter funds are released by MNRE following due diligence. Further during 2024, the Ministry has written letters to the states for preparing transmission plans for next phase in advance.

(f): The Green Energy Corridor (GEC) scheme is implemented in ten states for evacuation of around 44 GW of Renewable Energy (RE) and to strengthen transmission for large-scale RE integration.

Further, in order to strengthen and expand the transmission infrastructure for seamless integration and evacuation of growing renewable energy (RE) capacity across different states, MNRE has requested states to share their proposal regarding intra-state transmission system.

STATEMENT-I

Intra-State Green Energy Corridor (GEC) phase I & II

State	Sanction Amount (Rs. Crore)	Total release Amount (Rs. Crore)
Andhra Pradesh	361.25	302.48
Gujarat	746.40	561.845
Himachal Pradesh	237.28	206.658
Karnataka	326.50	326.50
Madhya Pradesh	655.09	624.239
Maharashtra	67.49	46.758
Rajasthan	241.35	241.35
Tamil Nadu	529.34	529.282
Total	**3164.70**	**2839.104**

State-wise detail of InSTS GEC Phase-II

State	Sanction Amount (Rs. Crore)	Total release Amount (Rs. Crore)
Gujarat	1200.12	-
Himachal Pradesh	161.53	-
Karnataka	341.96	108.781
Kerala	138.71	49.280

Rajasthan	290.70	-
Tamil Nadu	237.52	
Uttar Pradesh	1576.80	898.055
Total	**3947.34**	**1056.116**

STATEMENT-II

The state wise detail of total renewable energy capacity integrated into the grid

S. No.	State	RE capacity evacuated MW
1	Andhra Pradesh	2370.7
2	Gujarat	2992
3	Himachal Pradesh	552.2
4	Karnataka	4343.1
5	Madhya Pradesh	4283.5
6	Maharashtra	1038
7	Rajasthan	5798.4
8	Tamil Nadu	3190
	Total	**24,567.8**

CANCELLATION OF CONFIRMED TICKETS

2012. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

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

the details of the number of confirmed tickets of first, second and third AC and sleeper class that were cancelled due to late running of trains during the period 15th November 2025 to 15th January, 2026?

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

Reserved tickets are cancelled by Passengers on account of different reasons like change in plan due to cancellation of any event, any eventuality in the family, decision to move by alternate mode of transport, late running of trains etc. The reasons for cancellation by passengers are not captured in the system.

सफेद राशन कार्ड

2013. श्री अनिल यशवंत देसाई:

श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

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

(क) क्या कई राज्यों द्वारा सफेद राशन कार्ड जारी करना बंद कर दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या सफेद राशन कार्डों का नागरिकों की पहचान करने, प्रमाणीकरण करने और विभिन्न सरकारी सेवाओं/लाभों तक उनकी पहुंच बनाने में काफी योगदान है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सफेद राशन कार्ड जारी करना बंद करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार सफेद राशन कार्ड जारी करने या इसके लिए कोई वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था लागू करने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ड.) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में प्रस्तावित नीति, दिशा-निर्देश और समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ड.): राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एनएफएसए), 2013 लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (टीपीडीएस) के माध्यम से पात्र परिवारों को खाद्यान्न की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करके खाद्य सुरक्षा प्रदान करता है। एनएफएसए के तहत, लाभार्थियों को मुख्य रूप से दो प्रकार के राशन कार्डों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है - प्राथमिकता वाले परिवार (पीएचएच) और अंत्योदय अन्न योजना (एएवाई)। प्राथमिकता वाले परिवार (पीएचएच) राशन कार्ड राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निर्धारित मानदंडों के आधार पर चिह्नित पात्र परिवारों को जारी किए जाते हैं, जिसके तहत उन्हें प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति माह 5 किलोग्राम खाद्यान्न प्राप्त करने का अधिकार मिलता है। अंत्योदय अन्न योजना (एएवाई) श्रेणी में सबसे गरीब परिवार शामिल हैं, जिन्हें समाज के सबसे कमजोर वर्गों के लिए बेहतर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रति राशन कार्ड 35 किलोग्राम खाद्यान्न की उच्च स्तर की पात्रता प्रदान की जाती है। एनएफएसए सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में समान रूप से लागू है, और अधिनियम के तहत गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर (एपीएल)/गरीबी रेखा से नीचे (बीपीएल)/सफेद राशन कार्ड की कोई श्रेणी नहीं है।

NATIONAL MISSION ON STRATEGIC KNOWLEDGE FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

2014. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

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

(a) the details of the activities undertaken in Andhra Pradesh under the National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change (NMSKCC), including establishment of research networks, data-sharing infrastructure and-knowledge-centres in the State;

(b) the details of the funds sanctioned, released and utilized for NMSKCC projects in Andhra Pradesh, year-wise;

(c) the number of institutions, researchers and fellowships supported under NMSKCC in Andhra Pradesh along with the details of the deliverables achieved (such as modelling studies, adaptation technologies, region- specific assessments); and

(d) whether the Government plans to designate new institutions in Andhra Pradesh as centres of excellence under the Mission and if so, the details of the location, timeline and funding?

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

(a): The Department of Science and Technology (DST) has supported a major research project at Andhra University, Visakhapatnam under the National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change (NMSKCC), to assess regional-scale climate change and study the impact on agriculture. Under the study, high-resolution (25 km & 10 km) climate datasets over the Indian sub-continent for the hindcast period (1970-2005) and for the future time slices (2020-2049 and 2070-2099) have been developed with the help of models.

(b): A total of Rs. 1.84 Crores was sanctioned to Andhra University, Visakhapatnam. An amount of Rs. 1.05 Cr., Rs. 0.33 Cr. and Rs. 0.43 Cr., were released and utilized in the years 2017-18, 2018-19, and 2019-20, respectively.

(c): In Andhra Pradesh, DST has supported one institution i.e. Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, two (2) researchers and six (6) fellows through a major research project under NMSKCC. In addition, this project also facilitated the capacity building of more than 300 researchers on various aspects of regional climate modelling. Further, DST has supported a study under the Mission to conduct vulnerability mapping at the district level across various Indian States/UTs, including Andhra Pradesh. According to this study, Andhra Pradesh comes under the moderately vulnerable category, with major drivers identified as lack of forest area per 1,000 rural population and high incidence of water-borne diseases.

(d): As of now, the Department does not intend to set up any more Centre of Excellence under the Mission.

बिहार में परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र

2015. श्री तारिक अनवर:

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग के अंतर्गत बिहार राज्य में कोई परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र या अनुसंधान परियोजनाएं प्रचालन में हैं या प्रस्तावित हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उनकी प्रगति की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने हाल ही में बिहार में स्थित नाभिकीय चिकित्सा केंद्रों (जैसे पटना में इंदिरा गांधी आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान में साइक्लोट्रॉन सुविधा अथवा अन्य रेडियोआइसोटोप प्रयोक्ता इकाइयों में विकिरण सुरक्षा और रेडियोलॉजिकल आपातकालीन प्रबंधन (राधा) प्रोटोकॉल के अनुपालन की समीक्षा की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार के पास बिहार में जन जागरूकता बढ़ाने और परमाणु ऊर्जा के शांतिपूर्ण उपयोग के संबंध में भ्रांतियों को दूर करने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट योजना या पहल 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): परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग के अधीन बिहार राज्य में ऐसे कोई नाभिकीय विद्युत ऊर्जा संयंत्र या अनुसंधान परियोजनाएं प्रचालित नहीं हैं और आज की तारीख में, इस तरह का कोई प्रस्ताव तत्काल विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख): नाभिकीय चिकित्सा केंद्रों सहित विकिरण सुविधाओं की विकिरण संरक्षा और विकिरणकीय आपातकालीन तैयारी की समीक्षा लाइसेंसिंग प्रक्रियाओं के भाग के रूप में परमाणु ऊर्जा नियामक परिषद (एईआरबी) द्वारा की जाती है। तत्पश्चात, परमाणु ऊर्जा (विकिरण संरक्षण) नियम, 2004 और विकिरण स्रोतों, उपकरणों और संस्थापनों की एईआरबी संरक्षा संहिता (संहिता नं. एईआरबी/आरएफ/एससी) के अनुसार संरक्षा स्थिति का आवधिक सत्यापन और समय-समय पर नियामक निरीक्षण भी किए जाते हैं।

एईआरबी के पास उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार, वर्तमान में इंदिरा गांधी आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान (आईजीआईएमएस), पटना सहित नौ नाभिकीय चिकित्सा केंद्रों को एईआरबी से वैध प्रचालन

लाइसेंस प्राप्त है।

(ग): डीएई नाभिकीय ऊर्जा के बारे में जागरूकता फैलाने और भ्रांतियों को दूर करने के लिए देश भर में वैज्ञानिक कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेता है। प्रत्येक वर्ष, विभाग के अधिकारियों को इंजीनियरों और स्नातकोत्तर छात्रों को आकर्षित करने के लिए विभिन्न कॉलेजों, विश्वविद्यालयों और संस्थानों में प्रतिनियुक्त किया जाता है और नाभिकीय ऊर्जा के शांतिपूर्ण उपयोगों के संबंध में जागरूकता बढ़ाने हेतु छात्रों के साथ बातचीत भी की जाती है।

डीएई के अधीन सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का उपक्रम, न्यूक्लियर पावर कॉरपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (एनपीसीआईएल) ने राज्य में आयोजित राष्ट्रीय कैडेट कोर (एनसीसी) शिविरों के दौरान जागरूकता सत्रों में युवाओं से संपर्क किया है।

DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS

2016. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:

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

(a) whether the Government has received serious complaints regarding distribution of substandard, damaged, fungus-infested or unfit-for-human-consumption foodgrains under National Food Security Act (NFSA) in Assam;

(b) if so, the details of such complaints including the quantity of food grains rejected or replaced;

(c) the details and the number of officials, transport contractors, storage agencies and Fair Price Shop dealers against whom action has been initiated including

suspension, penalties, blacklisting or prosecution; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce stricter quality checks, real-time monitoring and accountability measures to prevent recurrence of such incidents and safeguard the dignity and food security of beneficiaries 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): No complaint has been received regarding distribution of substandard, damaged, fungus-infested, or unfit-for-human-consumption foodgrains under National Food Security Act (NFSA) in Assam. Additionally, it is also worth mentioning that, the Department has formulated and issued a Quality Control Manual to uniformly maintain the quality standards of foodgrains from procurement, storage and its distribution to the eligible beneficiaries through various social security programmes of GoI.

(b) to (d): Do not arise in view to (a) above.

UPGRADATION OF KOLKATA METRO STATION

2017. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the air-conditioning and ventilation

systems of the Kolkata Metro's Blue Line underground stations, installed over 40 years ago, are undergoing a major upgradation and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government plans to sanction Rs. 500 crores for the said upgradation project and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the proposed works including the replacement of water-cooled chillers with air-cooled chillers, expected savings in groundwater and overall project timelines; and

(d) whether the commuters are likely to face service disruptions during the implementation period and if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government to minimize inconvenience?

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

(a) to (d): The Kolkata Metro, India's oldest metro system, opened its first underground section in 1984. The original Environmental Control System (ECS) and ventilation were designed considering lower ambient temperatures, non-AC trains, and lower ridership. After more than four decades of service to the nation, its environmental control and ventilation infrastructure including air-conditioning, tunnel airflow systems, and smoke extraction mechanisms is being significantly modernized to meet contemporary comfort, safety, and environmental standards.

The up-gradation works have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs.1,201 Crores, which includes state-of-art system of Tunnel Ventilation System, Environment Control (commonly known as Air-conditioning System) System along with its related Power Supply Systems and other Electrical works.

It will provide better passenger comfort by cooler, better-ventilated platforms and tunnel environments, at the same time will be energy-efficient. Modern tunnel ventilation will enhance safety by smoke control and safe passenger evacuation.

For cooling fifteen stations of blue line, Kolkata Metro Railway uses 18 Cr liters of water annually for the use of water-cooled chillers. After installation of air-cooled chillers, this water will be saved.

Implementation of the up-gradation work is planned meticulously, to avoid service disruptions and minimize inconvenience to the passengers.

Metro project in Kolkata started in 1972. The details of the Metro commissioned since then are as under:

Period	**Metro Commissioned**
1972 to 2014 (42 years)	28 km
2014 to 2025 (11 years)	45 km

Presently, 4 metro corridors of total 52 km are under construction in and around Kolkata out of which 20 km is held up due to land acquisition and utility shifting issues pertaining to State Government. The status of these corridors is as

given below:

(i) Joka - Esplanade (14 km):- Joka - Majerhat (7.74 km) has been commissioned and balance work from Majerhat to Esplanade (6.26 km) has been taken up. However, progress of the work is affected due to the following issues:

SN	Location	Issues
1.	Khidderpur Metro Station	• For utility shifting and road traffic diversion, 837 sqm permanent and 1,702 sqm temporary land of State Government (Kolkata Armed Police) is required. The proposal of this land was sent to State Government on 24.08.2020. • Several meetings were held with officials of Government of West Bengal (GoWB) for transfer of above land. • After lot of persuasion, State Government finally accorded approval in July 2025 only after almost 5 years.
2.	Dr. B.C. Roy Market	• For construction of Esplanade Metro Station, temporary shifting of unauthorised 528 Shops at B.C. Roy Market on Defence land is required. • The proposal for NOC of temporary/permanent shifting of these shops was submitted to State Government in February 2022. Shops for temporary shifting of these unauthorized shops have also been constructed by Railway. • The State Government has been requested to facilitate shifting. Regular follow up with State PWD is also being done. • Issue is pending for more than 3.5 years.

(ii) New Garia - Dum Dum Airport (32 km): New Garia - Belaghata (9.8 km) has been commissioned and balance work from Belaghata to Dum Dum Airport (22.2 km) has been taken up. However, progress of the work is affected due to the following issues:

SN	Location	Issues
1.	Chingrighata Crossing (Between Beleghata – Gour Kishore Ghosh stations)	• Temporary traffic diversion at Chingrighata crossing for launching of viaduct segments is required for 3 nights each on either side of the road (8 hours on every night). • The proposal was submitted to Government of West Bengal (GoWB) in December 2024. • The diversion road as desired by Kolkata traffic police has already been constructed in February 2025. • Since then, several meetings have been held with various State Government and Kolkata police officials for NOC. • The NOC is still awaited even after about 10 months.

(iii) Noapara - Barasat (18 km): Noapara - Jai Hind Airport (6.77 km) has been commissioned and work from Jai Hind Airport to Michael Nagar is in progress. However, work from New Barrackpore to Barasat (7.5 km) is held up due to land acquisition and encroachment issues by State authorities.

SN	Location	Issues
1.	New Barrackpore to Barasat	• Land acquisition (23,000 sq. m) and removal of heavy encroachments (1277 hutments, 764 shops) are involved in this section. • The matter is not yet resolved by GoWB.

(iv) Baranagar - Barrackpore - Dakshineshwar (14.5 km): Baranagar - Dakshineshwar (2 km) has been commissioned and balance work from Baranagar to Barrackpore (12.5 km) is held up due to pending utility shifting in the alignment by state government authorities. The details are as below:

SN	Location	Issues
1.	Baranagar to Barrackpore	• The original alignment along the B.T road was agreed in 2011 as per MoU among Metro Railway, RVNL and Kolkata Municipal Corporation. • As per MoU, existing pipeline was to be replaced by new 64 inch diameter pipeline by the State Government. • Shifting of this pipeline was completed in 2012. • However, NOC is still awaited from Government of West Bengal.

MINORITY SKILL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME IN MAHARASHTRA

2018. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken a district-wise assessment of allocation, release and actual utilisation of funds under the Minority Skill Development Scheme in Maharashtra during FY 2024–25 and FY 2025–26 along with the findings thereof;

(b) the details of the policy rationale and approvals for routing Minority Welfare funds through the Maharashtra State Skill Development Society (MSSDS) including details of administrative charges, portal fees or commissions deducted;

(c) whether a transparent tendering or EOI process was followed for empanelment of training institutions and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for deviation from prescribed financial and procurement norms;

(d) whether any complaints and documentary evidence regarding non-existent training centres, inflated training hours, misuse of Aadhaar data and duplication of beneficiaries have been received and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(e) whether the Government proposes a time-bound audit, fixing of accountability and restructuring of the scheme to prevent recurrence and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The Ministry of Minority Affairs implements Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka

Samvardhan (PM VIKAS) Scheme which focuses on socio-economic empowerment of six notified minorities through skill development; entrepreneurship and leadership of minority women; and education support for school dropouts. PM VIKAS is implemented as a Central Sector Scheme, therefore, funds are not allocated to States/UT for implementation of the scheme.

(b) to (e): As per PM VIKAS scheme guidelines, State Government institutions may submit proposal under the scheme along with recommendation from the respective State Governments for consideration by the Ministry under PM VIKAS scheme. Further, project costing for all National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) aligned trainings shall be as per the Common Norms prescribed by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). Besides, under PM VIKAS scheme, Ministry does not deduct any administrative charges, portal fees or commissions for submission of proposals on the PM VIKAS scheme portal. As on date, no projects have been allocated to 'Maharashtra State Skill Development Society (MSSDS)' under PM VIKAS scheme.

The PM VIKAS scheme follows a transparent process for allocation of targets to eligible Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs). As per para 3.3.3 of the PM VIKAS scheme guidelines, "All proposals received by this Ministry shall be evaluated by the PM VIKAS Screening Committee (SC). If the proposal is deemed fit, it shall be further recommended to the PM VIKAS Empowered Committee (EC) for final consideration on approval or rejection including the

targets to be allocated. If the proposal is not deemed fit at the PM VIKAS SC level, the same shall be returned to the source".

Under the PM VIKAS Scheme, the implementation of the projects has commenced only recently. Further, Ministry's dedicated portal for the PM VIKAS Scheme has been integrated with Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) portal of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) to ensure efficient, real-time monitoring along with coherence within the skilling ecosystem and keeping in mind the 'whole-of-government' approach.

INTRODUCTION OF VANDE BHARAT EXPRESS FROM RAMESHWARAM TO CHENNAI

2019. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a new Vande Bharat Express service between Rameshwaram and Chennai and if so, the details thereof including the proposed route and timeline for commencement;

(b) whether it is a fact that premium train services including Vande Bharat Express services to Tirunelveli and Nagercoil and Tejas Express lack of scheduled stoppages at Srirangam Railway Station; and

(c) whether the Government proposes a stoppage at Srirangam Railway Station for the proposed Rameshwaram–Chennai Vande Bharat Express in view of

Srirangam's significance as a major pilgrimage centre and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): As on 04.02.2026, 02 Vande Bharat Sleeper Express and 164 Vande Bharat train services (Chair Car) are being operated on the Indian Railways network. Of these, the following 16 Vande Bharat train services (Chair Car), on originating/terminating basis, are catering to the needs of various stations located in the State of Tamil Nadu:

SN	Train No. and Name
1	20671/20672 Madurai - Bengaluru Cantt. Vande Bharat Express
2	20627/20628 Chennai Egmore - Nagercoil Vande Bharat Express
3	20663/20664 Mysuru - MGR Chennai Central Vande Bharat Express
4	20641/20642 Bengaluru Cantt. - Coimbatore Vande Bharat Express
5	20665/20666 Chennai Egmore - Tirunelveli Vande Bharat Express
6	20677/20678 MGR Chennai Central - Narasapur Vande Bharat Express
7	20643/20644 MGR Chennai Central - Coimbatore Vande Bharat Express
8	20607/20608 MGR Chennai Central - Mysuru Vande Bharat Express

To facilitate the passengers of Chennai - Rameswaram sector, 16103/16104

Tambaram - Rameswaram Express has been introduced w.e.f. 06.04.2025. Accordingly, Chennai - Rameswaram sector is presently served by the following 7 pairs of train services:

SN	Train No. and Name
1	16103/16104 Tambaram - Rameswaram Express
2	22535/22536 Rameswaram - Banaras Express
3	20849/20850 Bhubaneswar - Rameswaram Express
4	20497/20498 Rameswaram - Firozpur Cantt. Humsafar Express
5	22613/22614 Rameswaram - Ayodhya Cantt. Express
6	22661/22662 Chennai Egmore - Rameswaram Express
7	16751/16752 Chennai Egmore - Rameswaram Express

Srirangam station is presently being served by the following 28 train services providing connectivity *inter alia* to cities like Tirunelveli, Nagercoil, Chennai, Rameswaram, etc.

SN	Train No. and Name
1	16121 Tambaram-Thiruvananthapuram Central Amrit Bharat Express
2	16122 Thiruvananthapuram Central-Tambaram Amrit Bharat Express
3	12605 Chennai Egmore-Karaikkudi Express
4	12606 Karaikkudi-Chennai Egmore Express
5	12635 Chennai Egmore-Madurai Express

6	12636 Madurai-Chennai Egmore Express
7	12653 Chennai Egmore-Tiruchchirappalli Express
8	12654 Tiruchchirappalli-Chennai Egmore Express
9	12663 Howrah-Tiruchchirappalli Express
10	12664 Tiruchchirappalli-Howrah Express
11	12666 Kanyakumari-Howrah Express
12	16127 Chennai Egmore-Guruvayur Express
13	16128 Guruvayur-Chennai Egmore Express
14	16159 Chennai Egmore-Mangaluru Central Express
15	16160 Mangaluru Central-Chennai Egmore Express
16	16351 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T)-Nagercoil Express
17	16352 Nagercoil-Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) Express
18	16857 Puducherry-Mangaluru Central Express
19	16858 Mangaluru Central-Puducherry Express
20	16867 Villupuram-Dindigul Express
21	16868 Dindigul-Villupuram Express
22	22631 Madurai-Bikaner Express
23	22632 Bikaner-Madurai Express
24	22661 Chennai Egmore-Rameswaram Express
25	56111 Villupuram-Tiruchchirappalli MEMU

26	56112 Tiruchchirappalli-Villupuram MEMU
27	76811 Tirupadripulyur-Tiruchchirappalli DMU
28	76812 Tiruchchirappalli-Tirupadripulyur DMU

To facilitate the passengers of Srirangam station, 16121/16122 Tambaram - Thiruvananthapuram Central Amrit Bharat Express, with scheduled stoppage at Srirangam station, has been introduced w.e.f. 28.01.2026.

Besides, introduction of new trains including Vande Bharat train services on 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

Similarly, provision of stoppage 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. These are an on-going process on Indian Railways.

REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT GENERATION UNDER FLAGSHIP SCHEMES

2020. SHRI UMMEDA RAM BENIWAL:

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

(a) Whether the Government has conducted any review of employment generation under Flagship Schemes;

(b) if so, the details and the findings thereof; and

(c) whether the unemployment rate continues to remain high despite repeated claims of economic recovery and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): Employment generation coupled with improving employability is a priority of the Government. Accordingly, Government is implementing various employment generation schemes/ programmes.

The details of the major employment generation schemes/programmes being implemented by the Government may be seen at https://dge.gov.in/dge/index.php/schemes_programmes.

The Government undertakes a systematic review and evaluation of all schemes and programmes before the commencement of each Finance Commission cycle to ensure their continued relevance, effectiveness, and alignment with evolving priorities.

The official data source on key labour market indicators is Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) which is conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18. As per the latest available Annual PLFS reports, the unemployment rate has shown a consistent decline over recent years. The all-India unemployment rate for the age group 15 years and above (in usual status) declined from 6.0 per cent in 2017-18 to 3.2 per cent in 2023-24. The detailed information is available in the PLFS reports which may be seen on the website of MoSPI at https://mospi.gov.in/publications-reports.

RAIL CONNECTIVITY FOR CHANDIGARH AND RAJASTHAN

2021. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

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

(a) whether the Government is cognizant of the multiple representations sent by the Member of Parliament from Chandigarh regarding improved train connectivity, including requests for superfast train stoppages at Chandigarh/Mohali on the Katra and Amritsar routes as well as enhanced connectivity to Rajasthan and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any action has been initiated on these representations, including examining the feasibility of providing stoppages for Vande Bharat, Shatabdi, Sampark Kranti, Rajdhani and other superfast trains at Chandigarh/Mohali in view of the large number of students, professionals, lawyers and devotees

who rely on these routes and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to address the public demand for daily operation of Train No. 22451/22452 (Chandigarh–Bandra) and to provide direct connectivity to Khatushyam, Ajmer, Pushkar, Bikaner and other destinations and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): At present, both Chandigarh and SAS Nagar Mohali stations are connected to Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra by 02 pairs of train services each and to Amritsar by 08 pairs of train services each as listed below:-

Chandigarh/SAS Nagar Mohali-Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra sector:

SN	Train no. and name
1	14503/14504 Kalka - Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra Express
2	14609/14610 Yog Nagari Rishikesh-Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra Hemkunt Express

Chandigarh/SAS Nagar Mohali -Amritsar sector:

SN	Train no. and name
1	14631/14632 Dehradun - Amritsar Express
2	18101/18102 Tatanagar - Jammu Tawi Express
3	18309/18310 Sambalpur - Jammu Tawi Express
4	12411/12412 Chandigarh - Amritsar Express

5	15531/15532 Saharsa - Amritsar Jan Sadharan Express
6	14615/14616 Lalkuan - Amritsar Express
7	12925/12926 Bandra (T)-Amritsar Paschim Express
8	14541/14542 Chandigarh - Amritsar Express

As the railway network straddles across State boundaries, trains are operated, as per network requirement, across such boundaries.

All trains serving Chandigarh station have scheduled stoppage there at. Presently, Chandigarh is connected to major stations in Rajasthan like Ringas (serving Khatushyam Ji), Ajmer, Jaipur and Kota by 01 pair, 05 pairs, 04 pairs and 03 pairs respectively listed below:-

Trains between Chandigarh and Ringas:

SN	**Train no. and name**
1	22451/22452 Bandra (T)-Chandigarh Express

Trains between Chandigarh and Ajmer:

SN	**Train no. and name**
1	22451/22452 Bandra (T)-Chandigarh Express
2	20989/20990 Udaipur City - Chandigarh Express
3	20977/20978 Ajmer - Chandigarh Vande Bharat Express
4	19411/19412 Gandhinagar Capital - Daulatpur Chowk Express
5	12983/12984 Ajmer - Chandigarh Garib Rath Express

Trains between Chandigarh and Jaipur:

SN	Train no. and name
1	20989/20990 Udaipur City - Chandigarh Express
2	20977/20978 Ajmer - Chandigarh Vande Bharat Express
3	19411/19412 Gandhinagar Capital - Daulatpur Chowk Express
4	12983/12984 Ajmer - Chandigarh Garib Rath Express

Trains between Chandigarh and Kota:

SN	Train no. and name
1	12449/12450 Madgaon-Chandigarh Goa Sampark Kranti Express
2	12217/12218 Thiruvananthapuram North-Chandigarh Kerala Sampark Kranti Express
3	12925/12926 Bandra (T)-Amritsar Paschim Express

Futhermore, Indian Railways has introduced 20989/20990 Udaipur City-Chandigarh Express w.e.f 27.09.2025, which is catering to the needs of passengers of Chandigarh-Jaipur-Ajmer-Bhilwara-Udaipur sector.

As regards increase in frequency of 22451/22452 Bandra (T)-Chandigarh Express from Bi-weekly to Daily, it is stated that Chandigarh is presently connected to Mumbai by 04 pairs of train services including the daily service of 12925/12926 Bandra (T)-Amritsar Paschim Express. The train serving

Chandigarh-Mumbai sector are listed below:-

SN	Train no. and name
1	12925/12926 Bandra (T)-Amritsar Paschim Express
2	22451/22452 Bandra (T)-Chandigarh Express
3	12217/12218 Thiruvananthapuram North-Chandigarh Kerala Sampark Kranti Express
4	12449/12450 Madgaon-Chandigarh Goa Sampark Kranti Express

Besides, introduction of new train services on any route/section/increase in frequency of train services, which are on-going processes, 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

WASTE MANAGEMENT IN TRAIN

2022. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) whether the existing system of disposal and storage of used food plates in

train compartments is leading to unhygienic conditions in coaches and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to review and reform the said practice;

(c) if so, the details and timeline thereof; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed to be taken to ensure clean, scientific and effective waste management in running trains?

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

(a) to (d): Disposal of waste, generated from catering services in trains, is done as per the laid down procedure issued from time to time. The following measures are in place to ensure effective waste disposal in running trains:

- Waste generated inside trains is collected and disposed in garbage disposal bags at designated en-route stations.
- Provision of dustbin in all passenger coaches.
- All bearers and waiters are responsible for collecting waste items from the respective coaches after serving passengers.
- The collected waste material is properly segregated & secured in garbage bags to prevent littering during transportation. The bags are unloaded at designated en-route stations for further disposal.
- Large-sized plastic or stainless steel refuse bins with proper lids have

been installed in pantry cars so that it does not contaminate the food process.

- No waste is kept open inside the panty car and is disposed of in appropriate manner as per rules and regulations including those for plastics and other non-environment friendly materials.
- Further, to ensure safe and eco-friendly disposal of human waste, all coaches are fitted with bio-toilets. Bio-toilets use bacterial treatment to decompose waste, preventing direct discharge on tracks and reducing foul smell, corrosion, and unhygienic conditions. The details of provision of bio toilets are as under:

Period	**Number of Bio-Toilet fitted**
2004-2014	9,587
2014-till date	3,61,572

VIOLATIONS BY E-COMMERCE PLATFORMS

2023. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

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

(a) whether repeated violations in online sales continue despite existing laws and

if so, the details of enforcement failures thereof and if not, the reasons for regulatory deterrence has clearly collapsed;

(b) whether e-commerce platforms knowingly allowed the sale of non-BIS and non-ISI certified products and if so, the details of action taken against the platforms thereof and if not, the reasons for liability being evaded;

(c) whether marketplace immunity is being misused to shield platforms from accountability and if so, the details of corrective measures thereof and if not, the reasons why platforms are treated differently from offline sellers;

(d) whether the violations under Consumer Protection and Legal Metrology laws were detected online and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons why transparent reporting is absent; and

(e) whether mandatory pre-listing verification of safety certifications is not enforced and if so, the details of constraints thereof and if not, the reasons why consumer safety is compromised for platform convenience?

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

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

Act, 2019 was enacted.

To safeguard the interests of consumers from unfair trade practices in e-commerce, the Department of Consumer Affairs has 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.

Aligned with global best practices, “Safety Pledge” has been finalized, in consultation with all the stakeholders, which is a voluntary public commitment of e-Commerce platforms to ensure the safety of goods sold online. This initiative strengthens consumer protection in the e-commerce. Various e-Commerce companies viz. Tata Digital, Tata 1mg, BigBasket, Tata Cliq, Chroma, Swiggy, Ola, Zomato, Ajio, JioMart, Netmeds, Meesho etc. have signed the Safety Pledge for ensuring consumer safety.

The National Consumer Helpline (NCH) administered by the Department of Consumer Affairs has emerged as a single point of access to consumers across the country for their grievance redressal at a pre-litigation stage. Consumers can register their grievances from all over the country in 17 languages including Hindi, English, Kashmiri, Punjabi, Nepali, Gujarati, Marathi, Kannada, Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, Maithili, Santhali, Bengali, Odia, Assamese and Manipuri through a toll-free number 1915. These grievances can be registered on Integrated

Grievance Redressal Mechanism (INGRAM), an omni-channel IT enabled central portal, through various channels- WhatsApp (8800001915), SMS (8800001915), email (nch-ca@gov.in), the NCH app, the web portal (consumerhelpline.gov.in) and the Umang app, as per their convenience. 1,185 companies, who have voluntarily partnered with NCH as part of the 'Convergence' programme directly respond to these grievances according to their redressal process and revert by providing a feedback to the complainant on the portal.

The National Consumer Helpline (NCH) has successfully facilitated refund of ₹36.80 crores (approx.) to consumers between 25th April 2025 and 31st January, 2026, with regard to grievances pertaining to e-commerce sector. During the last three years, the grievances registered on National Consumer Helpline (NCH) in e-commerce sector are as follows :

S. No.	Year	Registered
1	2023	446133
2	2024	440187
3	2025	511196

NCH has put in place a mechanism to address all the grievances received on the helpline portal.

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. As per Section 21(2) of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, in case of false or misleading advertisement, the CCPA may impose penalty on manufacturer or endorser up to Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 50 lakhs in case of repeated violations.

The CCPA, 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.

An “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 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. 28 leading e-commerce platforms have

voluntarily submitted their self-declaration letters confirming compliance with the Guidelines for Prevention and Regulation of Dark Patterns, 2023 and their names are enclosed as **Statement**.

Action has already been taken by the CCPA against various entities, including e-commerce platforms, for affecting consumers, as a class, for violation of consumer rights, false and misleading advertisements and unfair trade practices as defined under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019. Action has also been taken against the sale of domestic pressure cookers that do not meet compulsory BIS standards on e-commerce platforms. Further, 13,118 listings of car seat belt alarm stopper clips have been delisted from major e-commerce platforms based on the Orders passed by CCPA to delist all such products which violate consumer rights and are unfair trade practice under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 as the sale or marketing of said product compromises with the life and safety of consumer by stopping alarm beep when not wearing seat belts. Also, CCPA directed sellers of e-commerce platforms to recall 515 toys which were being sold on e-commerce platforms in violation to mandatory standards and Quality Control Order (QCO) notified for toys.

The CCPA has also notified Guidelines for the Prevention and Regulation of Illegal Listing and Sale of Radio Equipment including Walkie Talkies on E-Commerce Platforms, 2025. These guidelines have been notified to curb the unauthorized sale of wireless devices operating beyond the 446.0–446.2 MHz

frequency band that may pose risks to consumer safety, mislead consumers regarding their legal position and interfere with critical communication networks, including those used by law enforcement and emergency services. Further, the CCPA action follows the identification of over 16,970 non-compliant walkie-talkie listings across platforms and also imposed **penalties of ₹10 lakh** each on Meesho, Flipkart, Amazon and Meta Platforms Inc, and **₹1 lakh** each on Chimiya, JioMart, Talk Pro and MaskMan Toys.

Under the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016, certain products under QCO are required to carry BIS certification and the ISI mark. Upon detection of any product being sold without mandatory BIS certification, either through consumer complaints or market surveillance, the matter is immediately taken up with the concerned e-commerce platform for delisting of the non-compliant product. Further, physical inspection of the seller premises is conducted and search and seizure operations are carried out by BIS wherever required. Legal prosecution under the BIS Act, 2016 is initiated against the defaulting seller, in which the concerned e-commerce platform is also included as a party.

In FY 2024–25, the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) conducted market surveillance of products sold through e-commerce and quick commerce platforms. A total of 344 samples, falling under mandatory BIS certification as per various Quality Control Orders, were procured. Out of these, 142 samples were found to be without a valid BIS Certification.

Since FY 2024-25, investigations into these violations have led to search and seizure operations at 22 warehouses of E-commerce platforms. These include three search and seizure operations each in the States/UTs of Delhi, Haryana, Karnataka, and Maharashtra; two search and seizure operations each in Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu; and one search and seizure operation each in Gujarat, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Company-wise details of the warehouses where these search and seizure operations were conducted are as follows:

(i) Amazon – 14 warehouses

(ii) Instakart – 7 warehouses

(iii) Blinkit – 1 warehouse

Under the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011, liability is primarily imposed on the sellers, manufacturer, packer or importer, who is statutorily responsible for declaration of mandatory information viz. net quantity, MRP, manufacturer/importer address, country of origin, etc. Between 2020 and 2026 (as on 30.01.2026), a total of 948 notices were issued by Department of Consumer Affairs, for violations of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011, relating to e-commerce transactions, resulting in recovery of Rs. 1.03 Crore under Section 48 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009.

STATEMENT

28 leading e-commerce platforms

The platforms that have submitted declarations are:

(i) **Page Industries Private Limited (JOCKEY)**

(ii) **WILLIAM PENN Private Limited**

(iii) **Axelia Solutions Pvt. Ltd.(** "Pharmeasy")

(iv) **Zepto Marketplace Pvt. Ltd.(Zepto)**

(v) **Curaden India Private Limited**

(vi) **Duroflex Private Limited**

(vii) Flipkart Internet **Private Limited**

(viii) **Myntra Designs Private Limited**

(ix) **Cleartrip Private Limited**

(x) **Walmart India Private Limited**

(xi) **Makemy Trip (India) Private Limited**

(xii) **Big Basket (Innovative Retail Concepts Private Limited)**

(xiii) **Tira Beauty (Reliance Retail Limited)**

(xiv) **Jio Mart (Reliance Retail Limited)**

(xv) **Reliance Jewels (Reliance Retail Limited)**

(xvi) **Ajio (Reliance Retail Limited)**

(xvii) **Reliance Digital (Reliance Retail Limited)**

(xviii) **Netmeds (Reliance Retail Limited)**

(xix) **Hamleys (Reliance Retail Limited)**

(xx) **MilBasket (Reliance Retail Limited)**

(xxi) **Swiggy Limited**

(xxii) **TATA 1 mg**

(xxiii) **Zomato (Eternal Limited)**

(xxiv) **Blinkit (Blink Commerce Private Limited)**

(xxv) **Ixigo (Le Travenues Technology Limited)**

(xxvi) **Meesho Ltd.**

(xxvii) **CP Wholesale India Private Limited (Lots)**

(xxviii) Clues Network Pvt. Ltd. (Shop Clues)

UNMANNED LEVEL CROSSINGS IN KERALA

2024. SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) the total number of level crossings across the country at present;

(b) the details of Unmanned Level Crossings (ULCs) in the country including Kerala;

(c) the deadline fixed by the Government to do away with the unmanned level crossings on all the operational lines;

(d) whether the Government has fixed any time-frame to ensure that all abandoned railway crossings will be safe for people/commuters and if so, the

details thereof;

(e) the alternative provisions that the Government has made for the users where the unmanned level crossings have been done away with;

(f) the number of people killed at level crossings in the country during the year 2025 and the action taken by the Government to minimize such accidents; and

(g) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to prevent accidents at the railway level crossing?

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

(a) to (g): As on 01.04.2025, there are 16,499 Nos. of manned Level Crossings (MLCs) on Indian Railways including 378 Nos. in the State of Kerala. All Unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG) network of Indian Railways have been eliminated by 31.01.2019.

Level Crossings (LCs) are eliminated either by providing Road over Bridges/ Road under Bridges (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 (upto Dec'25) is as under:

Period	ROBs/ RUBs constructed
2004-14	4,148 Nos.
2014-25 (upto Dec'25)	13,882 Nos. (Including 121 Nos. in the State of Kerala)

As on 01.01.2026, 4,769 Nos. Road Over Bridges/Road Under Bridges (ROBs/RUBs) across railways tracks have been sanctioned at the cost of ₹ 1,14,298 crore on Indian Railways including 139 Nos. ROBs/RUBs at a cost of ₹ 4,932 crore in the State of Kerala which are at various stages of planning and execution.

A total of 105 Nos. ROBs are delayed on account of the State Govt. The details are as under:

S.No.	Reason	ROBs (in No.)
1.	Delay in Land Acquisition by State Govt.	37
2.	Finalization of Alignment by State Govt.	63
3.	Law & order/ Public Protest/Court cases etc.	2
4.	Agency yet to be fixed	3

Completion & commissioning of ROB/RUB works depends on various factors like cooperation of State Governments in giving consent for closure of

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

Railways have taken following measures to expedite the progress of ROB/RUB works:

(i) Joint survey with concerned State Govt./Road Owning Authority is done before finalizing the General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) to ensure smooth execution.

(ii) Periodic meetings of Railway & State Government officials are done to resolve various issues related to ROB/RUB works.

(iii) Standardization of superstructure drawings for various combinations of span, skewness and width of road on Railway portion has been done to avoid delays during the design approval. This has been issued in the form of compendium, which can be directly adopted for Road Over Bridge across Railway lines for expeditious planning.

(iv) ROB/RUB works are planned to be executed on a single entity basis by Railway wherever possible. In case any Road Owning authority/State Govt. wants, then Railway may permit them to execute the work on a single entity

basis.

During the year 2025-26 (Up to 31st January, 2026), only one consequential accident has taken place at Level Crossing on Indian Railways. In this accident, 3 persons unfortunately lost their lives.

Following steps have been taken by Indian Railways to minimize rail accidents at LCs in the country:

- Level Crossings having high Rail/Road vehicular traffic are interlocked with signals for enhancing safety. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 10,097 Level Crossing Gates up to 31.12.2025 for enhancing safety at LC Gates.
- Inspection drives are carried out time to time to ensure availability of basic infrastructure at level crossings such as whistle boards, road warning boards, speed breakers etc.
- Public awareness campaigns/safety slogans are undertaken to create safety consciousness among road users for safe passage at level crossings.

एनसीएमएम के तहत उत्कृष्टता केंद्र के उद्देश्य

2025.श्री राजपालसिंह महेंद्रसिंह जादवः

क्या **खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान और विकास के लिए उत्कृष्टता केन्द्रों (सीओई) के रूप में मान्यताप्राप्त संस्थानों की सूची क्या है और उनके उद्देश्यों और अनुसंधान विषयों का ब्यौरा क्या

है;

(ख) क्या शैक्षणिक संस्थानों, राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं और उद्योग भागीदारों को शामिल करते हुए कोई समन्वित अनुसंधान कार्यनीति तैयार की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं कि अनुसंधान के परिणाम उद्योग के लिए लागू करने योग्य हों और राष्ट्रीय खनिज सुरक्षा लक्ष्यों के अनुरूप हों; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित अनुसंधान और विकास परियोजनाओं की समय-सीमा और उनके संभावित परिणामों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): खान मंत्रालय ने राष्ट्रीय महत्वपूर्ण खनिज मिशन (एनसीएमएम) के तहत महत्वपूर्ण खनिज मूल्य श्रृंखला में घरेलू क्षमताओं को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए केंद्रित अनुसंधान और विकास (आर एंड डी) के लिए देश के निम्नलिखित नौ प्रमुख संस्थानों को उत्कृष्टता केंद्र (सीओई) के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान की है:

(1) भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी) बॉम्बे

(2) आईआईटी, हैदराबाद

(3) आईआईटी, रुड़की

(4) आईआईटी, इंडियन स्कूल ऑफ माइंस (आईएसएम), धनबाद

(5) भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान (आईआईएससी), बैंगलोर

(6) वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् (सीएसआईआर) इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मिनरल्स एंड मैटेरियल्स टेक्नोलॉजी (आईएमएमटी), भुवनेश्वर

(7) सीएसआईआर-राष्ट्रीय धातुकर्म प्रयोगशाला (एनएमएल), जमशेदपुर

(8) नॉन-फेरस मैटेरियल्स टेक्नोलॉजी डेवलपमेंट सेंटर (एनएफटीडीसी), हैदराबाद

(9) सेंटर फॉर मैटेरियल्स फॉर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स टेक्नोलॉजी (सीएमईटी), हैदराबाद

प्रत्येक सीओई एक कंसोर्टियम के रूप में, हब एंड स्पोक मॉडल पर काम करता है, ताकि घटक उद्योग और एकेडमिक/आरएंडडी स्पोक्स की मुख्य दक्षताओं का लाभ उठाया जा सके। मान्यता प्राप्त नौ सीओई मिलकर 80 से अधिक उद्योग और अकादमिक/आर एंड डी स्पोक्स को एक साथ लाए हैं। सीओई मॉडल के तहत, उद्योग भागीदारों के साथ अनिवार्य कंसोर्टियम, जिसमें लागू होने वाली अनुसंधान एवं विकास परियोजनाओं में उद्योग का योगदान शामिल है, जो परियोजना डिजाइन में औद्योगिक प्रयोज्यता और मापनीयता सुनिश्चित करता है। मंत्रालय इन सीओई के साथ तालमेल बैठाने और ठोस परिणाम सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नियमित रूप से समीक्षा करता है। खान मंत्रालय के सहयोग से चल रही अनुसंधान एवं विकास परियोजनाओं का विवरण मंत्रालय के सत्यभामा पोर्टल पर निम्नलिखित लिंक पर उपलब्ध है:

https://research.mines.gov.in/OngoingProjectsDetails.aspx

TENDER OF RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS

2026. SHRI K. E. PRAKASH:

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

(a) the reasons for the Government to continue to aggressively tender new renewable projects (targeting-50 GW a year) despite clear signals of weak grid-connectivity, Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and evacuation capacity;

(b) the details of mechanisms put in place by the Government to assess PPA-viability and evacuation infrastructure readiness before issuing tenders along

with the reasons for those mechanisms apparently inadequate, causing mismatch in the supply and demand; and

(c) the manner in which the Government justify its sudden reversal of strategy in slowing down renewable tenders and cancelling projects due to oversupply and connectivity issues?

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 per Central Electricity Authority's Load Generation Balance Report 2025-26, the electricity requirement in the country has consistently increased, rising from around 1,275 billion units in Financial Year (FY) 2020-21 to around 1,695 billion units in FY 2024-25. As of 31 December 2025, India's installed capacity from non-fossil sources stands at about 266 GW. Government of India is working towards achieving 500 GW of installed electricity capacity from non-fossil sources by 2030.

As on 31st December, 2025, Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) of the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE), namely Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited (SECI), NTPC Limited (NTPC), NHPC Limited (NHPC) and SJVN Limited (SJVN), have issued Letters of Award (LoAs) out of which Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) have been signed for around 24 GW.

The recent issuance of tenders by REIAs reflects evolving market conditions rather than a reversal of policy objectives. 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. 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.

Central Electricity Authority (CEA) prepares the transmission plan in advance based on the Renewable Energy (RE) potential declared by the Ministry

of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) to provide a clear visibility of transmission system to the RE developers. The transmission system is implemented in phases commensurate with generation capacity addition to optimize the transmission system. A transmission plan has been prepared till 2032 to augment transmission infrastructure needed for projected renewable energy (RE). Further, intrastate transmission lines and sub-station capacity are supported under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.

In addition, under the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Connectivity and General Network Access to the inter-State Transmission System) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2025, connectivity is granted for solar and non-solar hours, enabling more efficient utilisation of transmission infrastructure and facilitating integration of renewable energy projects, including those with co-located battery energy storage systems, without proportionate additional transmission capacity.

जिला स्तरीय योजना और कार्यक्रम जवाबदेही

2027. श्रीमती रुचि वीराः

क्या **सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के मुरादाबाद जिले से संबंधित सामाजिक-आर्थिक और औद्योगिक आंकड़ों की पर्याप्तता और समयबद्धता विशेषरूप से विकास कार्यक्रमों की योजना, निगरानी और मूल्यांकन की समीक्षा की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जिले में साक्ष्य आधारित नीति निर्माण को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए आंकड़ों के संग्रहण सुधारों, प्रशासनिक समन्वय और सर्वेक्षण में किए गए परिशोधनों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सही जिला स्तरीय योजना और कार्यक्रम की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित सांख्यिकीय प्रणाली सुदृढ़ीकरण उपायों 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) से (ग): सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (एमओएसपीआई) के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण (एनएसएस) देश भर में विभिन्न सामाजिक-आर्थिक विषयों पर बड़े पैमाने पर प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण आयोजित करने और केंद्रीय प्रतिदर्श आंकड़ों के आधार पर राष्ट्रीय स्तर और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र स्तर पर महत्वपूर्ण संकेतकों का अनुमान प्रदान करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है।

एमओएसपीआई ने **योजना,निगरानी और विकास कार्यक्रमों के मूल्यांकन** के लिए आधिकारिक आंकड़ों की गुणवत्ता, आवृत्ति, समयबद्धता, बारीकी और सुलभता को बढ़ाकर साक्ष्य-आधारित नीति निर्माण और योजना को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु कई सुधार/पहल की हैं। राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षणों के आधुनिकीकरण पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है, जिसके लिए ई-सिग्मा मंच के साथ एकीकृत कंप्यूटर सहायित व्यक्तिगत साक्षात्कार (सीएपीआई) जैसे डिजिटल मंचों को अपनाया गया है, जिनमें अंतर्निहित सत्यापन जांच, एआई-सक्षम चैटबॉट और बहुभाषी इंटरफेस शामिल हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रमुख सर्वेक्षणों के प्रतिदर्श डिजाइन को जिले को मूल स्तर के रूप में अपनाकर संशोधित किया गया है, जिससे राज्यों को **साक्ष्य-आधारित नीति-निर्माण** के लिए प्रमुख संकेतकों के जिला (मुरादाबाद सहित) स्तर के अनुमान तैयार करने में सहायता प्राप्त होती है।

मॉस्पी सांख्यिकीय सुदृढ़ीकरण सहायता (एसएसएस) उप-योजना के माध्यम से राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र

के क्षमता निर्माण में वृद्धि करने में सहायता करता है। इस उप-योजना का उद्देश्य विश्वसनीय आधिकारिक सांख्यिकी के संग्रहण, संकलन और प्रसार के लिए राज्य सांख्यिकीय प्रणाली की सांख्यिकीय क्षमता और संचालन में सुधार करना/सुदृढ़ता लाना है।

NATIONAL MINERAL EXPLORATION TRUST

2028. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Government is implementing transparent mineral leasing, NMET-funded projects and community-development obligations to ensure local benefit from mining and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any mineral exploration licences, mining leases or NMET-supported projects are operational in the districts of Katni, Panna and town of Khajuraho in Khajuraho Lok Sabha Constituency and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the local employment generated, training provided and utilisation of lease/National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) contributions for welfare works;

(d) whether mining faces constraints in these districts and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons and steps for fair compensation, rehabilitation and livelihood support; and

(e) the safeguards to ensure transparent grievance redressal, environmental

protection and preference to local residents in mining-related employment?

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

(a): The Government grants mineral leases by auction and NMEDT-funded projects in a transparent manner. Since 2015, total of 612 mineral blocks auctioned and 656 projects sanctioned by the National Mineral Exploration and Development Trust (NMEDT). Further, the District Mineral Foundation (DMF) fulfills the community development obligations.

(b) to (d): As per the information received from Government of Madhya Pradesh, 11 mineral concessions (CL & ML) have been auctioned, while 96 other mining leases and 9 NMEDT-funded exploration projects operational in Katni, Panna and Chhatarpur districts and no constraints have been reported with respect to mining activities in these districts.

As per a study conducted by the Skill Council for Mining Sector (SCMS), approximately 1.3 crore employment was generated in mining sector in the country and 1,313 apprentices were engaged by Central Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry of Mines in FY 2024-25. Further, DMF contribution received from mining activity is utilized for welfare works for local communities.

(e): Before grant of mineral concessions, it is mandatory to obtain requisite

statutory clearances from various departments of the Central Government and respective State Governments, including Environmental Clearance and Forest Clearance. As part of grant of Environmental Clearance, public consultation is done to address the concerns of local community. The prospective lessees carry out Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) and submit the Environment Management Plan (EMP) based on scientific study by taking into consideration likely impact of project activity on the baseline environment. The mining lease holders implement the environmental mitigation measures as approved during grant of Environmental Clearance. The above safeguards ensure that mining activity is aligned with public interest.

उत्तर प्रदेश में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा की संभावना

2029. श्री आदित्य यादवः

क्या **नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं जिले में विशेषरूप से कृषि और पशुपालन पर निर्भर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों और अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों में सौर ऊर्जा, बायोगैस और अन्य नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों की संभाव्यता और वर्तमान कवरेज का कोई आकलन किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा प्रणालियों को अपनाने को बढ़ावा देने, घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं और छोटे उद्योगों के लिए वहनीयता में सुधार करने, विकेन्द्रीकृत ऊर्जा प्रणालियों को समर्थन देने और पारंपरिक ऊर्जा स्रोतों पर निर्भरता को कम करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार द्वारा चलाए गए कार्यक्रमों 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): उत्तर प्रदेश नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विकास अभिकरण (UPNEDA) ने निम्नानुसार जानकारी दी है:

- राष्ट्रीय सौर ऊर्जा संस्थान (NISE) द्वारा किए गए संभावित आकलन के अनुसार, बदायूं ज़िले में अनुमानित सौर संभाव्यता (ग्राउंड माउंटेड) 662.10 MW है।
- बदायूं ज़िले में कुल 190 MW सौर विद्युत परियोजनाएं (उपयोगिता आधारित सौर परियोजना) चालू की गई हैं।
- नियोजन विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, धान की पराली की अनुमानित उपलब्धता वार्षिक 167 लाख टन है।
- जैव ऊर्जा (बायो-एनर्जी): बदायूं ज़िले में 10 TPD क्षमता का एक संयत्र लगाया गया है।

(ग): देश में नवीकरणीय उर्जा के विकास और उसकी स्थापना को बढ़ावा देने के लिए नवीन और नवीकरणीय उर्जा मंत्रालय (MNRE) द्वारा कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे योजना/कार्यक्रम का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में नवीकरणीय उर्जा के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 3 पॉलिसी शुरू की हैं, जैसे कि, उत्तर प्रदेश सोलर एनर्जी पॉलिसी-2022; उत्तर प्रदेश बायो एनर्जी पॉलिसी-2022; और उत्तर प्रदेश ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन पॉलिसी-2024

विवरण

MNRE द्वारा लागू की जा रही प्रमुख नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा योजनाओं / कार्यक्रम की जानकारी

1. PM-सूर्य घर: मुफ़्त बिजली योजना जिसे फरवरी, 2024 में शुरू किया गया था, का उद्देश्य

आवासीय क्षेत्रों में एक करोड़ घरों में 75,021 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय से रूफटॉप सौर की स्थापना करना है।

2. प्रधानमंत्री किसान ऊर्जा सुरक्षा एवं उत्थान महाभियान (PM-KUSUM) सौर या दूसरे विकेंद्रीकृत नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा संयत्र लगाने, स्टैंड-अलोन सौर कृषि पंप लगाने, और मौजूदा ग्रिड से जुड़े कृषि पंपों का सोलराइज़ेशन करने के लिए है, जिसमें फीडर-लेवल सोलराइज़ेशन भी शामिल है।
3. सौर पार्क और अल्ट्रा-मेगा सौर विद्युत परियोजना के विकास के लिए योजना। इस योजना के तहत, देश में यूटिलिटी-स्केल सौर परियोजना के तीव्र विकास में मदद करने के लिए, ज़मीन, सड़क, बिजली निकासी प्रणाली, पानी की सुविधाओं जैसे इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को सभी कानूनी मंज़ूरी/स्वीकृति के साथ विकसित किया जाता है।
4. उच्च दक्षता वाले सौर PV मॉड्यूलों में गीगा वॉट (GW) स्तर की विनिर्माण क्षमता हासिल करने के लिए उत्पादन से जुडी प्रोत्साहन योजना राष्ट्रीय उच्च दक्षता सौर पीवी माड्यूल कार्यक्रम (नेशनल प्रोग्राम ऑन हाई एफिशिएंसी सोलर PV मॉड्यूल्स)।
5. केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम (CPSU) योजना चरण-II (सरकारी उत्पादक योजना) जिसके तहत सरकारी उत्पादक 12,000 MW की ग्रिड-कनेक्टेड सौर फोटोवोल्टिक (PV) विद्युत परियोजना लगाएंगे इसके लिए देश में बने सौर PV सेलों और मॉड्यूलों का इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा। जिसमें व्यवहार्यता अंतराल निधि (VGF) की सहायता मिलेगी। इसका उपयोग स्वयं के लिए सरकार/सरकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा सीधे या वितरण कंपनियों (DISCOMS) के माध्यम से किया जा सकता है।
6. नेशनल ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन मिशन शुरू किया गया है जिसका मकसद भारत को ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन और इसके डेरिवेटिव्स के उत्पादन, उपयोग और निर्यात के लिए वैश्विक हब बनाना है।
7. नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के लिए इंट्रा-स्टेट ट्रांसमिशन प्रणाली तैयार करने के लिए ग्रीन

एनर्जी कॉरिडोर (GEC)।

8. बायो-एनर्जी प्रोग्राम:

- अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम: शहरी, औद्योगिक और कृषि के अपशिष्ट/अवशेषों से ऊर्जा पर कार्यक्रम
- बायोमास प्रोग्राम: इंडस्ट्रीज़ में ब्रिकेट और पेलेट्स बनाने और बायोमास (नॉन-बैगैस) आधारित सह- उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए योजना।
- बायोगैस प्रोग्राम: फैमिली टाइप बायोगैस संयत्र को बढावा देने के लिए

9. प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (PM JANMAN) और धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (DA JGUA) के तहत नई सौर विद्युत योजना [आदिवासी और खास तौर पर कमज़ोर आदिवासी समूह (PVTG) की बस्तियों/गांवों के लिए], जिसमें ऑफ-ग्रिड सौर लाइटिंग देने का प्रावधान है, जहाँ ग्रिड से बिजली आपूर्ति तकनीकी- आर्थिक तौर पर संभव नही है।

KAVACH DEPLOYMENT ON PRIORITY CORRIDORS

2030. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether if is a fact that aggressive targets are announced repeatedly without matching ground-level capacity, resources, or timelines for Kavach deployment on priority corridors and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government acknowledges that repeated deadline shifts indicate systemic issues in procurement, testing or coordination and if so, the details

thereof including structural reforms being implemented and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has ensured adequate funding and skilled manpower for Kavach installation and if so, the details thereof including financial and technical constraints, if any;

(d) whether the Government will disclose route-wise and zone-wise Kavach installation status to Parliament, instead of providing broad assurances without transparent progress metrics and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government acknowledges that frequent accidents and near-misses make delays in Kavach installation unacceptable 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 (upto 31.01.2026)	12 (90% lesser)

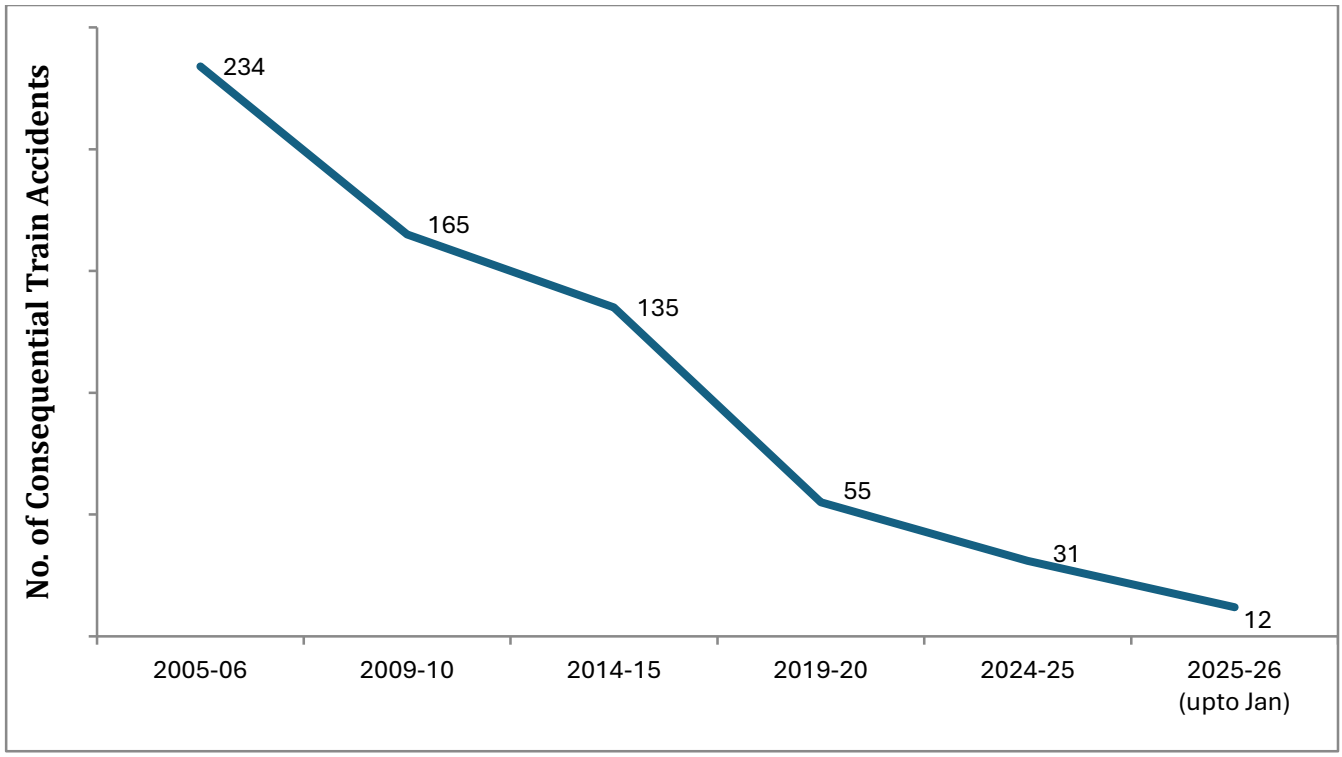
Another important index showing improvement in safety in train operations is Consequential Accidents Index, the details of which are as under:-

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 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	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
39,200	**87,336**	**1,01,662**	**1,14,022**	**1,17,693**

2. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points

and signals have been provided at 6,660 stations up to 31.12.2025 to reduce accidents due to human failure.

3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 10,097 Level Crossing Gates up to 31.12.2025 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 6,665 stations up to 31.12.2025.
5. 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.
6. System of disconnection and reconnection for S&T equipment as per protocol has been re-emphasized.
7. All locomotives are equipped with Vigilance Control Devices (VCD) to improve alertness of Loco Pilots.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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.

11. Mechanisation of track laying activity through use of track machines like PQRS, TRT, T-28 etc. to reduce human errors.
12. Maximizing supply of 130m/260m long rail panels for increasing progress of rail renewal and avoiding welding of joints, thereby improving safety.
13. Ultrasonic Flaw Detection (USFD) testing of rails to detect flaws and timely removal of defective rails.
14. Laying of longer rails, minimizing the use of Alumino Thermic Welding and adoption of better welding technology for rails i.e., Flash Butt Welding.
15. Monitoring of track geometry by OMS (Oscillation Monitoring System) and TRC (Track Recording Cars).
16. Patrolling of railway tracks to look out for weld/rail fractures.
17. The use of Thick Web Switches and Weldable CMS Crossing in turnout renewal works.
18. Inspections at regular intervals are carried out to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices.
19. 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.

20. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Track, e.g. integrated block, corridor block, worksite safety, monsoon precautions, etc. have been issued.
21. Preventive maintenance of railway assets (Coaches & Wagons) is undertaken to ensure safe train operations.
22. Replacement of conventional ICF design coaches with LHB design coaches is being done.
23. All unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG) route have been eliminated by January 2019.
24. 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.
25. 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.
26. 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.

27. Regular counselling and training of staff is undertaken.

28. 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	32,260 Km	49,941 Km	1.5 times

	(Track Km)			
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:

i. Kavach is an indigenously developed Automatic Train Protection (ATP) system. Kavach is a highly technology intensive system, which requires safety certification of highest order (SIL-4).

ii. Kavach aids the Loco Pilot in running of 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.

iii. The first field trials on the passenger trains were started in February 2016. Based on the experience gained and Independent Safety Assessment of the system by Independent Safety Assessor (ISA), three firms were approved in 2018-19, for supply of Kavach Ver 3.2.

iv. Kavach was adopted as National ATP system in July, 2020.

v. Implementation of Kavach System involves following Key Activities:

f. Installation of Station Kavach at each and every station, block section.

g. Installation of RFID Tags throughout the track length.

h. Installation of telecom Towers throughout the section.

i. Laying of Optical Fibre Cable along the track.

j. Provision of Loco Kavach on each and every Locomotive running on Indian Railways.

vi. 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.

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

viii. Major improvement in Version 4.0 includes increased Location Accuracy, Improved Information of Signal Aspects in bigger 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.

ix. After extensive and elaborate trials, Kavach Version 4.0 has been successfully commissioned on 1297 Route Kilometres, covering the high density Delhi - Mumbai and Delhi – Howrah routes. On the Delhi – Mumbai route Kavach ver 4.0 has been commissioned on Junction cabin – Palwal – Mathura – Nagda section (667 Rkm) & Ahmedabad – Vadodara – Virar section (432 Rkm) and on the Delhi – Howrah route on Gaya – Saramatanr (93 Rkm) and Bardhaman - Howrah section (105 Rkm).

x. Further, track side Kavach implementation work has been taken up on 23,360 RKM covering all GQ, GD, HDN and identified sections of Indian Railways.

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

S N	Item	Progress
i	Laying of Optical Fibre Cable	8570 Km
ii	Installation of Telecom Towers	938 nos
iii	Station Data Centre	767 station
iv	Installation of Track side	5672 RKm

	equipment	
v	Provision of Kavach in Loco	4154

xii. Tender has been finalised for equipping 6,300 Electric Locomotives with Kavach version 4.0 and another tender for equipping 2,679 Diesel Locomotives is under finalisation.

xiii. 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 48,000 technicians, operators and engineers have been trained on Kavach technology. This includes about 45,000 Loco Pilots & Assistant Loco Pilots. Courses have been designed in collaboration with IRISET.

xiv. The cost for provision of Track Side including Station equipment of Kavach is approximately Rs. 50 Lakhs/Km and cost for provision of Kavach equipment on locomotives is approximately Rs. 80 Lakh/Loco.

xv. The funds utilized on Kavach works so far up to Dec'25 is Rs. 2,573.36 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.

PENSION REVISION UNDER COAL MINES PENSION SCHEME

2031. SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM:

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

(a) the policy framework for employment generation and skill development funding in coal and power Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) along with the recruitment targets for 2024-25 in mining regions including Peddapalli in Telangana;

(b) the current status of pension revision under the Coal Mines Pension Scheme (CMPS-1998) and the timeline for the mandatory three-year pension escalation policy;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to address the All India Coal Pensioners' Association's demands regarding pension enhancement particularly for retired miners in Peddapalli;

(d) the employment opportunities created through PSU-funded skill development programmes during the last two years, State-wise including Telangana; and

(e) the mechanism ensuring timely three-year pension escalation for PSU employees and pensioners including budgetary provisions and grievance redressal system?

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

(a): The public sector undertakings including those in coal and power sector are governed by the statutory framework given under Companies Act, 2013 and norms of Department of Public Sector Enterprises.

Recruitment and skill development in coal mining regions including those in

Telangana are undertaken by coal sector PSUs through a combination of fresh recruitment against vacant posts, compassionate appointments, employment to Project Affected Persons (PAPs) under the Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Policy and skill development initiatives funded under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) of these PSUs.

Recruitment of Executives in Group “A” posts in CIL and its subsidiaries is carried out centrally through All-India Computer Based Tests and GATE scores. During 2024-25, recruitment targets of CIL included 640 vacancies through GATE-2024 and 434 vacancies through CBT-2025. Further, during 2024-25, 2140 employees (executives and non-executives) through fresh recruitment, 2800 employees through compassionate employment and 2140 employees against land losers were recruited in CIL and its subsidiaries.

In Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL), notifications were issued for 599 vacancies during 2024-25, of which 556 were filled.

NLC India Limited (NLCIL) has recruited 1032 employees during 2024 and 661 employees during 2025.

(b): As per Para 22 of Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998, pension revision is subject to actuarial valuation conducted once every three years. The latest actuarial valuation (March 2022) did not recommend enhancement due to shortfall in the Pension Fund. However, vide Gazette Notification dated 08.03.2024, an assured minimum pension of Rs. 1000 per month has been provided to

employees retiring on superannuation with at least thirty years of qualifying service, employees granted disablement pension on permanent disablement after ten years of service and widow/widower pensioners.

(c): As per provisions of Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998, enhancement is contingent upon actuarial recommendations. The Government has taken a positive step by ensuring a minimum pension of Rs. 1000 per month with effect from 08.03.2024 benefiting eligible pensioners including retired miners from Peddapalli.

(d): CIL and its subsidiaries undertake skill development programmes in mining-affected areas through CSR funds. Details are placed at **Statement-I.**

In SCCL, an amount of Rs. 53.40 crore was sanctioned under CSR for skill development programmes during the last two years, benefiting about 15,000 unemployed youth. Training is also imparted through SCCL's established skill development centres in various skills such as solar technician, drone technician, welding, and computer applications.

NLCIL undertakes various measures for creating employment opportunities through skill development as detailed below:

i. NLCIL is conducting Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL), an upskilling cum re-skilling programme every year covering nearly 200 employees and contract work men in Mining and power sector under non PMKVY scheme as per directions of Ministry of Skill Development and

Entrepreneurship.

ii. A job-oriented Skill Development programme is conducted in association with National Power Training Institute (NPTI) for the wards of project affected families and unemployed youth in and around NLCIL projects, since 2022-23.

iii. NLCIL under CSR has established a Skill Development Centre at Annamalai University and every year around 50 students including students from project affected villages are perusing Diploma in Mining course through this skill Development Centre.

iv. Details of other skill development activities undertaken during 2023-24 and 2024-25 are given at **Statement-II.**

(e): The mechanism for pension escalation under Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998 is laid down in Para 22 which provides for actuarial valuation every three years. The Government of India provides budgetary support to the Pension Fund equivalent to one and two-third percent of the employee's salary, subject to the prescribed ceiling on salary. Grievances of pensioners are addressed through an IT-based grievance redressal system under C-CARES. CIL also operates the e-Nivaran portal to ensure transparent and time-bound resolution of service related grievances.

STATEMENT-I

Skill development activities undertaken by CIL and its subsidiaries during 2023-24 and 2024-25

S. No.	Company	State(s)	Details of CSR-funded Skilling projects the last two years
1	Coal India Ltd. (CIL)	Telangana	Skill Training of 800 women in Sangareddy district, Telangana in Tailoring
2	CIL	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Assam	Skilling of 755 persons through TATA Strive in trades such as Electrician, F&B Steward, Chef, etc.
3	CIL	Assam	Skill training of 253 youths in plastic engineering trades
4	CIL	Jharkhand	Training of 250 women in General Duty Attendant (GDA) trade at Dhanbad
5	CIL	Andhra Pradesh	Women empowerment by providing sewing machines and relevant training to 800 BPL women in coastal district of Andhra Pradesh
6	CIL	Odisha	Skill Training of 450 unemployed candidates at Jharsuguda district of Odisha
7	CIL	Jharkhand	Skill Training of 90 unemployed candidates from Rajmahal area of ECL
8	Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL)	West Bengal	Tailoring and Jewellery making Training in Ichapur Panchayat for 100 beneficiaries

S. No.	Company	State(s)	Details of CSR-funded Skilling projects the last two years
9	ECL	West Bengal	Livelihood Generation project 'ANANDI' for SHGs through training at School Uniform Tailoring Unit at Jemeri GP, Satgram Area for 201 beneficiaries
10	ECL	West Bengal	Livelihood program for women through Oyster Mushroom Cultivation for 60 beneficiaries
11	ECL	West Bengal	Livelihood Program for women through Oyster Mushroom Cultivation in Sanctoria, Dishergarh and Josaidih area nearby ECL HQ for 60 beneficiaries
12	ECL	West Bengal	Providing Skill Development and employment generation training to women in Command Areas of Sonepur Bazari Area of ECL for 30 beneficiaries
13	ECL	West Bengal & Jharkhand	Skill Training of Youths residing Command Area of ECL by CIPET for 403 beneficiaries
14	ECL	Jharkhand	Operation, Maintenance, Management and up-gradation of ITI, Sikatia, Godda, Jharkhand under Rajmahal Area for 304 beneficiaries
15	ECL	Jharkhand	Employment linked vocational training for unemployed youths- Sewing Machine Operator Training by Apparel Training & Design Centre (ATDC) under Rajmahal Area for 120 beneficiaries

S. No.	Company	State(s)	Details of CSR-funded Skilling projects the last two years
16	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL)	Jharkhand	Skill Development Program for 75 candidates through MSME Toolroom, Kolkata (Ministry of MSME) on the trades Asst. Operator (CNC Turning), Jr. Technician (Welding), Technician CNC Machining
17	BCCL	Jharkhand	Skill Development Program through CIPET, Ranchi for 200 candidates
18	BCCL	Jharkhand	Skill Development Program by National Skill Development Council (NSDC) (Loader Operator (Mining), Mine Electrician, Multi Skill Technician (Electrical), Customer Service Associate (Financial Services), Food & Beverage Service – Associate, Solar & LED Technician (Electronics) & door to door survey for need assessment
19	BCCL	Jharkhand	Skill Development training on Plastic Processing Trade at CIPET Ranchi for 80 candidates
20	BCCL	Jharkhand	Skill Development Training program on GDA for 120 candidates
21	BCCL	Jharkhand	Skill Development Training program on BFSI for 150 candidates
22	BCCL	Jharkhand	Skill Development Training program on various trades through Indo Danish Tool room for 30 candidates
23	BCCL	Jharkhand	Setting Up of MSDI Centre through NSDC at Belgaria Rehabilitation Centre (trade of

S. No.	Company	State(s)	Details of CSR-funded Skilling projects the last two years
			fashionpreneurs)
24	Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL)	Jharkhand	Different projects which provided employment opportunities to 337 persons
25	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL)	Odisha	Different projects which provided training to 2550 persons out of which 1843 were placed across different organizations across the country
26	Northern Coalfields Ltd. (NCL)	Madhya Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh	Skill Development training Programmes for rural youths across Projects/Units (Trades: Assistant electrician, Data entry operator, Sewing, CCC, Mobile Repairing, Motor Rewinding) for 760 persons
27	NCL	Uttar Pradesh	Providing employment linked skill development training to rural youth (250 nos.) in Sonbhadra
28	NCL	Uttar Pradesh	ITI/Skill Excellence Center for local youths of Singrauli and Sonbhadra District for 460 persons
29	NCL	Uttar Pradesh	Skill Development training in trade chauffer / taxi driver of Rural youths / Project Affected Persons through ITI Dudhi by signing MOU (360 nos), Khadia
30	NCL	Uttar Pradesh	Establishment of skill lab at Govt. ITI Dudhi through MoU for 350 persons
31	NCL	Uttar Pradesh	Employment linked skill development training to rural youths (400 nos.) in Sonbhadra

S. No.	Company	State(s)	Details of CSR-funded Skilling projects the last two years
32	NCL	Madhya Pradesh	Providing livelihood medium to 05 numbers families of divyangjan through E Rikshaw
33	NCL	Madhya Pradesh	Creating livelihood opportunities among SC/ST women through (Small Holder Poultry)-Broiler Project in Singrauli (M.P) for 1500 persons
34	NCL	Madhya Pradesh	Setting up of Social enterprise for manufacturing and awareness regarding use of sanitary pads among rural women for 30 persons
35	NCL	Madhya Pradesh	Establishing sustainable livelihood for 300 tribal women of Sonbhadra district through smallholder poultry project
36	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL)	Chhattisgarh & Madhya Pradesh	Plastic engineering training for 1200 persons
37	SECL	Madhya Pradesh	Providing Skill development training to 104 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) of village Nimha on various skills such as tailoring, LMV Driving, Basic Computer, Electrician
38	Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL)	Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra	Skilling training to 1,314 persons in trades such as: Tailoring and apparel designing, Machine Operator - Plastic Processing, AC Technician, Heavy motor vehicles etc. 958 persons out of the trained persons got employment opportunities

S. No.	Company	State(s)	Details of CSR-funded Skilling projects the last two years
39	Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd. (CMPDIL)	Jharkhand	Training of 740 persons in different trades such as General Nursing & Midwifery (GNM), Plastic Engineering & Ophthalmic Assistant etc.
40	CMPDIL	Maharashtra	Job oriented Skill Development Training Programme in Plastic Technology (120 youths) for the benefits of youths from command areas of CIL/CMPDI through CIPET, Chandrapur
41	CMPDIL	Odisha	Skill training for 40 unemployed /underprivileged youths by providing training on Bakery Making at Skill Development Institute, Bhubaneshwar (SDI-B) of Indian Oil

STATEMENT-II

Skill Development activities undertaken by NLCIL during 2023-24 and 2024-25:

Sl. No.	Name of the Activity	State/Place	No. of Beneficiaries
FY 2024-25			
1	Skill Development training on dress designing and tailoring for women through Gram Vikas	Karnataka	1200

Sl. No.	Name of the Activity	State/Place	No. of Beneficiaries
	Society, Dharwad, Karnataka.		
2	Conducting job oriented post diploma and post graduate diploma courses for the uplift of unemployed youth by M/s National Power Training Institute (NPTI).	Tamil Nadu	49
3	Towards Skill Development - Diploma in Mining course in Annamalai University (Batch II).	Tamil Nadu	60
FY 2023-24			
1	Conducting vocational skills for unemployed youth on "Automobile mechanic" at Medak and Sangareddy district in Telangana state through Vivekananda Institute of Knowledge and Services, Hyderabad.	Telangana	70
2	Conducting skill development training program for underprivileged youth on Ayurveda and Panchakarma treatment at Delhi through M/s Santhigiri Ashram.	Delhi	5
3	Towards Skill Development - Diploma in Mining course in	Tamil Nadu	60

Sl. No.	Name of the Activity	State/Place	No. of Beneficiaries
	Annamalai University (Batch I).		

PROCUREMENT OF COARSE GRAINS

2032. SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

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

(a) the details of the quantity of coarse grains procured and value of procurement, year, State and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of the procurement agencies involved and the number of procurement centres established for coarse grains in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;

(c) the detailsof the storage infrastructure created/used for coarse grains including warehouse capacity and utilization in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess challenges faced by States in procurement of coarse grains and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Union Government to address these challenges and strengthen the coarse grains value chain, especially in Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) and (b): Andhra Pradesh is a Decentralised Procurement (DCP) State. Accordingly, procurement operations relating to foodgrains (Paddy/Coarse grains) are undertaken by the Government of Andhra Pradesh through its nodal agency, Andhra Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation Limited (APSCSCL).

Point-wise information is placed at **Statement**.

(c): The total foodgrain storage capacity at present, including that for coarsegrains in Andhra Pradesh is 50.82 LMT (16.69 LMT of FCI, 9.35 LMT of CWC and 24.78 LMT of State agencies).

(d): No Sir.

(e): Department has taken various initiatives to increase Millets Procurement:

i. Revision in Guidelines: Distribution period/Shelf life of millets was increased from earlier 3 months to 6-10 months, thus enhancing higher level of procurement.

ii. Provision of inter-state transportation of surplus millets through FCI had also been incorporated.

iii. Increase in administrative charges on acquisition stage from 1% to 2% of MSP, to incentivise procurement of millets.

iv. Inclusion of minor millets in TPDS/OWS: Government has recently expanded

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

STATEMENT

Details regarding the quantity of Coarse Grains procured and value of procurement, year-wise, State-wise and district wise for Andhra Pradesh.

Jowar Procurement

S. No.	District Name	Season	Procured Quantity (in MTs)	Amount (in Cr.)
1	Nandyala	KMS 2023-24 (Kharif)	19,640	62.46
2	YSR Kadapa	KMS 2023-24 (Kharif)	2,202	7.00
3	Ananthapuramu	KMS 2023-24 (Kharif)	1,524	4.85
4	Kurnool	KMS 2023-24 (Kharif)	1,099	3.50
5	Sri Satya Sai	KMS 2023-24(Kharif)	183	0.73
6	PVP Manyam	KMS 2023-24(Kharif)	8	0.70
7	ASR	KMS 2023-24(Kharif)	185	0.03
Kharif 2023-24 Total			24,842	79.27
1	Nandyala	KMS 2023-24 (Rabi)	2,246	7.14
2	Ananthapuramu	KMS 2023-24 (Rabi)	1,413	4.49
3	YSR Kadapa	KMS 2023-24 (Rabi)	1,244	3.96
Rabi 2023-24 Total			4,903	15.59
1	-	KMS 2024-25 (Kharif)	-	-
Kharif 2024-25 Total			-	-

1	Nandyala	KMS 2024-25 (Rabi)	27,097	91.34
2	Ananthapuramu	KMS 2024-25 (Rabi)	4,567	15.40
3	Kurnool	KMS 2024-25 (Rabi)	1,994	6.72
4	SPSR Nellore	KMS 2024-25 (Rabi)	912	3.08
5	YSR Kadapa	KMS 2024-25 (Rabi)	831	2.80
Rabi 2024-25 Total			35,402	119.34
Grand Total			65,146	214.20

Ragi Procurement

S. No.	District Name	Season	Procured Quantity (in MTs)	Amount (in Cr)
1	Sri Satya Sai	KMS 2023-24 (Kharif)	183	0.73
2	PVP Manyam	KMS 2023-24 (Kharif)	8	0.70
3	ASR	KMS 2023-24 (Kharif)	185	0.03
Kharif 2023-24 Total			376	1.46
1	-	KMS 2023-24 (Rabi)	-	-
Rabi 2023-24 Total			-	-
1	Sri Satya Sai	KMS 2024-25 (Kharif)	190	0.81
2	ASR	KMS 2024-25 (Kharif)	129	0.55
Kharif 2024-25 Total			319	1.36
1	Sri Satya Sai	KMS 2024-25 (Rabi)		

			735	3.15
2	Srikakulam	KMS 2024-25 (Rabi)	84	0.36
3	Visakhapatnam	KMS 2024-25 (Rabi)	83	0.36
Rabi 2024-25 Total			902	3.87
Grand Total			1,597	6.69

a. Details regarding the procurement agencies involved and the number of procurement centres established for coarse grains in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;

Name of the procurement agency: Andhra Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation Limited(APSCSCL)

Kharif 2023-24:

S.No.	District Name	No of PCs
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	22
2	Ananthapuramu	11
3	Kurnool	12
4	Nandyal	111
5	Parvathipuram Manyam	1
6	Sri Satya Sai	52
7	Y.S.R. Kadapa	35
Total		244

Rabi 2023-24:

S.No.	District Name	No of PCs
1	Ananthapuramu	9
2	Nandyal	22
3	Y.S.R. Kadapa	29
Total		60

Kharif 2024-25:

S.No.	District Name	No of PCs
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	5
2	Sri Satya Sai	28
Total		33

Rabi 2024-25:

S.No.	District Name	No of PCs
1	Ananthapuramu	19
2	Kurnool	20
3	Nandyal	110
4	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	6
5	Sri Satya Sai	69

6	Srikakulam	1
7	Visakhapatnam	1
8	Y.S.R. Kadapa	19
Total		245

PENDING DISBURSALS UNDER MINORITY SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES

2033. SHRIMATI BAG MITALI:

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

(a) the details of the total number of beneficiaries under each minority scholarship scheme during the year 2023-24, State-wise;

(b) the amount of pending disbursals for each scheme as on date; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to release the pending funds before the close of the current financial year and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Ministry of Minority Affairs implements various schemes, including Pre-Matric, Post Matric and Merit-cum-Means Scholarship schemes, across the country for socio- economic and educational empowerment of the six notified minority communities. However, the schemes have not been approved for implementation beyond 2021-22.

(c): There is no such proposal under consideration of this ministry.

USE OF RADIATION-BASED AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGIES

2034. SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:

SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

SHRI SHASHANK MANI:

SUSHRI KANGNA RANAUT:

SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:

SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) whether the radiation-based technologies including radiation-induced mutagenesis and related breeding methods have been utilised for developing improved crop varieties with traits such as high yield, early maturity and stress tolerance in the country particularly for cultivation in Odisha, Haryana particularly in Bhiwani-Mahendragarh Lok Sabha Constituency and

Maharashtra particularly Khandesh and Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the varieties of crops developed and notified for commercial cultivation as on date, State-wise and crop-wise indicating those adopted or recommended in Odisha, Haryana particularly Bhiwani-Mahendragarh Lok Sabha Constituency and Maharashtra particularly Khandesh and Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituencies;

(c) the extent to which radiation-based food preservation and post-harvest technologies including shelf-life extension, disinfestation methods and phytosanitary irradiation have been deployed in Odisha, Haryana particularly Bhiwani-Mahendragarh Lok Sabha Constituency and Maharashtra particularly Khandesh and Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituencies to reduce agricultural losses and enhance export potential; and

(d) whether the Government has undertaken initiatives in collaboration with the State Agricultural Universities, ICAR institutions and Krishi Vigyan Kendras to promote nuclear agricultural technologies to enhance farmers' income and food security in Odisha, Haryana particularly Bhiwani-Mahendragarh Lok Sabha Constituency and Maharashtra particularly Khandesh and Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituencies and if so, the details thereof including budgetary support provided along with the steps taken towards promotion, collaboration, scale adoption and building farmers' awareness?

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. Using radiation induced mutagenesis along with cross breeding, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Mumbai a Constituent Unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has developed 72 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 for the entire country. Of these, 32 Trombay crop varieties have been released for cultivation in Odisha, Haryana and Maharashtra. These crop varieties have desirable traits such as high yield, early maturity, improved lodging resistant, biotic & abiotic stress tolerance etc. and thus benefiting farmers in the country.

(b): Following are the details of Trombay crop varieties released with their salient features:

Table1: Trombay crop varieties released and notified for commercial cultivation in Odisha

S. No.	Variety	Year of release
	Groundnut	
1.	TAG 24	1992
2.	TG 37A	2004
3.	TPG 41	2004
4.	TG 38	2006
5.	TG 51	2008
6.	Mungbean	
7.	TARM-1	1997
	Banana	
8.	Kaveri Vaaman (TBM-9)	2025

Table 2: Trombay crop varieties released and notified for commercial cultivation in Haryana

S. No.	Variety	Year of release
1.	Groundnut	
2.	TG 37A	2004
3.	TPG 41	2004

Table 3: Trombay crop varieties released and notified for commercial cultivation in Maharashtra

S. No.	Variety	Year of release
	Groundnut	
1.	TAG 24	1992
2.	TKG 19A	1996
3.	TG 26	1996
4.	TPG 41	2004
5.	TLG 45	2007
6.	TAG 73	2021

Soybean		
7.	TAMS 38	2005
8.	TAMS 98-21	2007
Mustard		
9.	TPM 1	2007
10.	TAM 108-1	2021
Sunflower		
11.	TAS-82	2007
Mungbean/Greengram		
12.	TAP-7	1983
13.	TARM-2	1994
14.	TARM-1	1997
15.	TARM-18	1997
Urdbean/ Blackgram		
16.	TAU-1	1985
17.	TPU-4	1992
18.	TAU-2	1993
Pigeonpea		
19.	TT-6	1985
20.	TAT-10	1985
21.	TT-401	2007
22.	TJT-501	2009
23.	PKV-TARA	2013
Cowpea		
24.	TC 901	2018
Rice		
25.	TKR Kolam	2020
26.	Trombay Konkon Khara	2024
Sorghum (Jowar)		
27.	Trombay Akola Suruchi (TAKPS 5)	2023
Sesame		
28.	TLT- 10 (Trombay Latur Til)	2024

(c): With the aim of reducing post-harvest losses in various agri-produce through radiation technology, various commercial irradiation facility centres have been set up across various states of the country. There are two (2) commercial irradiation facilities in Haryana, nine (9) irradiation facilities in Maharashtra. Some of facilities among nine facilities in Maharashtra are also approved by the USDA-APHIS for irradiation of mango for export. These facilities are providing irradiation services for broad spectrum food and allied commodities.

List of Food Irradiation Plants operational in the State of Haryana and Maharashtra:

S. No.	Name of the Plant
1.	Radiation Processing Plant, BRIT, Vashi, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra
2.	KRUSHAK Irradiator, Lasalgaon, Nashik, Maharashtra
3.	M/s A.V. Processors Pvt. Ltd., Ambernath (E), Thane, Maharashtra
4.	M/s Agrosurg Irradiators, Vasai, Thane, Maharashtra
5.	M/s Hindustan Agro Co-Operative Ltd., Rahuri, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra
6.	Maharashtra State Agricultural Mktg. Board, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra
7.	M/s AV Gamma Tech LLP, Ambernath, Maharashtra
8.	M/s Akshar Gamma Sterile LLP, Ambernath, Thane, Maharashtra
9.	M/s. Vishvesh Agro Med Pvt Ltd., Mihan, Nagpur

10.	M/s Aligned Industries, Dharuhera, Rewari, Haryana
11.	M/s Microtrol Sterilisation Services Pvt. Ltd. Bawal, Haryana

(d): Yes, DAE has been consistently evaluating their developed breeding lines/mutants in different crops and their release in different agro-climatic zones in respective states in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities (SAU) and various ICAR institutes. BARC has MoUs with Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola; Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri; Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli in Maharashtra.

BARC along with SAUs multiply seeds of released varieties and supply to various state seed corporations, national seed corporations, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Farmer Producer Organizations, NGOs, seed companies and farmers. BARC also conducts awareness programmes through their outreach programmes, regular scientific conferences and participates in Kisan Melas to spread the information about their improved crop varieties.

Funds of around ₹9.85 crores have been provided through Board of Research in Nuclear Sciences (BRNS) towards collaborative research in the field of agriculture and food security in Odisha, Haryana and Maharashtra in last decade.

जबलपुर के लिए वंदे भारत की कनेक्टिविटी

2035. श्री आशीष दुबे:

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

(क) क्या जबलपुर से नागपुर, जबलपुर से पुणे, जबलपुर से अहमदाबाद, जबलपुर से बेंगलुरु और जबलपुर से दिल्ली के बीच वंदे भारत ट्रेन या वंदे भारत स्लीपर ट्रेन चलाने का कोई विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) ट्रेनों के लिए नए परिचालन मार्गों के चयन की प्रक्रिया का ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में क्या मानदंड अपनाए गए हैं?

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

(क) और (ख): इस समय, जबलपुर गाड़ी सं. 20173/74 रानी कमलापति-रीवा वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस द्वारा सेवित है। इसके अलावा, जबलपुर 21 जोड़ी रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा नागपुर से जुड़ा हुआ है जबकि जबलपुर 07 जोड़ी रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा पुणे से जुड़ा है। इसी प्रकार, जबलपुर-अहमदाबाद रेलखंड 04 जोड़ी रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित है, जबकि जबलपुर-बेंगलुरू रेलखंड और जबलपुर-दिल्ली रेलखंड क्रमश: 08 जोड़ी और 05 जोड़ी रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित हैं। ऊपर उल्लिखित रेलखंडों में सेवित रेलगाड़ियों की सूची नीचे सूचीबद्ध है:

जबलपुर-नागपुर रेलखंड :

क्र.सं.	**गाड़ी सं. और नाम**
1	11045/46 धनबाद – एससीएसएम (टी) कोल्हापुर एक्सप्रेस
2	11201/02 शहडोल - नागपुर एक्सप्रेस
3	11753/54 रीवा - एनएससीबी इतवारी एक्सप्रेस
4	11755/56 रीवा - एनएससीबी इतवारी एक्सप्रेस
5	12159/60 जबलपुर - अमरावती एक्सप्रेस
6	12193/94 जबलपुर - यशवंतपुर एक्सप्रेस
7	12295/96 दानापुर – एसएमवीटी बेंगलुरू संघमित्रा एक्सप्रेस
8	12539/40 लखनऊ - यशवंतपुर एक्सप्रेस

9	12577/78 दरभंगा - मैसुरू बागमति एक्सप्रेस
10	12669/70 छपरा - एमजीआर चेन्नै सेंट्रल गंगा कावेरी एक्सप्रेस
11	12791/92 दानापुर - सिकंदराबाद एक्सप्रेस
12	15293/94 मुज्जफ्फरपुर - चर्लपल्ली अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
13	16601/02 जोगबानी - ईरोड अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
14	17609/10 पटना - पूर्णा एक्सप्रेस
15	20151/52 रीवा - हडपसर (पुणे) एक्सप्रेस
16	22351/52 सहरसा - एसएमवीटी बेंगलुरू एक्सप्रेस
17	22353/54 पटना - एसएमवीटी बेंगलुरू हमसफर एक्सप्रेस
18	22535/36 बनारस - रामेश्वरम एक्सप्रेस
19	22613/14 अयोध्या कैंट- रामेश्वरम श्रद्धा सेतु एक्सप्रेस
20	22669/70 पटना - एरणाकुलम एक्सप्रेस
21	22683/84 लखनऊ - यशवंतपुर एक्सप्रेस

जबलपुर-पुणे रेलखंड:

क्र.सं.	**गाड़ी सं. और नाम**
1	11037/38 बढ़नी - पुणे एक्सप्रेस
2	20151/52 रीवा - हडपसर (पुणे) एक्सप्रेस
3	11401/02 सुपौल - पुणे एक्सप्रेस
4	15589/90 मुजफ्फरपुर - हडपसर (पुणे) एक्सप्रेस
5	22131/32 बनारस - पुणे ज्ञान गंगा एक्सप्रेस
6	11033/34 दरभंगा - पुणे एक्सप्रेस
7	11427/28 जसीडीह - पुणे एक्सप्रेस

जबलपुर-अहमदाबाद रेलखंड:

क्र.सं.	**गाड़ी सं. और नाम**
1	22937/38 रीवा - राजकोट एक्सप्रेस
2	22967/68 प्रयागराज - अहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस
3	11465/66 जबलपुर - वेरावल एक्सप्रेस

4	11463/64 जबलपुर- वेरावल एक्सप्रेस

जबलपुर-बेंगलुरू रेलखंड:

क्र.सं.	**गाड़ी सं. और नाम**
1	22687/88 वाराणसी - मैसुरू एक्सप्रेस
2	22683/84 लखनऊ - यशवंतपुर एक्सप्रेस
3	12539/40 लखनऊ - यशवंतपुर एक्सप्रेस
4	12193/94 जबलपुर - यशवंतपुर एक्सप्रेस
5	12295/96 दानापुर - एसएमवीटी बेंगलुरू संघमित्रा एक्सप्रेस
6	12577/78 दरभंगा - मैसुरू बागमति एक्सप्रेस
7	22353/54 पटना - एसएमवीटी बेंगलुरू हमसफर एक्सप्रेस
8	22351/52 सहरसा - एसएमवीटी बेंगलुरू एक्सप्रेस

जबलपुर-दिल्ली रेलखंड:

क्र.सं.	**गाड़ी सं. और नाम**
1	11449/50 जबलपुर – श्री माता वैष्णो देवी कटरा एक्सप्रेस
2	22181/82 जबलपुर - हजरत निजाम्मुद्दीन गोंडवाना एक्सप्रेस
3	12191/92 जबलपुर - हजरत निजाम्मुद्दीन श्रीधाम एक्सप्रेस
4	12189/90 जबलपुर - हजरत निजाम्मुद्दीन महाकौशल एक्सप्रेस
5	12121/22 जबलपुर - हजरत निजाम्मुद्दीन मध्य प्रदेश संपर्क क्रांति एक्सप्रेस

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल में वंदे भारत स्लीपर सेवाओं सहित नई रेलगाड़ी सेवाएं शुरू करना एक चलायमान प्रक्रिया है जो विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करती है, जिनमें शामिल हैं:

- संबंधित रेलखंड की क्षमता
- पथ की उपलब्धता
- अपेक्षित चल स्टॉक की उपलब्धता

- चल स्टॉक के लिए सुमेलित अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता
- रेलपथ और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों की अनुरक्षण आवश्यकता

शिक्षा के प्रसार के लिए चैनल

2036. श्री अजय भट्टः

क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) देश में शिक्षा के प्रसार के लिए दूरदर्शन द्वारा प्रसारित किए जा रहे चैनलों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार उत्तराखंड में उक्त चैनलों के कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. एल. मुरूगन):

(क) से (ग): प्रसार भारती ने डीडी फ्री डिश डायरेक्ट-टू-होम (डीटीएच) प्लेटफार्म पर शैक्षणिक चैनलों के प्रसारण के लिए भास्कराचार्य अंतरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग और भू-सूचना विज्ञान संस्थान (बीआईएसएजी-एन) भारत सरकार के साथ एक समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) किया है।

इस समझौता ज्ञापन के अंतर्गत, डीडी फ्री डिश पर उतराखंड राज्य सहित देशभर में लगभग 320 को-ब्रांडेड शैक्षणिक चैनलों का प्रसारण किया जा रहा है। डीडी फ्री डिश दूरस्थ, दुर्गम और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों सहित पूरे देश में उपलब्ध है।

उत्तराखंड में रेल परियोजनाएं

2037. श्री अनिल बलूनी:

श्री अजय भट्ट:

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

(क) उत्तराखंड में वर्तमान में चल रही रेल परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और आज की तिथि तक प्रत्येक परियोजना की स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) क्या कोई परियोजना निर्धारित समय-सीमा से पीछे चल रही है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का ऋषिकेश-कर्णप्रयाग रेल लाइन का विस्तार करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या इस संबंध में कोई अध्ययन किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) उक्त रेल लाइन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ): उत्तराखंड राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों हेतु बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार हैः

अवधि	**परिव्यय**
2009-14	187 करोड़ रुपए प्रति वर्ष
2025-26	4,641 करोड़ रुपए (लगभग 25 गुना)

01.04.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, उत्तराखंड राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशत: पड़ने वाली 40,384 करोड़ रु. की लागत वाली कुल 216 किलोमीटर लंबाई की 03 नई लाइनें स्वीकृत की गई हैं, जिसमें से 16 कि.मी. लंबाई कमीशन की जा चुकी है और मार्च, 2025 तक 19,898 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय किया जा चुका है। इसका संक्षिप्त विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च, 2025 तक व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
नई लाइन	03	216	16	19,898

चारधाम तक रेल संपर्कता मुहैया कराने के लिए, ऋषिकेश-कर्णप्रयाग नई रेल लाइन परियोजना (125 कि.मी.) को स्वीकृत किया जा चुका है।

यह परियोजना उत्तराखंड के देहरादून, टिहरी गढ़वाल, पौड़ी गढ़वाल, रुद्रप्रयाग और चमोली जिलों से होकर गुजरती है और देवप्रयाग तथा कर्णप्रयाग जैसे धार्मिक और पर्यटन स्थलों को ऋषिकेश और भारत की राष्ट्रीय राजधानी से रेल संपर्कता मुहैया कराएगी।

इस परियोजना का संरेखण मुख्यतः सुरंगों से होकर गुज़रता है। इस परियोजना में 104 कि.मी. लंबी 16 मुख्य लाइन सुरंगों और लगभग 98 कि.मी. लंबी 12 पलायन सुरंगों का निर्माण कार्य मिल है। अभी तक, 99 कि.मी. लंबी मुख्य लाइन सुरंगों और 94 कि.मी. लंबी 9 बचाव सुरंगों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है।

कार्यों की प्रगति बढ़ाने के लिए, विभिन्न सुरंगों में 08 प्रवेश मार्गों को चिह्नित किया गया है। इन प्रवेश मार्गों द्वारा सुरंग खुदाई के अतिरिक्त कार्यक्षेत्रों का निर्माण किया गया जिससे लंबी सुरंगों के निर्माण कार्य को शीघ्र पूरा करने में तेज़ी आई। सभी 8 प्रवेश मार्गों (5 कि.मी.) का कार्य भी पूरा किया जा चुका है।

परियोजना में 19 महत्वपुर्ण/बड़े पुलों का निर्माण कार्य भी शामिल है। 19 महत्वपुर्ण/बड़े पुलों में 8 पुलों का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। शेष पुलों का कार्य भी शुरू किया गया है।

परियोजना की खंडवार प्रगति इस प्रकार है:

क्र. सं.	खंड का नाम	सुरंगों की स्थिति	मुख्य पुलों की स्थिति
1	वीरभद्र - योग नगरी ऋषिकेश (4.7 किमी)	पहले ही पूरा और कमीशन कर दिया गया है।	
2	योग नगरी ऋषिकेश-शिवपुरी (13.4 किमी)	सुरंग (10.8 किमी) ● 94% खुदाई पूरी हो चुकी है ● लाइनिंग शुरू कर दी गई है	इस खंड में 01 प्रमुख पुल है, जो पूरा हो चुका है
3	शिवपुरी-ब्यासी (14.3 किमी)	सुरंग (12.7 किमी) ● 02 में से 01 सुरंग पूरी हो गई है ● दूसरी सुरंग की खुदाई पूरी हो गई है ● लाइनिंग शुरू की गई है	इस खंड में 02 प्रमुख पुल हैं। दोनों पूरे हो चुके हैं।
4	ब्यासी-देवप्रयाग (15 किमी)	सुरंग (13.3 किमी) ● 04 में से 03 सुरंगें पूरी हो गईं ● चौथी सुरंग की 69% खुदाई पूरी हो गई ● लाइनिंग शुरू की गई	इस खंड में 04 प्रमुख पुल हैं। सभी 4 पुल पूरे हो चुके हैं।
5	देवप्रयाग-जनासु (14.8 किमी)	सुरंग (14.6 किमी) ● पूरी हो गई है	-

6	जनासु-मलेथा (4.7 किमी)	सुरंग (2.9 किमी) ● पूरी हो गई है	इस खंड में 01 प्रमुख पुल है, जो पूरा हो चुका है
7	मलेथा-श्रीनगर (5.2 किमी)	सुरंग (4.1 किमी) ● पूरी हो गई है	-
8	श्रीनगर-धारी देवी (11.2 किमी)	सुरंग (9.1 किमी) ● खुदाई पूरी हो गई ● लाइनिंग शुरू कर दी गई है	इस खंड में 03 प्रमुख पुल हैं। 1 पुल पूरा हो चुका है और अन्य 2 पुलों का निर्माण कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
9	धारी देवी-तिलानी (रुद्रप्रयाग) (17.6 किमी)	सुरंग (16.6 किमी) ● खुदाई पूरी हुई ● लाइनिंग शुरू कर दी गई है	इस खंड में 01 मुख्य पुल है, जिसे शुरू किया गया है।
10	तिलानी (रुद्रप्रयाग)-घोलतिर (7.6 किमी)	सुरंग (6.6 किमी) ● 79% खुदाई पूरी हुई	इस खंड में 02 प्रमुख पुल हैं। दोनों पुलों का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
11	घोलतिर - गौचर (7.8 किमी)	सुरंग (7.1 किमी) ● खुदाई पूरी हुई ● लाइनिंग शुरू कर दी गई है	-
12	गौचर-कार्णप्रयाग (8.4 किमी)	सुरंग (6.3 किमी) ● खुदाई पूरी हुई ● लाइनिंग शुरू कर दी गई है	इस खंड में 03 प्रमुख पुल हैं। सभी 3 पुलों का काम शुरू कर दिया गया है।

गंगोत्री, यमुनोत्री, केदारनाथ और बद्रीनाथ तक रेल संपर्कता का विस्तार करने के लिए सर्वेक्षण कार्य पुरा किया जा चुका है। बहरहाल, परियोजना का संरेखण हिमालय के मुख्य प्रणोदन क्षेत्र के समीप स्थित है, जो अत्यधिक भूकंप संभावित क्षेत्र है।

रेल परियोजनाओं का पूरा होना विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है, जो निम्नानुसार शामिल हैं:

- भूमि अधिग्रहण
- वानिकी स्वीकृति
- अतिलंघकारी 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 स्थल विशेष के लिए एक वर्ष में कार्य करने के महीनों की संख्या आदि

ये सभी कारक परियोजना/परियोजना पूरा होने के समय और लागत को प्रभावित करते हैं।

BENEFICIARIES UNDER PM-KUSUM

2038. SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

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

(a) the total number of farmers have benefited from the installation of solar pumps and grid-connected solar plants under Pradhan Mantri- Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) in the country particularly in Rajasthan especially in Jalore;

(b) the total solar capacity installed so far under the three components of the PM-KUSUM; and

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to simplify procedures and increase participation of small and marginal farmers in the country particularly in Rajasthan especially in Jalore and Sirohi and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): As on 31.01.2026, more than 23.14 lakh farmers are benefitted under different components of PM-KUSUM Scheme.

As reported by State Implementing Agencies (SIA) for the state of Rajasthan, 2.76 lakh farmers from the state have been benefitted under the scheme including 17,029 beneficiary farmers from Jalore district.

(b): As on 31.01.2026, a total of 11,670 MW has been installed under all three components of PM KUSUM Scheme.

(c): The Ministry has simplified the procedures and issued comprehensive revised guidelines on 17.01.2024 for ease of implementation of the scheme. The Scheme guidelines mandate that priority would be given to small and marginal farmers and farmers using micro irrigation techniques.

To increase the reach of PM KUSUM scheme, extensive outreach and capacity-building workshops are conducted by the Ministry from time to time. This includes Regional Workshops on RE, including Jaipur, with state public representatives.

As reported by the SIA of Rajathan, a state online portal, "Raj Kisan Saathi", has been created for the application process under Component B of the scheme. The state has also notified minimum land ownership requirement of 0.4 hectares for farmers, and for Scheduled Tribe farmers in the state's notified tribal areas, the land ownership's minimum limit is 0.2 hectares. In addition, the installation of solar power pump sets is permitted not only on wells and tube wells but also on farmers' farm pond/water tank/diggi.

श्रावस्ती जिले हेतु रेल कनेक्टिविटी

2039. श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा:

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

(क) इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि श्रावस्ती जिला अभी भी रेल संपर्क सुविधा से पूर्णत: वंचित है, क्या सरकार ने उक्त जिले को रेल नेटवर्क से जोड़ने के लिए किसी नई रेल लाइन/रेल परियोजना को मंजूरी दी है और यदि हां, तो उक्त परियोजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है, इसकी कुल अनुमानित लागत कितनी है और अब तक पूर्ण किए गए कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या उक्त परियोजना के अंतर्गत भूमि अधिग्रहण, निर्माण कार्य, स्टेशन विकास और अन्य तकनीकी कार्य पूर्ण हो चुके हैं या प्रगति में हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और रेल सेवाओं के आरंभ होने की संभावित समय-सीमा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या क्षेत्रीय विकास, पर्यटन और रोजगार को बढ़ावा देने के मद्देनजर, सुबेलवा वन क्षेत्र से सटे क्षेत्रों सहित श्रावस्ती जिले से सटे क्षेत्रों में रेल संपर्क सुविधा लाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): श्रावस्ती जिले में रेल नेटवर्क संवर्धन के लिए बहराइच-श्रावस्ती-बलरामपुर-उतरौला-डुमरियागंज-खलीलाबाद नई लाइन परियोजना (240 किलोमीटर) को 4940 करोड़ रुपए की लागत पर स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी गई है।

इस परियोजना को राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए "विशेष रेल परियोजना" के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है। कार्य को 3 चरणों में पूरा करने की योजना बनाई गई है, अर्थात् खलीलाबाद से बंसी (54 कि.मी.), बंसी-श्रावस्ती (113 कि.मी.) और श्रावस्ती से बहराइच (73 कि.मी.)। परियोजना में 32 स्टेशन नामतः खलीलाबाद, भागौली, बखिरा, मेढावल, पासाई, खेसराहा, बंसी, रामवानपुर, भागोभार, टिकरिया, डोमरियागंज, ढंखरपुर, बनजर्हा, चिरकुतीहा, उत्रौला, कपौआशेरपुर, श्रीदत्तगंज, महेश भरी, खगइजोत, बलरामपुर, झारखंडी, हसुवाल ढोल, श्रावस्ती, इकौना, लक्ष्मणपुर, बिशुनापुर, भिंगा, हरिहरपुर, बर्देहरा, धुस्वा, अजतापुर और बहराइच शामिल हैं। इन सभी स्टेशनों में आधुनिक सुविधाओं की योजना बनाई गई है।

सुहेलवा वन इस परियोजना संरेखण से लगभग 40 कि.मी. दूर है।

प्रमुख खंड-वार प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

खंड	स्थिति
खलीलाबाद-बंसी (54 कि.मी.)	90 प्रतिशत से अधिक भूमि अधिग्रहण कार्य पूरा हो गया है। मिट्टी संबंधी, छोटे, बड़े पुलों और स्टेशन निर्माण संबंधी कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।
बंसी-श्रावस्ती (113 कि.मी.)	भूमि अधिग्रहण शुरू कर दिया गया है।
श्रावस्ती-बहराइच (73 कि.मी.)	भूमि अधिग्रहण शुरू कर दिया गया है और अंतिम चरण में है।

रेल परियोजना/परियोजनाओं का पूरा होना विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है, जिसमें शामिल है:

- भूमि अधिग्रहण
- वन संबंधी मंजूरी
- बाधक जनोपयोगी सेवाओं का स्थानांतरण
- विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां
- क्षेत्र की भूविज्ञानी और स्थलाकृतिक परिस्थितियां
- परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थिति
- 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।

K-FON

2040. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:

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

(a) whether the Union Government given license to Government of Kerala for Kerala Fibre Optic Network (K-FON) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of total cost of the project and date of completion as per the documents submitted for license;

(c) whether the project implemented as per the schedule and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government evaluate the progress of K-FON and if so, the

details thereof and percentage of work completed till date and amount spend for the same;

(e) whether the Union Government examined financial viability, commercial and technical feasibility of K-FON and if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Union Government assessed the quality and quantity of K-FON work; and

(g) if so, the total number of connections given till date and the estimated number of connections to make the project commercially viable?

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

(a): Department of Telecommunications has granted a Unified License to Kerala Fibre Optic Network Limited, with authorizations for National Long Distance (NLD) Service and Internet Service Provider (ISP).

(b) to (d): As per the Unified License guidelines under which an applicant applies for Unified License, the applicant is not mandated to furnish any project information including project cost, status of implementation, or timelines for completion.

(e): While applying for a license, the applicant company is required to meet the minimum equity and minimum net worth requirements prescribed under the Unified License guidelines. These eligibility conditions were duly complied with by

Kerala Fibre Optic Network Limited at the time of submitting its application for grant of license.

(f): Technical inspections of all ISPs including K-FON are conducted periodically in accordance with the Department of Telecommunications guidelines.

(g): As on 31st January 2026, K-FON has provided a total of 99,970 internet connections in the State of Kerala.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में रेल लाइन का विस्तार

2041. डॉ. राजीव भारद्वाज:

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा हिमाचल प्रदेश को बजट 2025-26 में रेल विस्तार के लिए आवंटित निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) अमृत भारत स्टेशन के अंतर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश के अंब-अंदौरा-बैजनाथ-पपरोला और पालमपुर-शिमला स्टेशनों पर प्रस्तावित कार्य कब तक आरंभ होने की संभावना है?

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

(क) और (ख): रेल परियोजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण/स्वीकृति/निष्पादन क्षेत्रीय रेलवे-वार किया जाता है, न कि राज्य-वार/जिला-वार, क्योंकि रेल परियोजनाएँ राज्यों की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैली हो सकती हैं।

हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णत:/अंशत: पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा संबंधी कार्यों के लिए बजट आबंटन इस प्रकार है:

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	108 करोड़ रु. प्रतिवर्ष
2025-26	2716 करोड़ रु. (25 गुना से अधिक)

दिनांक 01.04.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 17,622 करोड़ रुपए की लागत वाली कुल 214 कि.मी. लंबाई की 03 नई लाइनें स्वीकृत हैं, जिनमें से 64 कि.मी. लंबाई कमीशन की जा चुकी है और मार्च 2025 तक 8,280 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय उपगत किया गया है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में संपर्कता में सुधार लाने के लिए नंगल डैम-तलवाड़ा-मुकेरियां नई लाइन परियोजना के नंगल डैम - ऊना - अंदौरा - दौलतपुर चौक (60 कि.मी.) खण्ड को कमीशन किया जा चुका है। दौलतपुर चौक - कार्टोली पंजाब - तलवाड़ा (52 कि.मी.) खंड का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, 1540 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से चंडीगढ़-बद्दी नई लाइन (28 कि.मी.) का कार्य भी शुरू कर दिया गया है।

भानुपल्ली-बिलासपुर-बेरी नई रेल लाइन (63 कि.मी.) परियोजना को लागत में साझेदारी के आधार पर स्वीकृत किया गया है, जिसमें हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य सरकार की 25% हिस्सेदारी और केंद्रीय सरकार की 75% हिस्सेदारी है। इसके अलावा, भूमि की 70 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक की पूरी लागत हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य सरकार द्वारा वहन की जाएगी। इस परियोजना का विस्तृत अनुमान 6,753 करोड़ रुपए की लागत पर स्वीकृत किया गया था, जिसमें भूमि की 1,617 करोड़ रुपए की लागत शामिल है।

इस परियोजना के निष्पादन हेतु हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में कुल 124 हेक्टेयर भूमि की आवश्यकता है। हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपेक्षित भूमि में से केवल 82 हेक्टेयर भूमि मुहैया कराई गई है। उपलब्ध भूमि पर कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। बिलासपुर से बेरी के आगे की भूमि अभी

हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य सरकार द्वारा सौंपी जानी है। भूमि की अनुपलब्धता के कारण इस परियोजना पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है।

इस परियोजना पर अब तक 7,729 करोड़ रुपए का कुल व्यय उपगत किया गया है। लागत में साझेदारी करने की व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा 2,781 करोड़ रुपये दिए जाने थे। बहरहाल, उनकी ओर से लागत के हिस्से के रूप में केवल 847 करोड़ रुपए ही जमा किए गए हैं। अतः हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य सरकार पर 1,934 करोड़ रुपए बकाया हैं। उनके हिस्से की लागत जमा न कराने के कारण इस परियोजना की प्रगति पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है।

राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रतिबद्धता पूरा न करने के कारण इस परियोजना की प्रगति प्रभावित हुई है।

भारत सरकार परियोजनाओं को निष्पादित करने के लिए तैयार है, बहरहाल इसकी सफलता हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार के सहयोग पर निर्भर करती है।

इसके अलावा, हिमाचल प्रदेश में रेल संपर्कता में सुधार लाने के लिए, बद्दी-घनौली नई लाइन (25 कि.मी.) के लिए सर्वेक्षण पूरा कर लिया गया है और विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार कर ली गई है।

विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के पश्चात, परियोजना को स्वीकृति देने के लिए राज्य सरकारों सहित विभिन्न हितधारकों के साथ परामर्श और आवश्यक अनुमोदनों यथा नीति आयोग, वित्त मंत्रालय आदि के मूल्यांकन की आवश्यकता होती है। चूंकि परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृत करना एक सतत् और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है, इसलिए निश्चित समय-सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती है।

किसी भी रेल परियोजना की स्वीकृति कई मानदंडों/कारकों पर निर्भर करती है जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- यातायात अनुमान 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 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

रेल परियोजनाओं का पूरा होना विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है, जो निम्नानुसार 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 के समापन समय और लागत को प्रभावित करते हैं।

<u>स्टेशन पुनर्विकास:-</u>

रेल मंत्रालय ने दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ स्टेशनों 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 चरणबद्ध तरीके से उनका क्रियान्वयन करना शामिल है। मास्टर प्लानिंग में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- स्टेशन तक पहुँच और परिचलन क्षेत्रों में सुधार
- शहर के दोनों ओर स्टेशन का एकीकरण

- स्टेशन भवन में सुधार
- प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, बैठने की व्यवस्था और पेयजल-बूथों में सुधार
- यात्री यातायात के अनुरूप चौड़े पैदल पार पुल/एयर कॉन्कोर्स का प्रावधान
- लिफ्ट/एस्केलेटर/रैंप का प्रावधान
- प्लेटफ़ॉर्म की सतह में सुधार/प्रावधान और प्लेटफ़ॉर्म को ऊपर से कवर करना
- 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' जैसी योजनाओं के माध्यम से स्थानीय उत्पादों के लिए कियोस्क का प्रावधान
- पार्किंग क्षेत्र, मल्टीमोडल एकीकरण
- दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाएँ
- बेहतर यात्री सूचना प्रणाली
- प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए एग्जीक्यूटीव लाउंज, व्यावसायिक बैठकों के लिए निर्दिष्ट स्थान, लैंडस्केपिंग आदि का प्रावधान

इस योजना में आवश्यकतानुसार, चरणबद्ध एवं व्यवहार्य रूप से पर्यावरण अनुकूल समाधान, गिट्टी रहित पटरियों की व्यवस्था आदि और दीर्घावधि में स्टेशन पर सिटी सेन्टरों के निर्माण की भी परिकल्पना की गई है।

अब तक, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत विकास हेतु 1337 स्टेशनों को चिह्नित किया गया है, जिनमें से 4 स्टेशन जिनमें अंब अंदौरा, बैजनाथ पपरोला, पालमपुर हिमाचल, और शिमला स्टेशन शामिल हैं, हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में स्थित हैं।

अंब अंदौरा और बैजनाथ पपरोला स्टेशनों पर विकास कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं। पालमपुर हिमाचल और शिमला स्टेशनों की मास्टर प्लानिंग की जा रही है।

मास्टर प्लानिंग एक पुनरावर्ती प्रक्रिया है जिसके लिए इष्टतमीकरण अपेक्षित होता है और इस स्तर पर ऐसे इष्टतमीकरण के लिए समय-सीमा और अन्य जानकारी नहीं दी जा सकती।

भारतीय रेल में स्टेशनों का विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण निरन्तर और सतत प्रक्रिया है और इस संबंध में कार्यों को पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता और निधियों की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन, आवश्यकतानुसार किया जाता है। स्टेशनों के विकास/पुनर्विकास/ उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण का कार्य स्टेशन की कोटि/स्थिति/स्टेशन में संभाले जाने वाला यातायात आदि के आधार पर किए जाते हैं।

इसके अलावा, 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 करने (जिनमें जल/मलजल 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। इसलिए, इस चरण में कोई निश्चित समय-सीमा निर्दिष्ट नहीं की जा सकती है।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना सहित स्टेशनों का विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण सामान्यतः योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएं' के अंतर्गत वित्तपोषित किया जाता है। निधि आबंटन और व्यय का ब्यौरा योजना शीर्ष-53 के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रीय रेलवे-वार रखा जाता है, न कि कार्य-वार या स्टेशन-वार या राज्य-वार। हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य उत्तर रेलवे के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है। इस जोन के लिए, वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 में 1,483 करोड़ रुपए का आबंटन किया गया है और अभी तक (दिसंबर, 2025 तक)

1,308 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय उपगत किया गया है।

अंत्योदय अन्न योजना (एएवाई)

2042. श्री लालजी वर्मा:

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

(क) अंबेडकर नगर जिले में अंत्योदय अन्न योजना (एएवाई), प्राथमिकता प्राप्त परिवार (पीएचएच) और अन्य श्रेणियों में पंजीकृत राशन कार्डधारकों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान अंबेडकर नगर जिले में कितने फर्जी या अपात्र लाभार्थियो की पहचान की गई है और संबंधित उचित मूल्य की दुकान के दुकानदारों और अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान अंबेडकर नगर जिले में निलंबित, रद्द की गई या काली सूची में डाली गई उचित मूल्य की दुकानों की संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) क्या इस संबंध में औचक निगरानी में संसद सदस्यों, विधायकों, ग्राम प्रधानों जैसे जन प्रतिनिधियों की कोई भूमिका है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ड.) क्या उन्हें उक्त श्रेणी के अंतर्गत छूट गए पात्र परिवारों की सिफारिश करने का अधिकार है और यदि हां, तो ऐसा करने की प्रक्रिया का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): उत्तर प्रदेश के अंबेडकर नगर जिले में राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013 (एनएफएसए) के तहत पंजीकृत राशन कार्डों का श्रेणीवार विवरण निम्नलिखित है:

अंत्योदय अन्न योजना (एएवाई)	प्राथमिकता वाले परिवार (पीएचएच)
65,967	3,47,774

(ख): पिछले 5 वर्षों में, उत्तर प्रदेश के अंबेडकर नगर जिले में 21,944 राशन कार्ड अपात्र पाए गए और उन्हें रद्द कर दिया गया।

(ग): पिछले 5 वर्षों में, उत्तर प्रदेश के अंबेडकर नगर जिले में 67 उचित दर दुकानों के लाइसेंस निलंबित कर दिए गए थे और 87 उचित दर दुकानों के लाइसेंस रद्द कर दिए गए थे।

(घ) और (ड.): अधिनियम की धारा 10(1) के तहत अधिदेशित, राज्य सरकारों की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि वे योजना पर लागू दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार एएवाई परिवारों की पहचान करें और शेष परिवारों को राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निर्धारित दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार प्राथमिकता वाले परिवारों के रूप में चिह्नित करें तथा अधिनियम के तहत उनकी पात्रता के अनुसार खाद्यान्न का वितरण करें।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, सार्वजनिक प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा समय-समय पर दिए गए सुझावों के सत्यापन के बाद, एएवाई योजना से छूट गए पात्र परिवारों को योजना में शामिल किया जाता है।

जन प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा जिला मजिस्ट्रेट/उप मंडल मजिस्ट्रेट/जिला आपूर्ति अधिकारी को दिए गए निर्देशों पर सक्षम प्राधिकारी संबंधित व्यक्तियों/परिवारों की पात्रता का सत्यापन करते हैं और पुष्टि होने पर, ऑनलाइन/ऑफलाइन आवेदन/सहायक दस्तावेज प्राप्त किए जाते हैं, और पात्रता के अनुसार पीएचएच या एएवाई श्रेणी के तहत राशन कार्ड जारी किए जाते हैं।

LINGUISTIC MINORITIES IN THE COUNTRY

2043. DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:

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

(a) the details of the number of linguistic minorities living in the country during the time of independence; and

(b) the details of the number of linguistic minorities living in the country as on date?

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

(a) and (b): The term 'Linguistic Minorities' has not been defined in the Constitution or by any Statute. Linguistic Minorities are identified by the State, the State Government/Union Territory on the basis of Census data.

The concept of Linguistic Minorities came into existence consequent to creation of the Linguistic States on the recommendations of the State Reorganization Commission Report, 1956.

As per the working definition of Linguistic Minorities followed by the Commissioner for Linguistic minorities: "Linguistic minorities are group or collectivities of individuals residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language or script of their own. The language of the minority group need not be the one of the twenty two languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the constitution. In other words, linguistic minorities at the State level mean any group or groups of people whose mother tongues are different from the principal language of the State, and at the district and taluka/tehsil levels, different

from the principal language of the district or taluka/tehsil concerned".

The Language Data as per Census 2011 is available in the public domain: censusindia.gov.in of the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

खाद्य और पोषण संबंधी असुरक्षा

2044. श्री नारायणदास अहिरवार:

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

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र में निरंतर सूखे, सीमित आजीविका संसाधनों और गरीबी के कारण बड़ी संख्या में परिवार खाद्य एवं पोषण संबंधी असुरक्षा का सामना कर रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र के जिलों में राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013, अंत्योदय अन्न योजना और सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से गरीब और अति गरीब परिवारों को खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध कराने और वितरण प्रणाली को मजबूत करने के लिए क्या ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या उक्त क्षेत्र की विशेष परिस्थितियों के मद्देनजर, सरकार का बुंदेलखंड में कुपोषण की समस्या को प्रभावी ढंग से नियंत्रित करने के लिए लक्षित और क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट खाद्य एवं पोषण सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम/अभियान आरंभ करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क): बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र में खाद्य और पोषण संबंधी असुरक्षा के बारे में किसी भी राज्य से कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं

है।

(ख): सरकार राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013 (एनएफएसए) को लागू कर रही है, जिसका उद्देश्य 75% तक ग्रामीण आबादी और 50% तक शहरी आबादी की खाद्य आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना है, जो जनगणना 2011 के अनुसार 81.35 करोड़ व्यक्ति है। लाभार्थियों का दायरा काफी व्यापक है ताकि समाज के सभी कमजोर और जरूरतमंद वर्गों को इसका लाभ मिल सके। इस अधिनियम के तहत, अंत्योदय अन्न योजना (एएवाई) के अंतर्गत आने वाले परिवार, जो सबसे गरीब वर्ग में आते हैं, प्रति परिवार प्रति माह 35 किलोग्राम खाद्यान्न पाने के पात्र हैं, जबकि प्राथमिकता वाले परिवार (पीएचएच) प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति माह 5 किलोग्राम खाद्यान्न मुफ्त पाने के पात्र हैं।

सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (टीपीडीएस) सुधारों के अंतर्गत, टीपीडीएस में पारदर्शिता और दक्षता बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से, राशन कार्ड/लाभार्थियों का डेटाबेस पूरी तरह से (100%) डिजिटल कर दिया गया है। सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में पारदर्शिता पोर्टल और ऑनलाइन शिकायत निवारण सुविधा/ टोल-फ्री नंबर उपलब्ध हैं। इसके अलावा, खाद्यान्न वितरण की बेहतर निगरानी के लिए, सभी उचित दर दुकानों (एफपीएस) में ई-पीओएस उपकरणों को स्थापित करके स्वचालित कर दिया गया है ताकि लाभार्थियों के बायोमेट्रिक/आधार प्रमाणीकरण के माध्यम से खाद्यान्न का वितरण पारदर्शी तरीके से (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप से) किया जा सके। साथ ही, खाद्य एवं सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग (डीएफपीडी) द्वारा 'मेरा राशन ऐप' शुरू किया गया है, जो सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली में पारदर्शिता और सुगमता को बढ़ाता है। यह लाभार्थियों को परिवार के मुखिया के आधार नंबर का उपयोग करके लॉग इन करने और केंद्रीय रूप से राशन पात्रता देखने की सुविधा देता है।

बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए, राज्य सरकार बायोमेट्रिक प्रमाणीकरण के माध्यम से लाभार्थियों का ईकेवाईसी कर रही है, ई-पीओएस

उपकरणों को इलेक्ट्रॉनिक तौल यंत्र के साथ एकीकृत कर रही है और एक राष्ट्र एक राशन कार्ड योजना को लागू कर रही है।

(ग) और (घ): पोषण स्तर में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को मिलेट्स (श्री अन्न) खरीदने और स्थानीय खपत प्राथमिकताओं तथा केंद्र सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार लाभार्थियों को वितरित करने के लिए एक परामर्शी जारी की गई है। मिलेट्स (श्री अन्न), जिसे आमतौर पर पौष्टिक अनाज के रूप में जाना जाता है, पहले से ही सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) का हिस्सा है।

पोषण की दृष्टि से, बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र में, उपलब्धता के अनुसार, अंत्योदय और प्राथमिकता वाले घरेलू योजनाओं के लाभार्थियों को मिलेट्स (श्री अन्न) (ज्वार, मक्का और बाजरा) भी मुफ्त में वितरित किए जा रहे हैं।

INCREASE IN PREMIUM AND AC SERVICES

2045. SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R.:

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

(a) the details of the number of trains in which there is an increase in premium and AC services by decreasing the Sleeper Class and unreserved coaches; and

(b) whether it is a fact that fare hikes in Sleeper and Second Class categories coupled with reduction of coaches have resulted in exclusion of the poor from rail travel and if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b): Indian Railways (IR) have 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. In the current financial year (upto December, 2025), 767 Coaches have been utilised for permanent augmentation.

To cater to the travel demand of the low and middle income families, Indian Railways have taken up manufacturing of 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	Nos. 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%

Moreover, 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.

Amrit Bharat service:

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 31.01.2026, 54 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.

High Speed and enhanced Safety standards are the hallmarks of these trains with following enhanced features and amenities:

- Better aesthetics of seat and berths with enhanced look & feel on the lines of Vande Bharat Sleeper.
- Jerk Free Semi-Automatic Couplers.
- Improved Crashworthiness in coaches by provision of crash tube.
- Provision of CCTV system in all coaches and Luggage room.
- Improved designs of toilets.
- Improved design of Ladder for ease of climbing on to the berth.
- Improved LED Light fitting & Charging Sockets.
- Provision of EP assisted braking system.
- Aerosol based fire suppression system in toilets and electrical cubicles.
- USB Type-A and Type-C mobile charging sockets.
- Emergency Talk Back system for two-way communication between

Passenger and Guard/Train Manager.

- Non-AC pantry with enhanced heating capacity.
- Fully sealed gangways with quick release mechanism for easy attachment and detachment.

Further, to cater to the needs of passengers desirous of availing unreserved accommodation, Indian Railways (IR) operate unreserved non-AC passenger trains/ MEMU / EMU etc. for affordable travel, which are in addition to the unreserved accommodation (coaches) available in Mail/Express services.

In its constant endeavour to provide additional accommodation to travelling passengers, during 2025-26 (up to December 2025) IR have introduced 245 trains services, extended 101 train services and frequency of 8 services have also been increased.

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, during Year 2025-26 (till December 2025), approximately 65,000 special trains have been operated and 767 coaches have been utilized for augmentation of train services on a permanent basis.

GREEN HYDROGEN HUBS

2046. SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

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

(a) the details of the proposals received to set up green hydrogen hubs in the industrial zones of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra under the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM);

(b) the status of the pilot projects for blending green hydrogen with natural gas in the city gas distribution network of Mumbai;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to support the manufacturing of electrolyzers in the said States through the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme;

(d) the details of the demand aggregation from the fertilizer and refinery units in the said States for the offtake of green hydrogen; and

(e) the Government's roadmap to export green ammonia from the ports/dry ports of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra to the international markets?

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 6th February 2026, no proposals have been received for the establishment of green hydrogen hubs in the industrial zones of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra under the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM).

(b): It is informed that as on 6th February 2026, no pilot project for blending green hydrogen with natural gas in the city gas distribution network of Mumbai has been undertaken under the National Green Hydrogen Mission.

(c): The Government of India is implementing the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM), with an objective to make India a global hub of production, usage and export of green hydrogen and its derivatives.

Under the incentive scheme for electrolyser manufacturing of the Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition (SIGHT) Programme of the Mission, 3000 MW per annum electrolyser manufacturing capacity has been awarded to 15 companies.

Out of the 15 awardees,

- M/s Homihydrogen Private Limited, has announced its intention to establish an electrolyser manufacturing facility in Maharashtra.
- M/s GH2 Solar Private Limited, has announced its intention to establish an electrolyser manufacturing facility in Madhya Pradesh.

(d): The details of demand aggregation are given below:

i. Under the SIGHT Programme – Component – II: Incentive for Procurement

of Green Ammonia Production, thirteen fertilizer companies have indicated an annual demand of 7,24,000 metric tonnes per annum (MTPA) of green ammonia, that includes two fertilizer plants located in Madhya Pradesh with a total demand of 1,30,000 MTPA of green ammonia, and one fertilizer plant located in Maharashtra with a demand of 70,000 MTPA of green ammonia.

ii. Under the SIGHT Programme – Component – II: Incentive for Procurement of Green Hydrogen Production for supply to refineries, a demand of 5000 MTPA of green hydrogen has been awarded by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited for its Bina refinery in Madhya Pradesh.

(e): Export of green ammonia is undertaken by project developers based on their commercial arrangements, logistics feasibility and international offtake arrangements.

ESTABLISHMENT OF INCUBATION CENTRES UNDER STPI SCHEME IN MAHARASHTRA

2047. DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

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

(a) the number of incubation centres established under the Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) scheme in the State of Maharashtra and the tangible

outcomes achieved so far in terms of startups incubated, employment generated, products developed and patents/IPRs filed during the last five years;

(b) whether the Government proposes to strengthen the STPI incubation scheme in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities of Maharashtra and if so, the details of cities identified, timelines and budgetary support;

(c) the key issues and challenges faced in implementation of the STPI incubation scheme in Maharashtra including feedback received from existing software parks;

(d) whether the Government is aware of the serious physical infrastructure constraints in Rajiv Gandhi Infotech Park, Hinjawadi, Pune, affecting IT units and start-ups; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government in coordination with the State Government of Maharashtra to address these infrastructure challenges and ensure smooth functioning and growth of the IT ecosystem in the region?

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 is making continuous efforts to promote IT industry across India including smaller cities and towns. As a part of this initiative, Software Technology Parks have been established in 68 cities across India with

60 centres in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities. The STPI centres provide Incubation services, High Speed Data Communication services, Cloud services and other statutory support services.

At present, six Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) centres are operational in Maharashtra at Pune, Mumbai, Nagpur, Nashik, Kolhapur and Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar, with a total 1,148 plug-and-play seats.

During the last five years, STPI-registered units in Maharashtra have achieved exports of approximately ₹8.58 lakh crore. Further, 93 startups/units have been incubated at these STPI centres, and 53 startups/units are presently under incubation, generating 1,194 employment opportunities.

Further, two Centres of Excellence (CoEs) - CoE for Automotive: Autonomous/Connected/Electric/Shared vehicle at Pune and CoE for IoT in Agriculture at Akola, have been established in the State. Through these CoEs, 93 startups have been supported, which have led to the development of 160 products, filing of 128 IPRs, and generation of 946 employment opportunities.

(d) and (e): As part of infrastructure development, the Government of Maharashtra has undertaken a Metro Rail Project from Rajiv Gandhi Infotech Park (RGIP), Hinjawadi, Pune to Shivajinagar, Pune through Pune Metropolitan Region Development Authority (PMRDA). The total length of the project is 23.30 km, out of which approximately 7.59 km falls within RGIP area. There are 23 stations proposed on this corridor, including 8 stations within Rajiv Gandhi Infotech Park,

Hinjawadi. The project, upon completion, is expected to significantly reduce road congestion in the area. Further, asphalting of roads under the metro alignment within RGIP limits is also being undertaken by PMRDA.

Further, Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) has undertaken various measures to mitigate infrastructure-related issues in RGIP, Hinjawadi Industrial Area, which include:

- Upgradation of existing infrastructure, including widening of roads and improvement of footpaths.
- Proposal for construction of pedestrian footover bridges (skywalks) to facilitate safe pedestrian movement.
- Augmentation of the existing Water Supply Scheme from 24 Million Litres per Day to 48 Million Litres per Day to address water supply requirements.
- Completion of repair works and placement of Annual Maintenance Contracts (AMCs) for upkeep of infrastructure facilities.
- Construction of a six-lane road from Baner to Hinjawadi as an alternate connectivity route.

FALL IN VIEWERSHIP OF NATIONAL BROADCASTING ORGANISATIONS

2048. SHRI T. R. BAALU:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the viewership of National broadcasting organisations both television and radio has fallen sharply as the private channels are far ahead in terms of quality and popularity;

(b) if not, the details of the number of viewership, earnings and profitability during the last five years of Doordarshan and All India Radio vis-a-vis private television and radio channels; and

(c) the details of budgetary support provided to national broadcasting organisations during the last five years and the purpose for which it was given served?

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

(a) to (c): Prasar Bharati functions as the country’s Public Broadcaster, as mandated under Section 12 of the Prasar Bharati Act. In accordance with this statutory role, it operates as a public service broadcaster, primarily undertaking pro bono and public interest broadcasting activities. These include providing broadcast coverage to rural, tribal, underdeveloped, border, and Left Wing Extremism (LWE)-affected areas, as well as other strategically significant regions that remain underserved due to the lack of commercial viability for private broadcasters. Prasar Bharati operates with a 'Nation First' ethos, prioritizing public

service over commercial gains.

The Government of India supports through a Central Sector Scheme “Broadcasting Infrastructure and Network Development (BIND)” for development, modernization and upgradation of broadcasting infrastructure for Prasar Bharati, including that of All India Radio (AIR). Outlay for this scheme is Rs. 2539.61 crore for the years 2021-26. During the last five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25, the total budgetary support provided to Prasar Bharati was approximately ₹ 14,421 crore, which includes expenditure towards salaries of Government employees on deemed deputation to Prasar Bharati, as well as allocations under the BIND Scheme.

As per the Gross Unique Viewership estimates provided by M/s Broadcast Audience Research Council (BARC), the subscribed Doordarshan channels recorded a cumulative viewership of 372.8 crore from 2021 till January 2026. Akashvani and Doordarshan channels are continuously enhanced through sustained improvements in content quality, regular audience feedback, and the introduction of new and engaging programme formats.

Some of the new-age initiatives undertaken by Prasar Bharati include -

- Prasar Bharati's OTT platform “WAVES" launched in 2024
    - Multi-genre digital streaming aggregator platform providing infotainment content in multiple Indian Languages
    - Various channels of Doordarshan and AIR network are integrated into

this platform

- DD Free Dish (Free-to-Air Direct-To-Home)
    - Grown significantly from 104 channels in 2019 to 510 channels now
    - Includes private and educational TV channels, besides the Doordarshan channels.
    - 48 Akashvani radio channels
- NewsOnAir App
    - More than 260 live radio channels of Akashvani.

उत्तर प्रदेश में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा संबंधी परियोजनाएं

2049. श्री उत्कर्ष वर्मा मधुरः

क्या **नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में किए गए कार्यों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) खीरी जिले में स्थापित नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा संयंत्रों की संस्थापित कार्य क्षमता का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा कार्य क्षमता विस्तार के माध्यम से स्थापित किए जाने वाले संयंत्रों का स्थान-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या खीरी जिले के थरुहट क्षेत्र में संयंत्र स्थापित किए जाने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्सबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और 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): उत्तर प्रदेश नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विकास अभिकरण (UPNEDA) से मिली जानकारी के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछले पांच वर्षों में नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में किए गए कार्यों की जिला-वार जानकारी **विवरण** में दी गई है।

खीरी जिले में नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा संय़त्रों की स्थापित कार्य क्षमता की जानकारी नीचे दी गई है:

कार्यक्रम	**स्थापित क्षमता**
पीएम सूर्य घरः मुफ्त बिजली योजना	14 मेगावाट
सौर रूफटॉप सरकारी/अर्ध सरकारी भवन	908.78 किलोवाट
PM-कुसुम घटक-ग (व्यक्तिगत ऑन ग्रिड पंप सोलराइजेशन)	436 nos
कम्प्रेस्ड बायो गैस (CBG)	10 TPD

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 3 नीति (पॉलिसी) शुरू की हैं, जिनके नाम हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश सौर ऊर्जा नीति-2022; उत्तर प्रदेश बायो एनर्जी नीति-2022; और उत्तर प्रदेश ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन नीति-2024। ये सभी नीतियां खीरी जिले के थरुहट इलाके समेत पूरे राज्य में लागू हैं।

विवरण

1. उत्तर प्रदेश में ज़िला-वार यूटिलिटी स्केल सौर विद्युत परियोजनाओं की स्थापित क्षमता (मेगावाट में)

क्र. सं.	**जिला**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**	**कुल (मेगावाट)**
1	आगरा		50		8			58

2	अयोध्या					40		40
3	अमेठी	10						10
4	औरैया	20		20				40
5	बदायूं	100	50					150
6	बहराइच		30					30
7	बलिया						53	53
8	बांदा				90	35		125
9	बरेली			20				20
10	बिजनौर		10	20				30
11	बुलंदशहर						11	11
12	चित्रकूट	75	50			10		135
13	देवरिया			40				40
14	हरदोई	60						60
15	जालौन			107	140			247
16	झांसी		20		70	92		182
17	कानपुर देहात				50			50
18	कानपुर नगर	140	85					225
19	ललितपुर					10		10
20	महोबा			10	10	10		30
21	मऊ					38		38
22	मेरठ		10					10
23	मिर्जापुर					10		10
24	पीलीभीत					20		20
25	प्रयागराज		50				70	120
26	सहारनपुर		60					60
27	शाहजहांपुर	10	50		10			70
28	सीतापुर				40			40
29	सोनभद्र						50	50
30	उन्नाव				15			15
	कुल	**415**	**465**	**217**	**433**	**265**	**184**	**1979**

2. उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारी इमारतों में ज़िला-वार स्थापित सौर रूफटॉप क्षमता (किलोवाट में):

क्र. सं.	जिला	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	कुल (किलोवाट)
1	आगरा	22	30	325	60	409	175	1021
2	अलीगढ़	6	0	150	90	1104	199	1549
3	अंबेडकर नगर	0	33	60	1733.1	774.4	25	2625.5
4	अमेठी	5	40	135	157	172	0	509
5	अमरोहा	0	120	96	10	776	5	1007
6	औरैया	10	1	23.3	15	799	20	868.3
7	अयोध्या	5	420	815	868	74	0	2182
8	आजमगढ़	10	9	192.2	1505	748	175	2639.2
9	बागपत	0	0	45	0	53	0	98
10	बहराइच	5	0	128.6	40	1768	0	1941.6
11	बलिया	14	136	60	8	164	0	382
12	बलरामपुर	0	100	85.5	45	72	0	302.5
13	बांदा	5	0	150	1044	1143	39	2381
14	बाराबंकी	10	135	299.1	40	490	38	1012.1
15	बरेली	182	338	161	33	375	175	1264
16	बस्ती	0	220	60	0	1658	200	2138
17	भदोही	0	200	135	5	81	0	421
18	बिजनौर	5	88	100	38	945	0	1176
19	बदायूं	9	54	80	43	194	0	380
20	बुलंदशहर	0	0	115	5	301	0	421
21	चंदौली	5	0	86	34	772	0	897
22	चित्रकूट	15	6	328.3	68	102	0	519.3
23	देवरिया	0	92	10	58	808	0	968
24	एटा	0	173	73	69	1955	0	2270
25	इटावा	5	40	70	1523	151	20	1809
26	फर्रुखाबाद	5	0	85	0	615	10	715
27	फतेहपुर	0	106	85	61	196	50	498

क्र. सं.	जिला	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	कुल (किलोवाट)
28	फिरोजाबाद	9	0	35	1020	968	0	2032
29	गौतम बुद्ध नगर	10	111	20	656.3	4826	0	5623.3
30	गाजियाबाद	0	121	55	16	369	37.5	598.5
31	गाजीपुर	4	61	79	0	141	0	285
32	गोंडा	10	44	110	8	1348.35	210	1730.35
33	गोरखपुर	39	165	107	1068	1389	175	2943
34	हमीरपुर	17	80	85	5	417	50	654
35	हापुड़	0	0	30	74	683	0	787
36	हरदोई	15	138	138.7	562.84	709	29	1592.54
37	हाथरस	0	2	40	16	333	20	411
38	जालौन	5	226	95	1149.88	420	0	1895.88
39	जौनपुर	6	150	80	0	165	0	401
40	झांसी	9	140	185	1555	364.4	0	2253.4
41	कन्नौज	102	60	15	2080	201.8	0	2458.8
42	कानपुर देहात	0	250	45	0	649	20	964
43	कानपुर नगर	246	150	116	2261	1003	175	3951
44	कासगंज	0	200	20	0	1084	0	1304
45	कौशाम्बी	10	127	95	16	103	18	369
46	कुशीनगर	22.6	109	94	113	119	10	467.6
47	लखीमपुर खीरी	0	112	246.2	99	264	17	738.2
48	ललितपुर	5	22	50	5	911	185	1178
49	लखनऊ	1091	189	1196.9	3520	3978.75	149	10124.65
50	महाराजगंज	21	75	60	136	60	10	362
51	महोबा	0	14	55	20	135	5	229
52	मैनपुरी	18.5	151	55	44	154	0	422.5
53	मथुरा	6.2	190	100	204	697	0	1197.2
54	मऊ	3	50	10	5	658	10	736
55	मेरठ	0	0	200	1623	1620.99	0	3443.99
56	मिर्जापुर	10	50	110.5	645	75	0	890.5

क्र. सं.	जिला	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	कुल (किलोवाट)
57	मुरादाबाद	5	0	105	40	1289	175	1614
58	मुजफ्फर नगर	11	0	130	52	253	0	446
59	पीलीभीत	0	55	65	40	248	73	481
60	प्रतापगढ़	5	250	125	37	1257	0	1674
61	प्रयागराज	90	105	175	2448.45	1397	604	4819.45
62	रायबरेली	10	3	185	1886	364	18	2466
63	रामपुर	5	8	153.8	23	182	0	371.8
64	सहारनपुर	0	41	368.6	1282	673	26	2390.6
65	संभल	0	0	20	51	95	5	171
66	संत कबीर नगर	11	351	35	16	139	20	572
67	शाहजहांपुर	0	185	120	607.22	231	0	1143.22
68	शामली	0	5	28	9	578	0	620
69	श्रावस्ती	5	122.5	50	32	73	0	282.5
70	सिद्धार्थ नगर	5	61	105	80	925	53	1229
71	सीतापुर	0	75	297.8	80	386	10	848.8
72	सोनभद्र	20	2	180	71	549	0	822
73	सुल्तानपुर	10	130	125	0	1283	0	1548
74	उन्नाव	2	0	167	0	1209	0	1378
75	वाराणसी	378	165	155	421	249.5	267	1635.5
कुल								**106550.78**

3. पीएम कुसुम कंपोनेंट-1 (व्यक्तिगत ऑन ग्रिड पंप सोलराइजेशन) (संख्या में):

क्र. सं.	जिला	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 & 2025-26
1	आगरा	-	-	-	-	0
2	अलीगढ़	-	-	-	-	10
3	अंबेडकर नगर	-	-	-	-	17
4	अमेठी	-	-	-	-	8

क्र. सं.	जिला	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 & 2025-26
5	अमरोहा	-	-	-	-	55
6	औरैया	-	-	-	-	3
7	अयोध्या	-	-	-	-	26
8	आजमगढ़	-	-	-	-	50
9	बागपत	-	-	-	-	2
10	बहराइच	-	-	-	-	20
11	बलिया	-	-	-	-	24
12	बलरामपुर	-	-	-	-	4
13	बांदा	-	-	-	-	64
14	बारा बांकी	-	-	-	-	71
15	बरेली	-	-	-	-	113
16	बस्ती	-	-	-	-	16
17	बिजनौर	-	-	-	-	15
18	बदायूं	-	-	-	-	279
19	बुलंदशहर	-	-	-	-	18
20	चंदौली	-	-	-	-	20
21	चित्रकूट	-	-	-	-	93
22	देवरिया	-	-	-	-	7
23	एटा	-	-	-	-	17
24	इटावा	-	-	-	-	23
25	फर्रुखाबाद	-	-	-	-	9
26	फतेहपुर	-	-	-	-	8
27	फिरोजाबाद	-	-	-	-	0
28	गौतम बुद्ध नगर	-	-	-	-	5
29	गाजियाबाद	-	-	-	-	2
30	गाजीपुर	-	-	-	-	139
31	गोंडा	-	-	-	-	5
32	गोरखपुर	-	-	-	-	13
33	हमीरपुर	-	-	-	-	5

क्र. सं.	जिला	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 & 2025-26
34	हापुड़	-	-	-	-	5
35	हरदोई	-	-	-	-	172
36	हाथरस	-	-	-	-	0
37	जालौन	-	-	-	-	8
38	जौनपुर	-	-	-	-	164
39	झांसी	-	-	-	-	80
40	कन्नौज	-	-	-	-	0
41	कानपुर देहात	-	-	-	-	1
42	कानपुर नगर	-	-	-	-	2
43	कासगंज	-	-	-	-	2
44	कौशाम्बी	-	-	-	-	1
45	खेरी	-	-	-	-	436
46	कुशीनगर	-	-	-	-	3
47	ललितपुर	-	-	-	-	485
48	लखनऊ	-	-	-	-	20
49	महोबा	-	-	-	-	24
50	महराजगंज	-	-	-	-	3
51	मैनपुरी	-	-	-	-	9
52	मथुरा	-	-	-	-	3
53	मऊ	-	-	-	-	33
54	मेरठ	-	-	-	-	45
55	मिर्जापुर	-	-	-	-	331
56	मुरादाबाद	-	-	-	-	42
57	मुजफ्फरनगर	-	-	-	-	26
58	पीलीभीत	-	-	-	-	425
59	प्रतापगढ़	-	-	-	-	93
60	प्रयागराज	-	-	-	-	56
61	रायबरेली	-	-	-	-	1
62	रामपुर	-	-	-	-	81

क्र. सं.	जिला	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 & 2025-26
63	सहारनपुर	-	-	-	-	42
64	संभल	-	-	-	-	60
65	संत कबीर नगर	-	-	-	-	1
66	संत रविदास नगर (भदोही)	-	-	-	-	9
67	शाहजहांपुर	-	-	-	-	632
68	शामली	-	-	-	-	0
69	श्रावस्ती	-	-	-	-	10
70	सिद्धार्थनगर	-	-	-	-	1
71	सीतापुर	-	-	-	-	564
72	सोनभद्र	-	-	-	-	1308
73	सुल्तानपुर	-	-	-	-	35
74	उन्नाव	-	-	-	-	74
75	वाराणसी	-	-	-	-	188
कुल योग						**6616**

4. बायो ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की स्थिति (पिछले 5 वर्षों में):

क्र. सं.	जिला	संयत्र का प्रकार	संयंत्र क्षमता (TPD/KLPD)
1	बहराइच	बायो कोल	60
2	बरेली	बायो कोल	10
3	बुलंदशहर	बायो कोल	17.6
4	इटावा	बायो कोल	50
5	हरदोई	बायो कोल	40
6	बुलंदशहर	बायो डीज़ल	174
7	फर्रुखाबाद	बायो डीज़ल	30
8	हापुड़	बायो डीज़ल	40
9	लखनऊ	बायो डीज़ल	24

क्र. सं.	जिला	संयत्र का प्रकार	संयंत्र क्षमता (TPD/KLPD)
10	लखनऊ	बायो डीज़ल	20
11	मेरठ	बायो डीज़ल	30
12	देवरिया	बायो-कोल	60
13	हमीरपुर	बायो-कोल	60
14	उन्नाव	बायो-डीज़ल	30
15	बलरामपुर	सीबीजी	10
16	बाराबंकी	सीबीजी	20
17	बरेली	सीबीजी	10
18	बदायूं	सीबीजी	14.25
19	बुलंदशहर	सीबीजी	3
20	फरीदपुर	सीबीजी	5
21	गोरखपुर	सीबीजी	21
22	हापुड़	सीबीजी	5.1
23	हरदोई	सीबीजी	2.4
24	कन्नौज	सीबीजी	2.4
25	कुशीनगर	सीबीजी	2
26	लखीमपुर खीरी	सीबीजी	10
27	लखीमपुर खीरी	सीबीजी	12
28	लखनऊ	सीबीजी	6
29	मथुरा	सीबीजी	10
30	मेरठ	सीबीजी	14.6
31	मेरठ	बायो-कोल	5.98
32	मिर्जापुर	सीबीजी	2.6
33	मुजफ्फर नगर	सीबीजी	10
34	मुजफ्फर नगर	सीबीजी	5.6
35	मुजफ्फर नगर	सीबीजी	4
36	मुजफ्फरनगर	सीबीजी	10
37	मुजफ्फरनगर	सीबीजी	5.6
38	प्रयागराज	सीबीजी	20

क्र. सं.	जिला	संयत्र का प्रकार	संयंत्र क्षमता (TPD/KLPD)
39	रायबरेली	सीबीजी	5
40	सहारनपुर	सीबीजी	2.5
41	वाराणसी	सीबीजी	3
	कुल		**867.63**

केंद्रीकृत लोक शिकायत निवारण और निगरानी प्रणाली

2050. श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रे:

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

(क) क्या यह सत्य है कि केंद्रीकृत सार्वजनिक शिकायत निवारण एवं निगरानी प्रणाली (सीपीजीआरएएमएस) पोर्टल पर कई शिकायतें लंबित हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) केंद्रीकृत सार्वजनिक शिकायत निवारण एवं निगरानी प्रणाली में औसतन कितने दिनों में शिकायत निवारण किया जा रहा है और 90 दिनों से अधिक समय से कितनी शिकायतें लंबित हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने ऐसी शिकायतों के समाधान के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या 'मिशन कर्मयोगी' के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र में कोई ऑनलाइन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): दिनांक 31.01.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, केंद्र सरकार के मंत्रालयों/विभागों के संबंध में लोक

शिकायत निवारण का औसत समय 15 दिन था, जबकि केंद्रीकृत लोक शिकायत निवारण एवं निगरानी प्रणाली (सीपीग्राम्स) में शिकायत निवारण की निर्धारित समय-सीमा 21 दिन है। इसलिए, किसी भी समय, निर्धारित समय-सीमा में, शिकायतों की एक बड़ी संख्या पर कार्रवाई की जा रही होती है, जबकि इनमें से कुछ शिकायतों के निवारण में निर्धारित समय-सीमा से अधिक समय लग सकता है।

सीपीग्राम्स में, राज्यों/जिलों से संबंधित शिकायतें, राज्य के नोडल अधिकारियों को मार्क की जाती हैं और लंबित शिकायतों के आंकड़ों को राज्य-वार देखा जा सकता है तथा राज्य-वार ही इनका रख-रखाव किया जाता है।

(ख): वर्ष 2025 में, केंद्र सरकार के मंत्रालयों/विभागों के संबंध में, सीपीग्राम्स पर शिकायतों के निवारण का औसत समय 15 दिन था। दिनांक 31.01.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, केंद्र सरकार के मंत्रालयों/विभागों के संबंध में, सीपीग्राम्स पर कुल 71887 शिकायतों में से, 90 दिनों से अधिक समय से लंबित 5845 शिकायतें थीं।

(ग): सरकार ने, सीपीग्राम्स के अंतर्गत, 10-चरणीय सुधार को कार्यान्वित करके, लंबित शिकायतों को कम करने और शिकायत निवारण प्रक्रिया को और दक्ष बनाने के लिए व्यापक कदम उठाए हैं। इसके अलावा, शिकायत निवारण की समय-सीमा को, 30 दिन से घटाकर 21 दिन किए जाने, इसके लिए अनिवार्य रूप से विशिष्ट शिकायत इकाइयों की स्थापना किए जाने, मूल कारणों का विश्लेषण करने और नागरिकों से प्राप्त फीडबैक पर कार्रवाई करने के संबंध में, अगस्त 2024 में, लोक शिकायतों के प्रभावी निवारण के लिए व्यापक दिशा-निदेश जारी किए गए। वरिष्ठ स्तर पर शिकायतों की समीक्षा को आसान बनाने के लिए, फरवरी 2025 में सीपीग्राम्स में समीक्षा बैठ मॉड्यूल शुरू किया गया। डीएआरपीजी, सेवोत्तम स्कीम के तहत, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के अधिकारियों की शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली पर क्षमता विकास के संबंध में प्रशासनिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। पिछले चार वर्ष में, ऐसे 1,010 प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए हैं, जिनमें

33,775 शिकायत निवारण अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है। डीएआरपीजी, शिकायतों का समय पर निवारण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के नोडल अधिकारियों के साथ प्रति माह, समीक्षा बैठक भी आयोजित करता है। इसके अलावा, डीएआरपीजी ने 19 से 25 दिसंबर 2025 तक 'प्रशासन गाँव की ओर' अभियान चलाया, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, सीपीग्राम्स पर लंबित शिकायतों का निवारण करना भी शामिल था।

(घ): महाराष्ट्र सरकार के कर्मचारियों के क्षमता विकास के लिए, क्षमता विकास आयोग, कर्मयोगी भारत-एसपीवी और महाराष्ट्र सरकार के बीच त्रिपक्षीय समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं। महाराष्ट्र राज्य के संबंध में, 4 फरवरी, 2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, महाराष्ट्र सरकार के 8.81 लाख से अधिक कर्मचारी आईगॉट (iGot) कर्मयोगी प्लेटफ़ॉर्म पर पंजीकृत हैं और कुल मिलाकर 72.18 लाख से अधिक पाठ्यक्रम संबंधी पंजीकरण हुआ है और 50.76 लाख पाठ्यक्रम पूरे हुए हैं। हालाँकि, इस प्लेटफ़ॉर्म में इसके प्रयोक्ताओं की भौगोलिक अथवा लोकेशन-स्पेसिफिक जानकारी न तो देखी जा सकती है और न ही रखी जा सकती है।

सुगौली स्टेशन तक पार्सल सेवा बहाल करना

2051. श्री सुनील कुमार:

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

(क) क्या 13021 मिथिला एक्सप्रेस द्वारा पहले सुगौली तक पार्सल पहुँचाए जाते थे;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या अब पार्सल केवल हावड़ा से मोतिहारी तक ही पहुँचाए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि वाल्मीकिनगर लोक सभा क्षेत्र के व्यापारियों को मिथिला एक्सप्रेस के माध्यम से हावड़ा से बड़ी मात्रा में माल का आयात होता था और अब सुगौली तक सेवा बंद होने के कारण उन्हें कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का सुगौली स्टेशन पर पार्सल सेवा बहाल करने का प्रस्ताव है?

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

(क) से (घ): पार्सल यातायात संभालने के लिए किसी स्टेशन को खोलने और बंद करने का निर्णय क्षेत्रीय रेलों द्वारा यातायात संभाव्यता और परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर लिया जाता है। सुगौली स्टेशन पर पार्सल संभलाई को पूर्व मध्य रेलवे द्वारा 24.10.2024 से बंद कर दिया गया था। बहरहाल, सुगौली स्टेशन के पास मोतिहारी और रक्सौल स्टेशन से गाड़ी सं. 13021 मिथिला एक्सप्रेस द्वारा हावड़ा से पार्सल बुकिंग की सुविधा उपलब्ध है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, क्षेत्रीय रेलों को हितधारकों के साथ परामर्श करने के लिए कहा गया है और यह कि यदि व्यवहार्य हो, तो सुगौली में पार्सल कार्यालय को पुनः खोलने पर विचार करें।

गरीबी रेखा निर्धारित करने के मानदंड

2052. श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव:

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

(क) वर्तमान में देश में गरीबी रेखा के निर्धारण के आधिकारिक मानदंडों का ब्यौरा क्या है और ये किस वर्ष से लागू हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने तेंदुलकर समिति और रंगराजन समिति के बाद गरीबी रेखा के निर्धारण के लिए कोई नया वैज्ञानिक या व्यावहारिक मानदंड अधिसूचित नहीं किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) वर्तमान गरीबी रेखा के निर्धारण में स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, आवास, पोषण और मुद्रास्फीति जैसे आवश्यक खर्चों को किस प्रकार शामिल किया गया है;

(घ) क्या गरीबी रेखा के निर्धारण के पुराने मानदंडों के कारण वास्तविक गरीब लोग कई कल्याणकारी योजनाओं से वंचित रह जाते हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार निकट भविष्य में गरीबी रेखा के निर्धारण के लिए नए और समकालीन मानदंड तय करने के लिए एक विशेषज्ञ समिति गठित करने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके लिए क्या समय सीमा तय की गई है?

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

(क) से (घ): नीति आयोग ने 'राष्ट्रीय बहुआयामी गरीबी सूचकांक: प्रगति समीक्षा-2023' नामक राष्ट्रीय बहुआयामी गरीबी सूचकांक (एमपीआई) का दूसरा संस्करण जारी किया है। बहुआयामी गरीबी सूचकांक एल्कायर (एएफ) फोस्टर पद्धति पर आधारित है जो एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मान्यता प्राप्त पद्धति है, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा और जीवन स्तर जैसे आयामों में 12 संकेतकों को शामिल करते हुए अतिव्यापी अभावों को दर्शाता है। आधारभूत रिपोर्ट नवंबर 2021 में प्रकाशित की गई तथा राष्ट्रीय एमपीआई रिपोर्ट का दूसरा संस्करण जुलाई 2023 में जारी किया गया। नवीनतम रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, बहुआयामी गरीबी में जनसंख्या का अनुपात 2015-16 और 2019-21 के बीच 24.85% से घटकर 14.96% हो गया, जो दर्शाता है कि इस अवधि के दौरान लगभग 13.5 करोड़ लोग गरीबी से मुक्त हुए हैं। इसके अलावा, नीति आयोग द्वारा 2005-06 में प्रकाशित भारत में बहुआयामी गरीबी पर चर्चा पत्र के अनुसार, ऐसा अनुमान है कि भारत में बहुआयामी गरीबी वर्ष 2013-14 के 29.17% से घटकर वर्ष 2022-23 में 11.28% हो गई है, जिससे पता चलता है कि इस अवधि के दौरान 24.82 करोड़ लोग गरीबी से मुक्त हुए हैं।

सरकार ने बहुआयामी गरीबी को कम करने के लिए विभिन्न योजनाएं शुरू की हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, सक्षम आंगनवाड़ी और पोषण 2.0, प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना

(पीएमजीकेएवाई), प्रधानमंत्री पोषण शक्ति निर्माण (पीएम पोषण), प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षित मातृत्व अभियान, प्रधानमंत्री सहज बिजली हर घर योजना (सौभाग्य), पीएम उज्ज्वला योजना, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (एसबीएम), जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम), प्रधानमंत्री जन धन योजना (पीएमजेडीवाई), प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (पीएमएवाई) और पीएम विश्वकर्मा योजनाएं शामिल हैं।

(ङ): जी, नहीं।

VANDE BHARAT SLEEPER TRAIN FROM HOWRAH TO GUWAHATI

2053. SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has flagged off first Vande Bharat sleeper train between Howrah and Guwahati recently and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of Vande Bharat sleeper trains proposed to be operated during 2026; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to run Vande Bharat sleeper train and other premium trains from New Delhi via Shahjahanpur-Sitapur-Lucknow during the current year in view of least rail connectivity to Sitapur from New Delhi and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): For long distance travel the sleeper variant of Vande Bharat Express

has been indigenously designed and developed. Two such trains have already been manufactured. After extensive trials, these trains have been introduced on Indian Railways.

The process of development of new rolling stocks like Vande Sleeper necessitates a holistic approach, combining technological innovation, strategic planning and manufacturing to ensure a safe, reliable and comfortable travel. This involves development of prototype, extensive testing and trials followed by series production.

To improve travel experience of the passengers and set new benchmarks in terms of safe and comfortable journey, these train sets have been provided with modern coaches having advanced safety features and passenger amenities like:

- Jerk-Free Semi permanent couplers and Anti Climbers.
- Fitted with KAVACH
- Higher acceleration with design/operating speed of 180/160 KMPH
- Crashworthy Design of Car body complying with EN standards.
- Fire barrier doors at the end of each coach for compliance of fire safety standards.
- Improved fire safety - Aerosol based fire detection and suppression system in electrical cabinets and lavatories.
- Regenerative braking system for energy efficiency.
- Air conditioning units provided with indigenously developed UV-C lamp-

based disinfection system for deactivating 99% harmful bacteria from conditioned air to improve the hygiene standards inside the passenger area.

- Centrally controlled Automatic Plug Doors and Fully Sealed wider gangways CCTVs in all coaches.
- Emergency talk-back unit for communication between Passenger and Train Manager/Loco Pilot in case of emergency.
- For Divyangjan passengers, special lavatory in the driving coaches on each end.
- Centralized Coach Monitoring System for better condition monitoring of passenger amenities such as Air conditioning, Saloon Lighting etc.
- Ergonomically designed ladder for ease of climbing on to upper berths.

First Vande Bharat Sleeper service viz. 27575/27576 Howrah- Kamakhya Vande Bharat Sleeper Express has commenced regular operation w.e.f. 22.01.2026.

Further, Delhi - Shahajahanpur sector, Sahajahanpur – Lucknow sector, Delhi – Sitapur sector and Sitapur – Lucknow sector are served by 18 pairs, 44 pairs, 05 pairs and 07 pairs of train services respectively as tabled below:

Train services over Delhi - Shahajahanpur sector

SN	Train number and name
1	13065/13066 Anand Vihar (T) - Howrah Amrit Bharat Express
2	15909/15910 Lalgarh - Dibrugarh Express

3	15127/15128 New Delhi - Varanasi Express
4	12391/12392 New Delhi - Rajgir Express
5	15115/15116 Delhi - Chhapra Express
6	14017/14018 Anand Vihar (T) - Raxaul Express
7	14015/14016 Anand Vihar (T) - Raxaul Express
8	14007/14008 Anand Vihar (T) - Raxaul Express
9	14013/14014 Sultanpur - Anand Vihar (T) Express
10	15279/15280 Anand Vihar (T) - Saharsa Express
11	15273/15274 Anand Vihar (T) - Raxaul Express
12	14205/14206 Delhi - Ayodhya Cantt. Express
13	14207/14208 Delhi - Pratapgarh Express
14	12211/12212 Anand Vihar (T) - Muzaffarpur Garibrath Express
15	12229/12230 New Delhi - Lucknow Mail
16	12429/12430 New Delhi - Lucknow Express
17	19269/19270 Porbandar - Muzaffarpur Express
18	15715/15716 Ajmer-Kishanganj Garib Nawaz Express

Train services over Shahjahanpur - Lucknow sector

SN	Train number and name
1	13019/13020 Howrah - Kathgodam Express

2	14649/14650 Jaynagar - Amritsar Express
3	14673/14674 Jaynagar - Amritsar Express
4	15001/15002 Muzaffarpur - Dehradun Express
5	15005/15006 Gorakhpur - Dehradun Express
6	15279/15280 Saharsa - Anand Vihar (T) Express
7	19269/19270 Muzaffarpur - Porbandar Express
8	12211/12212 Anand Vihar (T) - Muzaffarpur Garibrath Express
9	15715/15716 Kishanganj - Ajmer Express
10	14229/14230 Prayagraj Sangam - Yog Nagari Rishikesh Express
11	15909/15910 Dibrugarh - Lalgarh Avadh Assam Express
12	15933/15934 New Tinsukia - Amritsar Express
13	14307/14308 Prayagraj Sangam - Bareilly Express
14	14235/14236 Varanasi - Bareilly Express
15	12209/12210 Kathgodam - Kanpur Central Garibrath Express
16	15075/15076 Tanakpur - Shaktinagar Express
17	15073/15074 Singrauli - Tanakpur Express
18	13151/13152 Kolkata Chitpur - Jammu Tawi Express
19	22453/22454 Lucknow Jn. - Meerut Express
20	13307/13308 Firozpur Cantt - Dhanbad Express
21	26503/26504 Gomti Nagar - Saharanpur Vande Bharat Express

22	13005/13006 Howrah - Amritsar Express
23	15119/15120 Banaras - Dehradun Express
24	13065/13066 Howrah - Anand Vihar (T) Amrit Bharat Express
25	12237/12238 Varanasi - Jammu Tawi Express
26	14017/14018 Raxaul - Anand Vihar (T) Sadbhavana Express
27	14007/14008 Raxaul - Anand Vihar (T) Express
28	14013/14014 Sultanpur - Anand Vihar (T) Express
29	14015/14016 Raxaul - Anand Vihar (T) Express
30	54337/54338 Lucknow - Shahjahanpur Passenger
31	12587/12588 Gorakhpur - Jammu Tawi Express
32	15097/15098 Bhagalpur - Jammu Tawi Express
33	15653/15654 Guwahati - Jammu Tawi Express
34	14205/14206 Ayodhya Cantt - Delhi Express
35	12391/12392 Rajgir - New Delhi Express
36	15127/15128 Banaras - New Delhi Express
37	13009/13010 Howrah - Yog Nagari Rishikesh Express
38	14207/14208 Partapgarh - Delhi Express
39	12229/12230 Lucknow - New Delhi Express
40	14241/14242 Prayagraj -Saharanpur Nauchandi Express
41	12231/12232 Lucknow - Chandigarh Express

42	15115/15116 Chhapra - Delhi Loknayak Express
43	12429/12430 Lucknow - New Delhi Express
44	15011/15012 Lucknow Jn. - Chandigarh Express

Train services over Delhi - Sitapur sector

SN	Train number and name
1	15273/15274 Anand Vihar (T) - Raxaul Satyagrah Express
2	15621/15622 Anand Vihar (T) - Kamakhya Express
3	15529/15530 Anand Vihar (T) - Saharsa Express
4	14009/14010 Anand Vihar (T) - Bapudham Motihari Champaran Satyagrah Express
5	14011/14012 Anand Vihar (T) - Radhikapur Express

Train services over Sitapur - Lucknow sector

SN	Train number and name
1	15009/15010 Gorakhpur - Izzatnagar Express
2	55085/55086 Gomti Nagar - Pilibhit Passenger
3	26503/26504 Gomti Nagar - Saharanpur Vande Bharat Express
4	12107/12108 Lokmanya Tilak (T) - Sitapur Express
5	55083/55084 Daliganj-Mailani Passenger
6	55087/55088 Daliganj-Mailani Passenger

7	55089/55090 Daliganj-Sitapur Passenger

Besides, introduction of new train services, including Vande Bharat sleeper services, 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.
- Occupancy and the traffic requirement of the section.

RAILWAY INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN NASHIK

2054. SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE:

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

(a) the details of ROBs, RUBs, level-crossing closures and all other railway infrastructure projects (station redevelopment, doubling, electrification, sidings, freight terminals, FOBs, yards etc.) that have been sanctioned, tendered, under implementation/pending approval in Nashik district;

(b) the details of the sanction/approval date, implementing agency, estimated cost, present status and expected date of completion for each project; and

(c) the reasons for delays and the specific measures, funding commitments and

inter-agency coordination planned to expedite completion and ensure road-rail safety?

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

(a) to (c): As on 01.04.2025, there are 16,499 Nos. of Manned Level Crossings (MLCs) on Indian Railways including 25 Nos. LCs in Nashik District. All Unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG) network of Indian Railways have been eliminated by 31.01.2019.

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 (upto Dec'25) is as under:

Period	**ROBs/ RUBs constructed**
2004-14	4,148 Nos.
2014-25 (upto Dec'25)	13,882 Nos. (including 1,228 Nos. in the state of Maharashtra)

As on 01.01.2026, 4,769 Nos. ROBs/RUBs are sanctioned at the cost of ₹ 1,14,298 crore on Indian Railways including 20 Nos. at the cost of ₹ 406 crore in Nashik District of Maharashtra which are at various stage of planning and

execution.

Railways have taken following measures to expedite the progress of ROB/RUB works:

(i) Joint survey with concerned State Govt./Road Owning Authority is done before finalizing the General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) to ensure smooth execution.

(ii) Periodic meetings of Railway & State Government officials are done to resolve various issues related to ROB/RUB works.

(iii) Standardization of superstructure drawings for various combinations of span, skewness and width of road on Railway portion has been done to avoid delays during the design approval. This has been issued in the form of compendium, which can be directly adopted for Road Over Bridge across Railway lines for expeditious planning.

(iv) ROB/RUB works are planned to be executed on a single entity basis by Railway wherever possible. In case any Road Owning authority/State Govt. wants, then Railway may permit them to execute the work on a single entity basis.

Station redevelopment:

Nashik Road, Devlali, Igatpuri, Lasalgaon, Manmad Jn, Nagarsol and Nandgaon railway station falling in Nashik District of Maharashtra have been identified for redevelopment under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme.

This 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 located in Maharashtra. The name of stations identified for redevelopment under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Maharashtra is 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 , Kopargaon, KurduwadiJunction, Kurla Junction, Lasalgaon, Latur, Lokmanya Tilak Terminus, LonandJunction, Lonavla, Lower Parel, Malad, Malkapur, ManmadJunction, Manwath Road , Marine Lines, Matunga, Miraj Junction,

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
		MudkhedJunction, Mumbai Central, Mumbra, MurtizapurJunction, Nagarsol, Nagpur Junction, Nandgaon, Nandura, Nandurbar, NarkherJunction, Nashik Road, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Itwari Junction, PachoraJunction, Palghar, Pandharpur, PanvelJunction, ParbhaniJunction, Parel, Parli Vaijnath, Partur , Phaltan, Prabhadevi, PulgaonJunction, 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 the state of Maharashtra have been taken up at a good pace. Till now, works of 17 stations including Devlali station in Nashik district (Amgaon, Chanda Fort, Chinchpokli, Devlali, Dhule, Kedgaon, Lasalgaon, LonandJunction, Matunga, MurtizapurJunction, 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 under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme is as given below:

Nashik Road: The 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. The works for construction of new east side station building, improvement of circulating area & parking and construction of new 6m wide foot over bridge have been taken up.

Further, the work for provision of RCC overhead tank, underground tank, new pump room, pipeline work to improve watering facility at station, up-gradation 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.

Igatpuri: The structural work of new service building, construction of new entrance gate, cover shed over staircase of foot over bridge & escalator, circulating area shed, new toilet block and sewage treatment plant ,works of construction of new booking office, improvement of station elevation and platform surfacing have been completed. Finishing works and construction of service building have been taken up.

Lasalgaon: The works for construction of new booking office, improvement of circulating area and parking, provision of platform shelters, new entrance gate,

construction of boundary wall, toilets, improvement of divyangjan facilities and renovation of rooms in station building have been completed. The works for finishing has been taken up.

Manmad: The works for provision of new platform shelters, renovation of station building, toilets and renovation of booking office have been completed. The works for construction of entrance arch, improvement of circulating area and parking, signage and provision of 12 m foot over bridge 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 / 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 station-wise or district-wise or state-wise. Nashik District falls under the jurisdiction of Central Railway and South Central Railway. For these two zones, allocation of ₹ 2201 crore (Revised Estimate) has been made for the financial year 2025-26 under Plan Head-53 and expenditure of ₹ 1871 crore (up to Dec, 2025) 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.

New Line/Doubling/Gauge Conversion work:

Budget allocation during the last five years has increased significantly. Budget allocation for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Maharashtra including Nashik District is as under:

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹1,171 crore/year
2025-26	₹23,778 crore (More than 20 times)

The details of commissioning/laying of new track falling fully/partly in the State of Maharashtra including Nashik District during 2009-14 and 2014-25 are as under:

Period	New track Commissioned	Average commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	292 Km	58.4 Km/year
2014-25	2,292 Km	208.4 Km/year (More than 3 times)

As on 01.04.2025, 38 projects (11 New Lines, 02 Gauge Conversion and 25 Doubling), of a total length of 5,098 km, costing ₹89,780 crore, falling fully/partly in Maharashtra including Nashik District 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	11	1,355	234	10,504
Gauge Conversion	02	609	334	4,286
Doubling/ Multitracking	25	3,134	1,792	24,617
Total	38	5,098	2,360	39,407

To improve the rail connectivity in Nashik District, following surveys have been completed and the Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been prepared:-

1. Kasara-Nashik-Manmad 3rd & 4th Line (131 Km)

2.Nashik-Sainagar Shirdi new line (95 Km)

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.

Electrification

Electrification of railway network on Indian Railways has been take up in mission mode. So far, about 99.4% 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

In Nashik district, entire existing BG network has been electrified. Further, all new line/multi-tracking projects are being sanctioned and constructed with electrification.

Yard remodelling projects

To improve the capacity of rail Network in Nashik District, following capacity enhancement works have been taken up:

S. No.	Name of the Projects	Cost (₹ in Cr)
1	Nasik Road -Yard remodeling for extension of PF-1 from 22 to 24 coach length by shifting Goods shed ladder.	17.68

2	Nasik Road - Provision of additional stabling lines	26.02
3	Nasik Road - Provision of two stabling lines in DN direction.	4.95
4	Devlali -Yard remodeling for provision of additional platforms.	49.83
5	Devlali - Provision of C&W examination and stabling facilities.	48.52
6	Devlali-Provision of additional stabling lines.	36.61
7	Odha - Yard remodeling for Provision of additional passenger platform.	49.92
8	Odha - Yard remodeling for provision of long haul facilities.	32.70
9	Odha- Provision of stabling lines.	62.18
10	Kherwadi station -Yard remodeling for provision of additional passenger platforms.	44.86
11	Kherwadi - Provision of additional stabling lines.	25.57
12	Kasbe Sukene-Yard remodeling for provision of additional passenger platforms.	43.45
13	Kasbe Sukene - Provision of additional stabling lines.	26.49
14	Niphad - Provision of additional stabling lines.	32.76
15	Ugaon – Providing loop line and stabling lines.	38.64
16	Ugaon: Provision of electronic interlocking (EI).	20.61

Siding/Freight Terminals

To improve fright transportation, 09 Gati Shakti Cargo Teminals (GCTs) have already been commissioned in Maharashtra State, Further, 20 Gati Shakti Cargo

Terminals (GCTs) projects have been approved in Maharashtra State (including 1 in Nashik district at Kasbe Sukana station).

RAILWAY GRIEVANCES IN HINGOLI LOK SABHA CONSTITUENCY

2055. SHRI AASHTIKAR PATIL NAGESH BAPURAO:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the acute hardship faced by passengers in the Hingoli Lok Sabha Constituency, Maharashtra due to frequent cancellations, short-terminations, irregular running of trains, the recent reduction in coach capacity/removal of general coaches, non- availability of reserved tickets, long waiting list and extreme overcrowding;

(b) if so, the details thereof specifically the impact on daily commuters, students, women and elderly passengers, farmers, patients, etc., the reasons for such disruptions and non- augmentation of coaches despite rising demand;

(c) whether it is a fact that several railway stations in the Hingoli district currently face serious deficiencies in basic passenger amenities and safety infrastructure, including non-functional toilets, lack of drinking water, inadequate lighting, the absence of foot overbridges and unsafe platforms;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the delay in the upgradation/redevelopment of these stations despite repeated public representations;

(e) whether the Government has received requests for providing stoppages for important long- distance trains at Hingoli Road, adjoining stations and if so, the action taken thereon to prevent passengers from resorting to costly and unsafe road travel; and

(f) the details of immediate corrective measures and budgetary provisions proposed to be taken by the Government in the current financial year to restore punctual train services, improve station infrastructure and ensure the safety of passengers in this backward and tribal-dominated constituency?

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

(a) to (f): Indian Railways in its endeavour to provide safer and better travel experience to the passengers, undertakes infrastructural and maintenance-related works. To facilitate these works, partial cancellation, cancellation and diversion of some trains are necessitated. Accordingly, during 2025–26, a few trips of trains passing through Hingoli Deccan station were cancelled and trains were diverted. However, these are restored back once the works are complete.

Hingoli Deccan is served by 38 train services providing connectivity to cities like Nagpur, Pune, Mumbai, Jaipur, Hazur Sahib Nanded, Tirupati, Kacheguda, Dr. Ambedkar Nagar (Mhow).

S.N.	Train No. & Name
1	11403/04 Nagpur - SCSM (T) Kolhapur Express
2	11405/06 Pune - Amravati Express
3	12071/72 Mumbai CSMT - Hingoli Deccan Jan Shatabdi Express
4	12421/22 Hazur Sahib Nanded - Amritsar Express
5	12439/40 Hazur Sahib Nanded - Shri Ganganagar Express
6	12485/86 Hazur Sahib Nanded - Shri Ganganagar Express
7	12719/20 Jaipur - Hyderabad Express
8	12751/52 Hazur Sahib Nanded - Jammu Tawi Humsafar Express
9	12765/66 Tirupati - Amravati Express
10	17605/06 Kacheguda - Bhagat Ki Kothi Express
11	17639/40 Kacheguda - Akola Express
12	17641/42 Kacheguda - Narkher Express
13	17683/84 Akola -Purna Express
14	19301/02 Dr. Ambedkar Nagar (Mhow) - Yesvantpur Express
15	19713/14 Jaipur - Kurnool City Express
16	22709/10 Hazur Sahib Nanded - Amb Andaura Express
17	22723/24 Hazur Sahib Nanded - Shri Ganganagar Express
18	57655 Parli Vaijnath–Akola Passenger
19	57656 Akola-Purna Passenger
20	77613 Purna–Akola DEMU
21	77614 Akola-Parli Vaijnath DEMU

Besides, provision of stoppage 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.

Amrit Bharat Station Scheme

Further, to provide better amenities at 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, out of which 132 stations including Himayatnagar, Hingoli Deccan and Kinwat stations of Hingoli Lok Sabha Constituency, are located in Maharashtra. The names of stations identified for development 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 Jn, Kamptee, Kandivali,

		Kanjur Marg, Karad, Katol, Kedgaon, Kinwat, Kopargaon, Kurduwadi Jn, Kurla Jn, Lasalgaon, Latur, Lokmanya Tilak Terminus, Lonand Jn, Lonavla, Lower Parel, Malad, Malkapur, Manmad Jn, Manwath Road, Marine Lines, Matunga, Miraj Jn, Mudkhed Jn, Mumbai Central, Mumbra, Murtizapur Jn, Nagarsol, Nagpur Jn, Nandgaon, Nandura, Nandurbar, Narkher Jn, Nashik Road, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Itwari Junction, Pachora Jn, Palghar, Pandharpur, Panvel Jn, Parbhani Jn, Parel, Parli Vaijnath, Partur, Phaltan, Prabhadevi, Pulgaon Jn, Pune Jn, Purna Jn, 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, Baramati, Chanda Fort, Chinchpokli, Devlali, Dhule, Kedgaon, Lasalgaon, Lonand Jn, Matunga, Murtizapur Jn, Nandura, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Itwari Junction, Parel, Savda, Shahad, Vadala Road) in Maharashtra 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:

- **Himayatnagar station:** The works of improvement of station building, porch, platform shelter, improvement of platform surface, waiting hall, toilet, circulating area and lift have been taken up.
- **Hingoli Deccan station:** The works of platform shelter and improvement of platform surface of platform no. 2 have been completed. The works of new station building, improvement of existing station building, platform surface of platform no. 1, circulating area, lift and 12 m Foot Over Bridge have been taken up.
- **Kinwat station:** The works of improvement of station building, porch, platform shelter, improvement of platform surface, waiting hall, toilet, circulating area, lift and 12 m Foot Over Bridge have been taken up.
- **Washim station:** The works of improvement of station building, porch, improvement of platforms, platform shelter, improvement of waiting hall, toilet, circulating area, lift and 12 m Foot Over Bridge have been taken up.
- **Manwath Road station:** The work of platform shelter has been completed. The works of improvement to station building, entrance porch, platform surfacing, waiting hall, toilet and lift have been taken up.

Further, development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of stations on Indian Railways including provision for toilet, drinking water, lighting, Foot Over Bridge, platforms etc. 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. Development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of a station is carried out based on category of station/condition/traffic handled etc. 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.

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. Receipt of such suggestions / representations is a continuous and dynamic process and these are examined and action as found feasible and justified is taken from time to time.

Development / Upgradation / Modernization of stations including 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. Maharashtra is covered under the jurisdiction of four railway zones, namely, Central Railway, South Central Railway, South East Central Railway and Western Railway. For these zones, an allocation of ₹ 3,834 crore has been made for the financial year 2025-26, out of which an expenditure (up to December, 2025) of ₹ 3,122 crore has been incurred so far.

Safety:

Safety is accorded the highest priority on Indian Railways. As a consequence of various safety measures taken over the years, including those for level crossings, 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 31.01.2026)	12 (90% lesser)

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

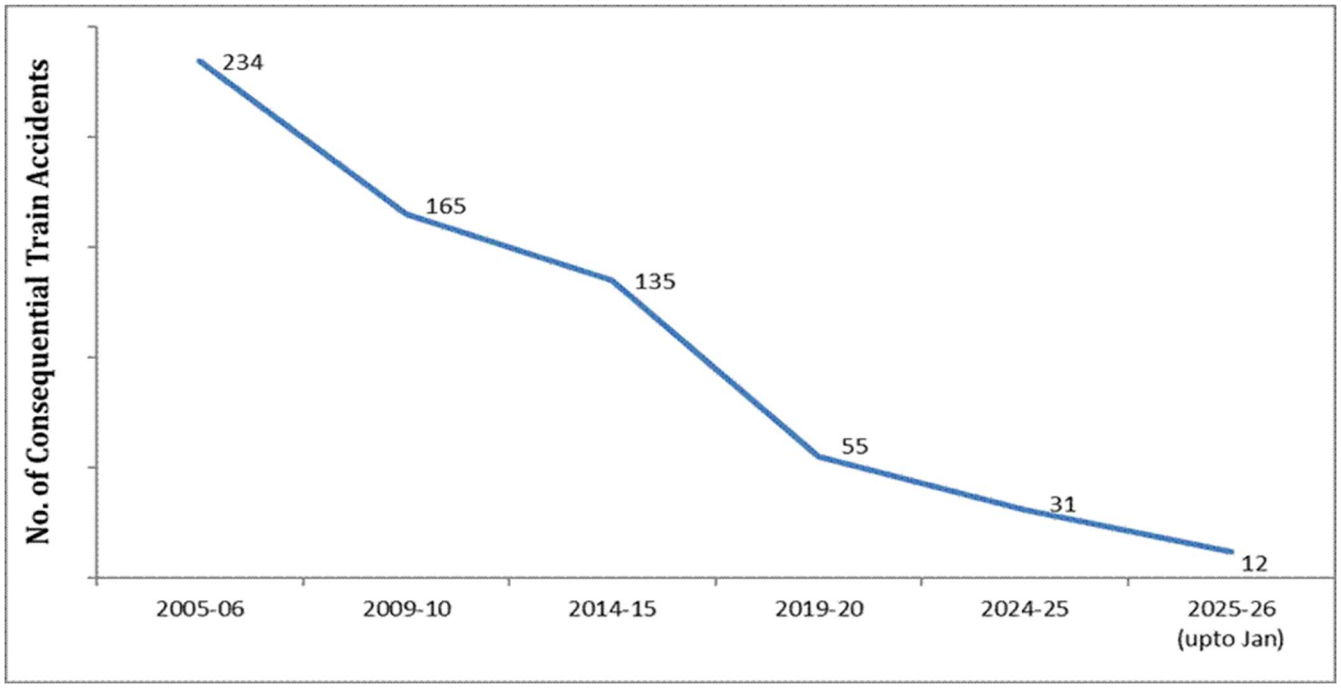
Consequential Accident Index:-

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 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	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
39,200	87,336	1,01,662	1,14,022	1,17,693

2. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals have been provided at 6,660 stations up to 31.12.2025 to reduce accidents due to human failure.

3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 10,097 Level Crossing Gates up to 31.12.2025 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 6,665 stations up to 31.12.2025.

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. 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.

   After extensive and elaborate trials, Kavach Version 4.0 has been successfully commissioned on 1297 Route Kilometres, covering the high density Delhi -

Mumbai and Delhi - Howrah routes. On the Delhi - Mumbai route Kavach ver 4.0 has been commissioned on Junction cabin - Palwal - Mathura - Nagda section (667 Rkm) & Ahmedabad - Vadodara - Virar section (432 Rkm) and on the Delhi - Howrah route on Gaya - Sarmatanr (93 Rkm) and Bardhaman - Howrah section (105 Rkm).

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 60 kg, 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

IMPACT OF PRE-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP DISCONTINUATION

2056. SHRIMATI SAJDA AHMED:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the educational development of minority communities including enrolment and retention rates and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Merit-Cum-Means and Pre-Matric Scholarship for minority students have been discontinued and if so, the reasons therefor along with the impact of this discontinuation on enrolment, dropout and academic performance of minority students; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to support minority education including alternative scholarships or financial assistance?

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

(a) to (c): Ministry of Education's UDISE+ (Unified District Information System for Education Plus) - a unified platform publishes reports from time to time, pertaining to enrolment and dropout rate of students, covering various social categories.

Ministry of Minority Affairs implements various schemes, including Pre-Matric, Post-Matric and Merit-cum-Means Scholarship schemes, across the country for socio-economic and educational empowerment of the six notified minority communities. However, the schemes have not been approved for implementation beyond 2021-22.

The National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) a Government of India Undertaking (Ministry of Minority Affairs), offers financial

assistance to minority students under its education loan scheme for pursuing technical and professional courses.

बिहार में नेटवर्क कनेक्टिविटी

2057. श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हाः

क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम के तहत बिहार में अब तक मोबाइल टावरों और विश्वसनीय नेटवर्क कनेक्टिविटी से जुड़ी पंचायतों की संख्या कितनी हैं;

(ख) वर्ष 2022 से 2025 के बीच बिहार में चिन्हित ऐसी पंचायतों की कुल संख्या कितनी है जहां अभी भी मोबाइल टावर या न्यूनतम नेटवर्क सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं;

(ग) क्या मोबाइल नेटवर्क की कमी के कारण ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, बैंकिंग और ई-गवर्नेंस सेवाओं की सुलभता बाधित हो रही है; और

(घ) क्या औरंगाबाद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के डुमरिया ब्लॉक के छकरबंदा पंचायत में अब तक कोई प्रभावी मोबाइल टावर स्थापित नहीं किया गया है और यदि हां, तो वहां मोबाइल टावर स्थापित करने के लिए निर्धारित समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

(क)**:** दिसंबर 2025 तक**,** बिहार में 44,837 गांवों को 4जी मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी के साथ कवर किया गया है।

(ख) से (घ)**:** देश के कवर नहीं किए गए दूरस्थ और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा**,** स्वास्थ्य**,** बैंकिंग**,** ई-गवर्नेंस और अन्य सेवाओं को पहुंच तक सक्षम बनाने के लिए**,** उच्च बैंडविड्थ क्षमता वाले इंटरनेट/ब्रॉडबैंड

कनेक्टिविटी और मोबाइल सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित कई कदम और परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं। दिसंबर-2025 तक, 4जी सेचुरेशन और अन्य मोबाइल परियोजनाओं के तहत, छकरबंदा सहित बिहार के 474 गांव/स्थान कवर करते हुए नियोजित 409 मोबाइल टावरों में से 384 मोबाइल टावर शुरू किए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, भारतनेट परियोजना के तहत, बिहार में ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी के लिए 8340 ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) को सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए तैयार कर दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, भारतनेट के मौजूदा नेटवर्क का उन्नयन करने, शेष ग्राम पंचायतों में नेटवर्क का सृजन करने और मांग के आधार पर शेष गैर-ग्राम पंचायतों को जोड़ने के लिए संशोधित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम (एबीपी) कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

DECENTRALISED SOLAR PROJECTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2058. DR. C. M. RAMESH:

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

(a) the progress made under rooftop solar installation and decentralised solar projects/ schemes in Andhra Pradesh, category-wise;

(b) the number of households, MSMEs and public institutions covered under these projects/ schemes; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to address issues relating to financing, net metering and grid integration in the said State?

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

(a) to (c): The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY) launched in February, 2024, aims to achieve rooftop solar (RTS) installations in one crore households, in the residential sector by FY 2026-27.

The PMSG: MBY is a demand driven scheme wherein all residential consumers in the country, including the state of Andhra Pradesh, having grid connected electricity connection of the local DISCOM can avail the benefits of the scheme, for installation of RTS systems, by applying on the National Portal of the scheme.

Under the scheme, a total of 95,722 RTS systems have been installed, benefitting 98,822 households as on 04.02.2026 in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

MNRE is also implementing Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM KUSUM) launched in March 2019, to enable the installation of standalone solar pumps, solarization of existing grid-connected agriculture pumps including through Feeder Level Solarasation, and installation of solar power plants on farmer’s land. The scheme is demand driven and capacities are allocated based on demand received from the States/UTs. Based on the demand received from the state of Andhra Pradesh, a total of 2,93,587 pumps have been allocated for solarisation under Feeder Level Solarisation of PM-KUSUM scheme to the state.

Further, MNRE is implementing the New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal

and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA). Under the scheme, off-grid systems (Solar Home Lighting Systems/Solar Mini Grids) are provided to tribal and PVTG households, multi-purpose centers and public institutions in Tribal and PVTG areas where grid-connected electrification is not techno-economically feasible.

Based on the proposals received from the State Implementing Agencies of Andhra Pradesh, the Ministry has sanctioned electrification of a total of 1,675 PVTG households under the PM-JANMAN component, of which 967 households have been reported electrified as on 31.12.2025.

To promote decentralised solar adoption such as installation of RTS systems under the PMSG: MBY and for addressing issues relating to financing, net metering and grid integration across the country including Andhra Pradesh, the Ministry has taken following measures:

- 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.

TRANSPARENCY, COMPARABILITY AND PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN OFFICIAL STATISTICS

2059. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken major methodological changes in surveys and base year revisions of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Index of Industrial Production (IIP) in recent years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether these changes have led to variations in estimates when compared with earlier series;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the manner in which expert consultations and user feedback have been incorporated before finalising such changes; and

(e) the steps being taken to ensure transparency, comparability and public confidence in official statistics?

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): Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has decided a comprehensive exercise for revision of the base year of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Index of Industrial Production (IIP) and Consumer Price Index (CPI) to enhance their relevance, accuracy and international comparability. The proposed new base year for the GDP and IIP is 2022-23, and for CPI the proposed base year is 2024. Base year revision of GDP, CPI & IIP is guided by the respective Technical Advisory Committee / Expert Groups comprising of experts from Academia, Central and State Governments, RBI etc. The revision work includes methodological improvement, incorporation of new data sources including latest survey data, weight updation etc. In order to improve the survey results, MoSPI has undertaken various steps like increase in sample size; modification of sampling design, survey instruments, survey periodicity etc. Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), Household Consumption expenditure Survey (HCES) and Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE) results have been used for the Base year revision exercise.

(b) and (c): The release of the new series of GDP, CPI and IIP is scheduled for 27th February 2026, 12th February 2026 and May 2026, respectively. Survey

results are released from time to time. All releases are made available on the MoSPI website.

(d): In addition to Technical Advisory Committee / Expert Group comprising of experts from Academia, Central and State Governments, RBI etc., MoSPI organized Consultative Workshops/Meetings on the Base Year Revision of GDP, IIP & CPI and surveys to solicit feedback and suggestions from the stakeholders and to ensure transparency, comparability and public confidence in official statistics. The feedback received from the users are incorporated in consultation with Technical Advisory Committee / Expert Groups.

(e): The MoSPI, has taken several steps for accuracy and transparency of statistical data which inter alia, include:

(i) Utilizing digital platforms, with in-built validation mechanism, in sample surveys conducted by MoSPI for data collection. This technological advancement has facilitated simultaneous processing of data and also resulted in a drastic reduction in time lag of release of reports.

(ii) Placed Advance Release Calendar (ARC) of its statistical products on the ministry’s website (www.mospi.gov.in).

(iii) In order to facilitate ease of Data Dissemination and Management, e-Sankhyiki portal has been launched. Unit level data of the surveys are also made available on MoSPI's website (www.mospi.gov.in) for access by various researchers, policymakers, etc.

(iv)Regular dialogues with data users/stakeholders are also conducted in order to incorporate their feedback and enhance their understanding about the data being published by MoSPI.

(v) Circulated a National Meta Data Structure (NMDS) among Ministries / Departments. The NDMS has been designed, inter alia, to provide clarity on the data sources, collection methods and enhance discoverability of datasets.

अंतः राज्यीय हरित ऊर्जा गलियारा योजना

2060. श्री हरीभाई पटेलः

क्या **नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) उन आठ राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें सरकार द्वारा अंतः राज्यीय पारेषण प्रणाली (इन-एसटीएस) हरित ऊर्जा गलियारा (जीईसी) योजना चरण-1 और संबद्ध नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा सुदृढ़ीकरण कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे हैं;

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान अंतःराज्यीय पारेषण प्रणाली हरित ऊर्जा गलियारा योजना चरण-1 की राज्यवार प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) अंतःराज्यीय पारेषण प्रणाली हरित ऊर्जा गलियारा योजना के अंतर्गत देश भर में राज्यवार स्थापित किए जाने वाले उप-स्टेशनों की कुल संख्या कितनी है?

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

(क): नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय ने आठ राज्यों, जैसे कि आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान और तमिलनाडु में हरित ऊर्जा गलियारा (GEC)

योजना चरण-I को कार्यान्वित किया है।

(ख): पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान अंतः राज्यीय पारेषण प्रणाली हरित ऊर्जा गलियारा चरण-I की प्रगति का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ग): जीईसी चरण I और II के तहत क्रमशः 22689 एमवीए और 24488 एमवीए के तहत कुल सबस्टेशन क्षमता का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। स्थापित की जाने वाली सबस्टेशन क्षमता का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

<u>विवरण-I</u>

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान अंतः राज्यीय पारेषण प्रणाली हरित ऊर्जा गलियारा (GEC) योजना

राज्य	जीईसी-I की पिछले 5 वर्षों की प्रगति									
	ट्रांसमिशन लाइनें (सीकेएम)					सबस्टेशन (एमवीए)				
	2020-21	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**
आंध्र प्रदेश	524	716	798	854	854	635	950	950	1265	1617
गुजरात	1231	1376	1482	1615	1636	2880	6120	7980	7980	7980
हिमाचल प्रदेश	392	468	479	494	499	353	353	663	783	893
कर्नाटक	531	596	618	618	618	2490	2490	2702	2702	2702
मध्य प्रदेश	2679	2762	2773	2773	2773	3570	4588	4748	4748	4748
महाराष्ट्र	569	623	655	704	704	-	-	--	--	--
राजस्थान	984	984	984	984	984	860	1915	1915	1915	1915
तमिलनाडु	1055	1058	1068	1068	1068	1850	1910	1910	1910	1910
कुल	**7965**	**8583**	**8857**	**9110**	**9136**	**12638**	**18326**	**20868**	**21303**	**21765**

चरण-I की प्रगति का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

विवरण-II

जीईसी चरण- I और II के तहत लक्षित राज्यवार सबस्टेशन क्षमता

राज्य	लक्ष्य	
	सबस्टेशन (एमवीए)	
	जीईसी I	जीईसी II
आंध्र प्रदेश	2157	-
गुजरात	7980	7460
हिमाचल प्रदेश	937	352
कर्नाटक	2702	1225
मध्य प्रदेश	4748	-
महाराष्ट्र	-	-
राजस्थान	1915	2191
तमिलनाडु	2250	2200
उत्तर प्रदेश	-	10440
केरल	-	620
कुल	**22689**	**24488**

SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING IN BIHAR

2061. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

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

(a) the details of semiconductor manufacturing units currently operational and those recently approved or proposed including those under the India Semiconductor Mission (ISM), State/UT-wise particularly in the State of Bihar;

(b) the present value and the major countries of semiconductor imports and exports with the country;

(c) the present and projected share of India in the global semiconductor market and the revenue generated thereof;

(d) the specific incentives and schemes in place to attract foreign investment and support domestic companies under the ISM including the details of the budget-sanctioned and investment done so far and the timeline of the mission; and

(e) the impact of the mission on reducing import dependence and creating jobs?

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 inspired by Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat and Make in India, Make for the world. As part of this strategy, India aims to develop a complete ecosystem, ranging from design, fabrication, assembly, testing, packaging and module manufacturing. India's Semiconductor strategy builds on the success of the electronics manufacturing. India is providing the most competitive incentives though following programmes to promote electronics/semiconductor manufacturing across the country, thereby increasing India's share in global electronics markets:

a) Semicon India Programme

b) PLI Scheme for IT Hardware and Large-Scale Electronics manufacturing

c) Electronics Component Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS)

d) Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECS)

e) Electronics Manufacturing Clusters Scheme (EMC)

f) Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS)

Given the foundational nature of semiconductor industry for the economy, the Government launched the 'Semicon India Programme' with a total outlay of Rs. 76,000 crore for the development of semiconductor and display manufacturing ecosystem in the country. Following are salient achievements under this Programme:

- Government has approved 10 projects with envisaged investments of about Rs. 1.6 Lakh Crore which includes 2 fabs and 8 packaging units. These units inter-alia include CMOS (Silicon) fab, Silicon Carbide fab, advanced packaging, memory packaging, etc. These projects are in various stages of implementation and pilot production has started in 4 units. The details of the projects are provided at **Statement**.
- 24 chip design projects have been supported through startups. 16 have completed tapeouts and 13 have received VC funding.
- 350 universities have been provided access to EDA tools, used by 65 thousand engineers

The Economic Survey 2025-26 notes that electronics exports reached $22.2 billion in the first half of FY26, which would soon propel the sector to be the 2nd

highest export category by value.

The momentum gained in the electronics/semiconductor industry has had a ripple effect on all allied sectors. The growth of electronics manufacturing can be seen from the following statistics:

#	**2014-15**	**2024-25**	**Remarks**
Production of electronics goods (Rs.)	~1.9 Lakh Cr	~11.3 Lakh Cr	Increased 6 times
Export of electronics goods (Rs.)	~38 thousand Cr	~3.27 Lakh Cr	Increased 8 times

Semiconductor Industry is a foundational Industry having implications across various sectors of the economy. The Semiconductor mission is expected to cater to the chip requirements of sectors such as consumer appliances, industrial electronics, automobiles, power electronics, telecommunications, aerospace etc thereby reducing import dependence. Semiconductor manufacturing is a highly specialised industry requiring complex manufacturing process. Therefore, most of the jobs created in this industry are skilled jobs. Further, these units are expected to have a cascading effect on employment generation in the other sectors and the supply chain down the line.

Union Budget for 2026-27 has also announced ISM 2.0 to further expand semiconductor manufacturing ecosystem.

STATEMENT

Details of approved semiconductor manufacturing projects:

1. **Micron Technology Inc.** is establishing semiconductor manufacturing facility in Gujarat with an investment of Rs.22,516 crore. Micron's facility in India will enable assembly and test manufacturing for both DRAM and NAND products and address demand from domestic and international markets. The production capacity is around 14 million units per week.

2. **Tata Electronics Private Limited (TEPL)** is establishing semiconductor manufacturing facility in Gujarat with an investment of Rs. 91,526 crore. The fab facility will be set up in technology partnership with PSMC, Taiwan. The production capacity of the project would be around 50,000 wafer starts per month (WSPM).

3. **Tata Electronics Private Limited (TEPL)** is establishing semiconductor manufacturing facility in Assam with an investment of Rs.27,120 crores. The facility will use indigenous semiconductor packaging technologies with a production capacity of 48 million units per day.

4. **CG Power and Industrial Solutions Limited** is establishing semiconductor manufacturing facility in Gujarat with an investment of Rs. 7,584 crore. The facility will be set up as a joint venture partnership with Renesas Electronics America Inc., USA, and STARS Microelectronic, Thailand. The Technology would be provided for this facility by Renesas Electronics Corporation, Japan and STARS Microelectronic, Thailand. The production capacity would be around 15.07 million units per day.

5. **Kaynes Technology India Limited (KTIL)** is establishing semiconductor manufacturing facility in Gujarat with an investment of Rs. 3,307 crores for Wire bond Interconnect, Substrate Based Packages. The Technology would be provided by ISO Technology Sdn. Bhd. and AOI Electronics Co. Ltd. (AOI). The facility will have the capacity to produce more than 6.33 million chips per day.

6. HCL – Foxconn (VSIPL) is establishing semiconductor manufacturing facility in Uttar Pradesh with an investment of Rs 3,706 crores for display driver ICs (DDIC) using Gold (Au) Bump technology along with chip probing facilities and die processing services. The Technology would be provided by Hon Hai, Taiwan. The facility will be set up as a joint venture partnership between VSIPL and Foxconn, India. The production capacity would be around 20K wafers per month/36 million chips per month.

7. **3D Glass Solutions Inc. (3DGS)** is establishing semiconductor manufacturing facility in Odisha with an investment of Rs. 1,943 crores. The plant will handle the assembly of packaged products such as Flip Chip Ball Grid Array (FCBGA) assembly, Radio Frequency System in Package (RF SiP), Antenna in Package System in Package (AiP SiP), glass interposers with passives and silicon bridges and 3D Heterogeneous Integration (3DHI) modules. The Proposed installed capacity for glass panel substrate production, assembly and 3DHI is around 5800 panels per month, 4.20 million units per month, and 1100 units per months respectively.

8. **SiCSem Private Limited** is establishing semiconductor manufacturing

facility in Odisha with an investment of Rs. 2,066 crores. The facility will be set up in technology partnership with Clas-SiC Wafer Fab Ltd. for SiC fab and Continental Device India Pvt. Ltd. for packaging. The production capacity is 5,000 wafers/month, and the packaging capacity is 8 million units/month.

9. **Continental Device India Private Limited (CDIL)** is expanding its semiconductor manufacturing facility in Punjab, with an investment of Rs. 117 crores. The facility will manufacture high-power discrete semiconductor devices such as MOSFETs, IGBTs, Schottky Bypass Diodes, and transistors, both in Silicon and Silicon Carbide. The production capacity will be around 158.38 million units/annum.

10. **Advanced System in Package Technologies Private Limited (ASIP)** is establishing semiconductor manufacturing facility in Andhra Pradesh**,** with an investment of Rs. 480 crores. The facility will be set up in technology partnership with APACT Co. Ltd, South Korea. The production capacity of the facility would be around 96 million units/annum.

KRISHNANAGAR-KARIMPUR-DOMKAL (WEST BENGAL) RAILWAY LINE

2062. SHRI ABU TAHER KHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the long pending demand of passengers for Krishnanagar-Karimpur-Domkal Railway Line for trade, tourism and other reasons and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has set an outlay for the same and if so, the

details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to implement the construction of the line and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has studied the impact on trade due to unavailability of the line and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d) : Survey of Krishnanagar-Karimpur (86 Km) new rail line project has been completed. However, the project could not be taken forward due to low traffic projection.

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

Period	Outlay
2009-14	Rs.4,380 Cr./year
2025-26	Rs. 13,955 Cr. (More than 3 times)

As on 01.04.2025, 42 projects (12 New Lines, 04 Gauge Conversions and 26 Doubling), of total length of 4402 Km, costing ₹67,991 crore falling fully/partly in the State of West Bengal are sanctioned, out of which, 1702 km

length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹23,410 crore has been incurred upto March, 2025. The summary is as under:

Category	No. of projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Commissioned till March, 2025 (in Km)	Total Exp. upto March, 2025 (Rs. in Cr.)
New Lines	12	1,032	337	11,368
Gauge Conversion	4	1,201	854	3,673
Doubling/Multi-tracking	26	2,169	511	8,370
Total	42	4,402	1,702	23,410

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

S. No.	**Project**	**Cost (Rs. in Cr.)**
1	Rampurhat-Mandarhill new line and Rampurhat-Murarai 3rd line (159 Km)	1,500
2	Azimganj-Murshidabad new line (7 Km)	164
3	Bardhaman-Katwa Gauge Conversion (52 Km)	696
4	Ahmedpur-Katwa Gauge Conversion (52 Km)	440
5	Panskura Kharagpur Doubling (45 Km)	408
6	Lalgola – Jiaganj Doubling (23 Km)	124
7	Krishnanagar-Bethuadahari Doubling (28 Km)	152
8	Nabadwipdham-Patuli Doubling (22 Km)	170
9	Bethuadhahari-Plassey Doubling (23 km)	132
10	Ambikakalna-Nabadwipdham Doubling (23 km)	145
11	Nalhati-Sagardighi Doubling (26 km)	193
12	Tamluk Jn.- Basulya Sutahata Doubling (24 km)	245
13	Plassey- Jiaganj Doubling (54 km)	234

14	Azimganj-Manigram Doubling (21 km)	150
15	New Coochbehar-Gumanihat Doubling (29 km)	330
16	New Coochbehar-Samuktala Road Doubling (29 km)	445
17	Sainthia-Tarapith 3rd line (22 Km)	186
18	Ambari Falakata-New Maynaguri Doubling (37 km)	843
19	Bandel-Boinchi - 3rd line (31 km)	546
20	Boinchi-Shaktigarh 3rd line (26 km)	424
21	Bazar Sau-Azimganj Jn. Doubling (42 km)	343
22	Sagardighi- Malda Town Doubling (25 Km)	248
23	Kharagpur-Narayangarh 3rd line (24 km)	270
24	Monigram-Nimtita Doubling (24 Km)	713
25	Purulia-Kotshila Doubling (36 Km)	393

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

SN.	**Project**	**Cost (Rs. in Cr.)**
1	Chandil-Purulia-Anara-Damodar 3rd Line(121 Km)	1,932
2	Tarakeshwar-Bishnupur New Line (83 Km)	1,542
3	Sivok-Rangpo New Line (44 Km)	11,973
4	Balurghat-Hilli New Line (30 Km)	1,209
5	Kaliyaganj-Buniadpur New Line (33 Km)	1,147
6	Katihar-Kumedpur and Katihar-Mukuria Doubling (65 Km)	943
7	Kharagpur-Adityapur 3rd line (132 Km)	3,250
8	Narayangarh-Bhadrak 3rd line (153 Km)	2,136
9	Kalipahari-Bakhtarnagar 5th Line (18Km)	350
10	Dankuni-Baltikuri 3rd & 4th line (18 Km)	429
11	Murarai-Barharwa 3rd Line (49 Km)	935
12	Ranaghat-Krishnanagar City 3rd Line (26 Km)	446

13	Aluabari Road-New Jalpaiguri 3rd & 4th Line (57 Km)	1,630

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

Total Land required	4,662 Ha
Land Acquired	1,273 Ha (27%)
Balance Land to be acquired	3,389 Ha (73%)

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

SN	Name of the project	Total land required (in Ha)	Land acquired (in Ha)	Balance Land to be acquired (in Ha)	Amount Paid to State (in Cr.)
1.	Chandil-Anara- Burnpur - 3rd line	8	0	8	0
2.	Nabadwipghat-Nabadwipdham new line	107	0	107	50
3.	Byepass at Sainthia	22	0	22	0
4.	Naihati – Ranaghat 3rd line	13	0	13	1.3
5.	Sivok-Rangpo new line	135	128	7	7.98
6.	Kaliyaganj-Buniadpur new line	168	0	168	0
7.	Canning- Bagankhali new line	18	0	18	0

8.	Adra- Sanka- Rukni doubling	5	0	5	0
9.	Kalipahari-Bakhtarnagar 5th line	15	0	15	0
10.	Rail Flyover at Anara from Rukni to Anara station	35	0	35	0
11.	Rail Flyover at Gourinathdham end to Purulia	34	0	34	0
12.	Chandanpur Shaktigarh 4th Line	5	0	5	0

Further, Tarakeshwar-Bishnupur (83 Km) New Line Project is held up since 2016 due to non-cooperation by state Govt. of West Bengal. The work was stopped by local villagers in about 900 m length near “Bhabadighi” pond in Hooghly district. Honourable High Court, Kolkata in March, 2025 directed State Govt of WB to provide all necessary support and deploy adequate police force to enable the Railways to commence the work within 3 months.

Deshpran -Nandigram (18.5 km) Line was sanctioned in 2009-10 at cost of ₹ 121.44 crores. The entire Project length is located in East Midnapore District. The project could not progress due to problems in land acquisition and was kept in abeyance. In April 2023 it was decided to re-start the work. However, Survey for Land Acquisition from Deshpran to 5.0 Km could not be completed due to law and order issues. As Deshpran is the connecting station, acquisition of this land is essential for commissioning of this project.

Several meetings have been held with officials of Government of West Bengal for land acquisition for the above projects.

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

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.

EXTENSION OF MMTS TRAIN SERVICE TO SIDDIPET, GAJWEL IN TELANGANA

2063. SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to extend the Multi Model Transport System (MMTS) train service to Siddipet, Gajwel in Medak Lok Sabha Constituency and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether there are any plans for new railway tracks in Medak Lok Sabha constituency 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) and (b): Both Siddipet and Gajwel stations are situated on Manoharabad – Siddipet section. Presently, both Siddipet and Gajwel stations are served by the following 02 pairs of DMU services and are providing connectivity to Secunderabad:

SN	Train No. & Name
1	77653/54 Secunderabad - Siddipet DMU
2	77655/56 Secunderabad - Siddipet DMU

The Suburban Rail network of Hyderabad - Secunderabad is also known as Multi Modal Transport Services (MMTS). Following works/DPR have been taken up to augment/extend the capacity of the railway network of Hyderabad/Secunderabad region including MMTS and rail network situated in Medak district:

S. No.	Project	Length (Km)	Remarks
1.	Sanathnagar - Secunderabad – Moula Ali doubling	24	Commissioned
2.	Sanathnagar – Ammuguda – Moula Ali C Cabin doubling	22	Commissioned
3	Secunderabad (Sanathnagar) – Wadi 3rd & 4th line	173	Work sanctioned recently
4	Moula Ali C Cabin - Ghatkesar doubling	12	Commissioned
5	Ghatkesar - Yadadri 3rd line	33	Work sanctioned
6	Ghatkesar - Yadadri 4th line	33	DPR prepared
7	Yadadri - Kazipet 3rd & 4th line	78	DPR prepared
8	Telapur - Ramchandrapuram new line	5	Commissioned
9	Medchal - Bolarum doubling	14	Commissioned
10	Falaknuma - Umdanagar doubling	14	Commissioned

11	Mudkhed - Medchal - Dhone Doubling (passing through Medak district)	417	16 Km commissioned and work taken up in balance section.
12	Manoharabad - Siddipet - Kothapalli new line (passing through Medak district)	151	76 Km commissioned and work has been taken up wherever land is available.

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.

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

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.

5G NETWORK COVERAGE

2064. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether India has become the second-largest user of 5G services in the world in terms of number of subscribers and if so the details thereof;

(b) the percentage increase in number of telephone connections particularly in rural areas during the last one year;

(c) the extent of 5G network coverage achieved so far across urban and rural areas, State/UT wise;

(d) the likely impact of rapid 5G adoption on digital inclusion, innovation, employment generation and key sectors such as healthcare, education, manufacturing and agriculture; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken to address concerns relating to cybersecurity, data privacy and network resilience in the expanding 5G ecosystem?

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 on 30.11.2025, India has over 385 million 5G wireless data subscribers and over 10 million FWA (Fixed Wireless Access) subscribers. India is the second largest 5G market in the world.

(b): The number of telephone connections in India increased by 0.24% from 1198.75 million in Mar 2024 to 1201.67 million in Mar 2025. During this period, the telephone connections in rural areas increased by 0.15% from 533.34 million to 534.11 million.

(c): As on 31.12.2025, Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) have installed 5.18 lakh Base Transceiver Stations (BTS) across the country. Presently, 5G services are available in over 3.66 lakh villages of the country. The State-wise count of BTS and 5G covered villages is placed at **Statement.**

(d): 5G offers advantages of higher peak data rates, lower latency and higher spectrum efficiency over the previous 4G Mobile Technology. These

advantages of 5G are expected to cause wide-ranging benefits across various socio-economic areas such as digital inclusion, innovation, employment generation and key sectors such as healthcare, education, manufacturing and agriculture.

(e): Government has taken initiatives such as Sanchar Saathi, Digital Intelligence Platform, ASTR (Artificial Intelligence and Facial Recognition powered Solution for Telecom SIM Subscriber Verification)- AI driven fraud detection, FRI (Financial Fraud Risk Indicator), International Incoming Spoofed Call Prevention System and Device Setu- Indian Counterfeited Device Restriction systems to strengthen telecom cybersecurity, ensure data privacy and enhance protection against telecom-enabled frauds.

Government is operationalizing a comprehensive framework for security testing and certification of telecom equipment in India. Indian Telecom Security Assurance Requirements (ITSAR) are being notified for various network functions including those for 5G network.

The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 (“DPDP Act”) establishes a statutory framework governing processing of digital personal data, including data processed within advanced telecom and 5G ecosystem. The Act embeds privacy-by-design and security-by-design principles that are directly relevant to safeguarding personal data handled by telecom networks, digital platforms and connected 5G services, thereby strengthening data protection as an integral component of network resilience and cybersecurity.

Government has also prescribed an SOP (Standard Operating

Procedure) comprising of specific measures to ensure network resilience and coordinated national response during emergency situations.

STATEMENT

State-wise count of 5G BTS and 5G covered villages as on 31.12.2025

State/UTs	5G BTS count	No. of villages having 5G coverage*
Andhra Pradesh	20,650	8,530
Arunachal Pradesh	704	562
Assam	10,068	3,688
Bihar	27,535	42,836
Chhattisgarh	7,221	9,108
Goa	1,077	314
Gujarat	35,413	15,707
Haryana	18,851	6,426
Himachal Pradesh	4,582	11,171
Jharkhand	10,519	19,241
Karnataka	34,392	19,657
Kerala	21,813	1,334
Madhya Pradesh	22,182	27,961
Maharashtra	54,261	31,784
Manipur	1,349	647
Meghalaya	892	1,119
Mizoram	508	74
Nagaland	820	245
Odisha	14,361	2,948
Punjab	17,838	11,666
Rajasthan	31,034	20,634

Sikkim	355	349
Tamilnadu	37,735	9,377
Telangana	19,563	1,945
Tripura	1,397	857
Uttar Pradesh	60,168	78,542
Uttarakhand	6,053	4,729
West Bengal	33,791	31,004
Andaman & Nicobar	138	35
Chandigarh	809	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	438	94
Delhi	13,558	55
Jammu & Kashmir	7,805	3,704
Ladakh	302	22
Lakshadweep	4	3
Puducherry	668	96
All-India	**5,18,854**	**3,66,464**

**Count of villages is 6,44,131 as per RGI data.*

ESTABLISHMENT OF ELECTRONIC EXPORT PROMOTION CENTRE

2065. PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish a dedicated Electronics Export Promotion Centre (EEPC) in Mumbai considering the city's role as India's financial capital, major port hub and gateway for global electronic

trade;

(b) if so, quantum of financial assistance or grant-in-aid proposed to be provided by the Ministry for the establishment, infrastructure creation and operationalisation of the said Centre along with year-wise budgetary allocations;

(c) the objectives and expected outcomes of proposed Centre in terms of increasing electronics exports, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) and start-up participation, technology upgrading and employment generation in Mumbai and the wider Maharashtra region;

(d) whether any timeline has been fixed for approval and commissioning of the Centre and the agencies responsible for its implementation;

(e) if not, the reasons for delay despite Mumbai's strategic advantage in export logistics, access to finance and international markets; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to address this gap in India's electronics export promotion ecosystem?

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

(a) to (f): The Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council (ESC) is an export promotion body established in 1989 to promote India's exports of electronics hardware, components and computer software/IT services. It functions under the Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

The mission of ESC is to champion the global growth of Indian ICT enterprises by:

- Promoting exports of software, electronics, and IT-enabled services.
- Facilitating global market access through exhibitions, B2B meets, and trade delegations.
- Advocating policy support and representing industry interests to the Government of India.
- Providing insights, resources, and platforms for members to stay competitive and future-ready.

ESC assists exporters by providing market intelligence, trade facilitation, policy advocacy, buyer–seller meets, international exhibitions, and export compliance support, and acts as the nodal interface between industry and Government on electronics and software export matters.

The council is tasked with assisting exporters throughout the country.

The Government recognizes that the growth of electronics manufacturing and exports is critical to India’s economic development and is committed to strengthening the ecosystem, boosting global competitiveness, and creating sustainable employment.

Towards this, Government encourages Indian exporters to participate in the exhibitions and provides grant-in-aid under certain Schemes, wherein, regular bilateral institutional mechanism meetings are held with the Promotion Council, foreign Governments and Indian Missions abroad to explore new opportunities,

identify and resolve trade issues thereby increasing Indian exports of electronics.

Driven by Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of Make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat, the Government has taken several policy measures in the last 11 years with an aim to promote domestic production and exports of electronic goods. These measures include:

- Semicon Indian Programme
- PLI scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing
- PLI Scheme for IT Hardware
- Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECS)
- Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC and EMC 2.0) Scheme
- Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS)
- 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

As a result of these initiatives, Electronics production and exports have witnessed a significant growth as can been seen from the statistics below:

#	2014-15	2024-25	Remarks
Production of electronics goods (Rs.)	~1.9 Lakh Cr	~11.3 Lakh Cr	Increased 6 times
Export of electronics goods (Rs.)	~0.38 Lakh Cr	~3.3 Lakh Cr	Increased 8 times
Production of mobile phones (Rs.)	~0.18 Lakh Cr	~5.5 Lakh Cr	Increased 28 times
Export of mobile phones (Rs.)	~0.01 Lakh Cr	~ 2 Lakh Cr	Increased 127 time

EXPANSION OF DIGITAL PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE

2066. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has ensured that expansion of digital public infrastructure does not lead to exclusion, surveillance risks or data misuse particularly for vulnerable populations;

(b) the concrete progress made under India's semiconductor mission in terms of operational fabs, timelines and indigenous capacity in light of global supply-chain realignments; and

(c) the manner in which the Government reconcile frequent internet shutdowns with India's global digital economy ambitions and constitutional freedoms?

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

(a) to (c): In line with the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision to democratise use of technology, the Government of India has promoted Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) across India. Under the Digital India programme, the Government has adopted the Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) approach to enable delivery of digital services at population scale through open, interoperable and scalable platforms.

Government has successfully implemented foundational digital public infrastructure (DPI) at population scale for identity (Aadhaar), for payment (UPI), for data exchange (DigiLocker and API Setu), etc. DPI has been a transformative force in India's socio-economic development, significantly enhancing financial inclusion, digital inclusion, governance and economic growth.

To prevent digital exclusion, Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) initiatives incorporate multilingual interfaces through the National Language Translation Mission (NLTM) – BHASHINI, accessibility features for persons with disabilities, and assisted service delivery through Common Service Centres (CSCs) and other facilitation channels, ensuring last-mile service delivery to

rural and vulnerable populations.

The Government is committed to ensuring that the expansion of Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) remains inclusive, secure, and respectful of citizens' privacy and rights, including vulnerable populations. The following legal and policy safeguards are in place:

- The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 (DPDP Act) provides a comprehensive legal framework for processing digital personal data in a manner that recognises the rights of individuals to protect their personal data while enabling lawful use of such data.
- The DPDP Act provides additional protections for children and persons with disabilities, including the requirement of verifiable consent from parents or lawful guardians.
- The Aadhaar framework is governed by the Aadhaar Act, 2016 and related regulations impose strict controls on storage, access, and sharing of identity data.

The semiconductor development strategy is inspired by Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat and Make in India, Make for the world. As part of this strategy, India aims to develop a complete ecosystem, ranging from design, fabrication, assembly, testing, packaging and module manufacturing.

Given the foundational nature of semiconductor industry for the economy, the Government has launched the 'Semicon India Programme' with a total outlay

of Rs. 76,000 crore for the development of semiconductor and display manufacturing ecosystem in the country. Following are the salient achievements/progress under this Programme:

- Government has approved 10 projects with envisaged investments of about Rs. 1.6 Lakh Crore which includes 2 fabs and 8 packaging units. These units inter-alia include Complementary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor **(**CMOS) (Silicon) fab, Silicon Carbide fab, advanced packaging, memory packaging, etc. These projects are in various stages of implementation and pilot production has started in 4 units.
- 24 chip design projects have been supported through startups. 16 have completed tape outs and 13 have received Venture Capital funding.
- 350 universities have been provided access to Electronic Design Automation (EDA) tools, used by 65,000 engineers.

Budget 2026-27 has announced Semicon 2.0 program.

As per the Telecommunications (Temporary Suspension of Services) Rules, 2024 notified under the Telecommunications Act, 2023, the competent authority must first explore all reasonable alternatives to address the public emergency and public safety concerns before issuing an order for the temporary suspension of internet services. If such a suspension is deemed necessary, then the suspension order must be published clearly stating the reason and be limited to defined geographical area and specified duration.

Generally, during the temporary suspension of telecommunication

services in a region, only internet services are suspended and other telecommunication services like voice calling and Short Message Service (SMS) remain available through which people in that region can communicate and access emergency services.

These safeguards ensure that the need to maintain public order and safety is balanced with India's global digital economy ambitions and the protection of constitutional freedoms.

STATUS OF BSNL'S 4G/5G ROLLOUT AND NETWORK COVERAGE

2067. SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER:

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

(a) the present status of the 5G rollout by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and the reasons for the delay compared to other telecom service providers;

(b) the revised timelines for nationwide rollout of 4G and 5G services by BSNL and the extent of coverage achieved so far;

(c) the percentage of BSNL's overall network coverage under 2G, 3G, 4G and 5G across the country, including circle-wise details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the impact of delayed network modernisation on BSNL's subscriber base, revenues and market share and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the policy, financial and operational support measures being provided to enable BSNL to remain a viable and competitive public sector

telecom operator?

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

(a): In line with Aatmanirbhar Bharat initiative, BSNL has placed purchase order for indigenously developed one lakh 4G equipment for pan India deployment. Supply of 4G equipment has started from September 2023 and as on 15.01.2026, total 97,672 4G sites have been installed and 95,511 sites are ON-Air. The equipment is 5G upgradable from technology perspective.

(b): Currently, BSNL is installing 1 lakh 4G towers and on further expansion, BSNL continues to increase its number of towers as per techno-commercial viability.

(c): Out of total 6,41,525 villages (as per census 2011), BSNL is covering 4,35,070 villages across the country. The Circle-wise details of BSNL's coverage are attached at **Statement**.

(d) and (e): With a view to strengthen BSNL/MTNL and to make them robust, competitive and viable, Government has approved three revival packages to BSNL/MTNL amounting to approx. Rs. 3.22 Lakh crores. These packages cover capital infusion, debt restructuring, viability gap funding for rural telephony, and the provision of 4G/5G spectrum, among other measures.

As a result of the revival packages given to BSNL, BSNL has started earning operating profits from F.Y. 2020-21.

STATEMENT

Village Coverage of BSNL as on 31.12.2025

Sl. No.	Circle	Total villages (census 2011)	No. of Villages covered with BSNL's cellular services
1	Uttar Pradesh (East)	80,029	73,652
2	Madhya Pradesh	54,903	24,394
3	Odisha	51,313	26,018
4	Bihar	44,874	29,064
5	Rajasthan	44,672	26,111
6	Maharashtra	43,999	28,705
7	West Bengal	40,218	33,767
8	Jharkhand	32,394	19,673
9	Karnataka	29,340	17,894
10	Uttar Pradesh (West)	26,745	14,740
11	Assam	26,395	20,772
12	Himachal Pradesh	20,690	17,009
13	Chhattisgarh	20,125	14,186
14	Gujarat	18,309	10234
15	Andhra Pradesh	17,366	12848
16	Uttarakhand	16,793	13207
17	Tamilnadu	14,433	12,162
18	Punjab	12,592	12,087
19	Telangana	10,434	9,104
20	North East II	9,532	4,435
21	North East I	8,544	2,089
22	Haryana	6,841	4,332
23	Jammu & Kashmir	6,553	4,489
24	Chennai (TD)	1,636	1,635
25	Kerala	1,039	1,036
26	Kolkata (TD)	750	727
27	Andaman & Nicobar	555	372
28	Sikkim	451	328

Grand total	**6,41,525**	**4,35,070**

DIGITISATION OF POST OFFICE SAVINGS SCHEMES

2068. DR. D. RAVI KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that India Post operates over 1.64 lakh post offices, serving more than 45 crore postal savings account holders and the measures taken to modernise and digitise post office savings schemes to enhance ease of access, transparency and financial inclusion and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether 100% of post offices have been brought under the Core Banking Solutions (CBS) and connected through the India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) platform to enable online deposits, withdrawals, fund transfers, and real-time balance enquiries and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any post offices remain outside full digital integration and if so, the reasons therefor and the time-bound roadmap for their completion; and

(d) whether the impact on new digital platforms, mobile apps, and paperless services, including IPPB Mobile Banking, have been introduced to facilitate transactions under schemes such as NSC, KVP and Senior Citizens Savings Scheme and if so, the details and impact 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): Yes Sir. The Department of Posts through a network of over 1.64 lakh Post Offices serves more than 45 crore Post Office Savings Bank (POSB) account holders. To modernise and digitise Post Office Savings Schemes, Core Banking Solution (CBS) along with digital services such as ATMs, internet and mobile banking, online account opening/closure, deposits, real-time balance enquiry through online banking, fund transfers through NEFT/ RTGS, IPPB–POSA linkage, etc., have been enabled in POSB through its CBS platform. In addition to facilities given to POSB customers, India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) is offering its customers a range of services such as savings and current accounts, Virtual Debit Card, Domestic Money Transfer services, bill and utility payments, insurance services for IPPB customers, online payment for Post Office Savings schemes, Digital Life Certificate (DLC), Aadhaar enabled Payment System (AePS), mobile number update in Aadhaar for any citizen and Child Enrolment services for any child of 0-5 years old. All these services are contributing towards enhancing ease of access, transparency and financial inclusion.

(c): No Sir. All post offices are working on digital platform.

(d): Department of Posts through internet banking, enables transactions under the scheme such as National Savings Certificate (NSC), Kisan Vikas Patra (KVP) and Senior Citizens Savings Scheme (SCSS). These initiatives have improved customer convenience and enhanced ease of operations.

PENDING CASES IN NCDRC

2069. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

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

(a) the total number of cases currently pending in the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC), State Commissions and District Commissions as of January 2026;

(b) the details of existing vacancies for the posts of President and Members in State and District Consumer Commissions, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has evaluated the impact of the e-Jagriti portal on the actual rate of case disposal given the continued delays in physical court proceedings and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government is considering a mandatory "Zero-Vacancy" policy to ensure that recruitment processes start six months prior to a seat falling vacant; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure that 100% of Consumer Commissions are equipped with functional hybrid (video) hearing facilities to address geographical and physical hurdles for litigants?

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): As per Section 38 (7) of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, every complaint shall be disposed of as expeditiously as possible and endeavour

shall be made to decide the complaint within a period of three months from the date of receipt of notice by opposite party where the complaint does not require analysis or testing of commodities and within five months, if it requires analysis or testing of commodities.

To serve the interest of speedy justice to the end consumers, Consumer Protection Act states that no adjournment shall ordinarily be granted by the consumer commissions unless sufficient cause is shown and the reasons for grant of adjournment have been recorded in writing by the Commission. The number of cases pending before National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC), State Commissions and District Commissions as of January 2026 is as follows :

S No.	Commission(s)	Pending cases
1.	NCDRC	16,382
2.	SCDRCs	1,21,922
3.	DCDRCs	4,36,029
	Total	5,74,333

(b) to (e): Under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to fill up the vacancies of President and Members in the State Commissions and District Commissions. Further, as per Rule 6(4) of the Consumer Protection (Qualification for appointment, method of recruitment, procedure of appointment, term of office, resignation and removal of the President and members of the State Commission and District Commission) Rules, 2020, the process of appointments shall be initiated by the State Government atleast 6 months before the vacancy arises.

As per Section 32 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, if, at any time, there is a vacancy in the office of the President or Member of the District Commission, the State Government may, by notification, direct -

a) any other District Commission specified in that notification to exercise the jurisdiction in respect of that district also; or
b) the President or a member of any other District Commission specified in that notification to exercise the powers and discharge the functions of the President or member of that District Commission also.

Also, the Central Government has been continuously taking up the matter with the State Governments/UT Administrations for expeditious filling up of the existing and anticipated vacancies of President and Members of the Consumer Commissions. The details of existing vacancies in State and District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission are at **Statement**.

The Department has launched “e-Jagriti” portal on 1st January, 2025, which aims to enhance consumer grievance redressal through a micro-service architecture, Artificial Intelligence / Machine Learning integration and modern features like faceless onboarding and role-based dashboards. It unifies existing applications (OCMS, e-Daakhil, NCDRC CMS, CONFONET) into a single, scalable platform, allowing users to file complaints seamlessly from anywhere with multilingual support. The portal is designed to provide a convenient, transparent and efficient means for consumers to seek redressal by enabling online complaint filing, digital submission of documents, online payment of fees and also supports virtual courtrooms, enabling the hearing of

cases remotely and ensuring faster disposal while reducing dependency on physical infrastructure. These features address bottlenecks like geographical barriers, scheduling conflicts and manual interventions. Further, VC equipment for conducting hearing through video conferencing mode has already been installed and made functional at 10 benches of the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC) and 35 benches of State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions (SCDRCs).

e-Jagriti has reduced reliance on physical proceedings and has accelerated justice delivery. The National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC) and State Commissions in Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Uttarakhand achieved disposal rates above 100% after July, 2025. In 2025, 1,62,474 cases were filed and 1,50,197 disposed of, that outperformed the disposal rate of the year 2024. Also, 572 Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) registered their complaints using e-Jagriti portal from abroad till December, 2025.

STATEMENT

The details of existing vacancies in State and District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission

(As on 31.12.2025)

S. No.	State	State Commission		District Commission	
		President	Member	President	Member
		Vacant Post	Vacant Post	Vacant Post	Vacant Post
1	A&N Island (UT)	1	4	0	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	1	2	4	3
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2	0	34
4	Assam	1	3	0	3
5	Bihar	0	0	14	36
6	Chandigarh (UT)	0	1	0	2
7	Chhattisgarh	0	3	17	20
8	D&N Haveli and D&D (UT)	1	3	1	1
9	Delhi (UT)	0	0	2	2
10	Goa	1	2	0	0
11	Gujarat	0	3	11	28
12	J&K (UT)	1	1	6	11
13	Kerala	0	2	2	5
14	Ladakh (UT)	1	4	2	4
15	Lakshadweep (UT)	1	0	1	0
16	Haryana	0	1	2	7
17	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	9
18	Jharkhand	1	3	11	17
19	Karnataka	0	7	15	13
20	Madhya Pradesh	0	4	6	34
21	Maharashtra	0	2	9	21
22	Manipur	0	0	0	0
23	Meghalaya	0	2	0	1
24	Mizoram	1	0	0	3

25	Nagaland	0	1	0	0
26	Odisha	1	0	0	0
27	Puducherry (UT)	1	2	0	0
28	Punjab	1	3	6	14
29	Rajasthan	0	0	2	21
30	Sikkim	1	2	0	4
31	Tamilnadu	0	5	7	18
32	Telangana	1	0	3	3
33	Tripura	1	0	0	2
34	Uttarakhand	1	1	9	2
35	Uttar Pradesh	0	7	21	36
36	West Bengal	0	5	18	23
Total		**18**	**75**	**169**	**379**

STATUS OF ONGOING/SANCTIONED RAILWAY PROJECTS KARNATAKA

2070. SHRI GOVIND MAKTHAPPA KARJOL:

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

(a) the details of ongoing/sanctioned railway projects in the State of Karnataka, including new lines, doubling, electrification and suburban rail projects, indicating for each project the funds sanctioned/funds released/funds utilized so far and the stipulated and revised timelines for completion;

(b) the details of the present status of these projects and the reasons for delays and cost overruns, if any;

(c) the extent of support provided by the Government of Karnataka in terms of land acquisition, statutory clearances and financial contribution and whether lack of timely support from the State Government has affected the progress of any project and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the steps taken by the Central Government to address these issues and ensure timely completion of railway projects in Karnataka?

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 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	Ginigera - 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

In last three years 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 7,240 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	9,064 ha
Land Acquired	5,707 ha (63%)
Balance Land to be acquired	3,357 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 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

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.

Bengaluru Suburban:

Rail Infrastructure Development Company (Karnataka) Limited (K-RIDE), a Company controlled by State Government of Karnataka (51% equity) is executing the Bengaluru Suburban Transport Project (BSTP). BSTP (148.17 Km) has been sanctioned at a cost of ₹ 15,767 Cr. with 20% funding each by Government of India and Government of Karnataka and 60% through debt.

BSTP has four Corridors, viz.,

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

Corridor-2: Baiyyapanahalli - Chikkabanawara (25.01 Km)

Corridor-3: Kengeri - Whitefield (35.52 Km)

Corridor-4: Heelalige - Rajankunte (46.25 Km)

Work is in progress on Corridor-2 & 4. Preliminary work for Corridor 1 & 3 has been taken up by K-RIDE. Indian Railway has transferred the railway land to K-RIDE for the project however progress of transferring of State Government land is very slow.

Ministry of Railways has released ₹ 500 Cr. for BSTP project till date. Till date, expenditure of ₹ 2,385 Cr. has been incurred on the BSTP project.

Railway Electrification:

Electrification of Railway network on Indian Railways has been taken up in mission mode. So far, about 99.4% 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

In Karnataka, 97% of BG network has been electrified and electrification in remaining network has been taken up.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Question Hour is over.

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HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Members, a few notices of Adjournment Motion

have been received on different subjects. The hon. Speaker has disallowed all the notices of Adjournment Motion.

…*(Interruptions)*

12.02 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Papers to be laid on the Table.

Item No. 2 – Dr. Raj Bhushan Choudhary.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (DR. RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY): Sir, with your kind permission, on behalf of my colleague, Shri G. Kishan Reddy, I rise to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Mines for the year 2026-2027.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6329/18/26]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, with your kind permission, on behalf of my colleague, Rao Inderjit Singh Ji, I rise to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions): -

(1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Planning for the year 2026-2027.

(2) Output Outcome Monitoring Framework of the Ministry of Planning for

the year 2026-2027.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6330/18/26]

(3) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for the year 2026-2027.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6331/18/26]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, with your kind permission, I rise to lay on the Table: -

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions): -

(i) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Department of Space for the year 2026-2027.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6332/18/26]

(ii) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Science and Technology for the year 2026-2027.

(iii) Output Outcome Monitoring Framework of the Ministry of Science and Technology for the year 2026-2027.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6333/18/26]

(iv) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Earth Sciences for the year 2026-2027.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6334/18/26]

(v) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Department of Atomic Energy for the year 2026-2027.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6335/18/26]

(vi) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Central Vigilance Commission, Union Public Service Commission for the year 2026-2027.

(vii) Output Outcome Monitoring Framework of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions for the year 2026-2027.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6336/18/26]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, 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 Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6337/18/26]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Karmayogi Bharat, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025,

alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Karmayogi Bharat, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6338/18/26]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, with your permission, I rise to 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 Seventeenth and Eighteenth Lok Sabhas: -

SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA

1. Statement No. 17 Eighth Session, 2022

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6339/18/26]

2. Statement No. 12 Tenth Session, 2022

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6340/18/26]

3. Statement No. 13 Eleventh Session, 2023

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6341/18/26]

4. Statement No. 11 Twelfth Session, 2023

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6342/18/26]

5. Statement No. 11 Fourteenth Session, 2023

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6343/18/26]

EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA

6. Statement No. 8 Second Session, 2024

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6344/18/26]

7. Statement No. 7 Third Session, 2024

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6345/18/26]

8. Statement No. 5 Fourth Session, 2025

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6346/18/26]

9. Statement No. 2 Fifth Session, 2025

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6347/18/26]

10. Statement No. 1 Sixth Session, 2025

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6348/18/26]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): Sir, with your permission, I rise to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions): -

(i) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology for the year 2026-2027.

(ii) Output Outcome Monitoring Framework of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology for the year 2026-2027.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6349/18/26]

(2) A copy of the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Amendment Rules, 2026 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.120(E) in Gazette of India dated 10th February, 2026 under sub-section (3) of Section 87 of the Information Technology Act, 2000.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6350/18/26]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Sir, I rise to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for the year 2026-2027.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6351/18/26]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, with your kind permission, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Pankaj Chaudhary, I rise to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Parliament, Secretariats of the President and Vice-President for the year 2026-2027.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6352/18/26]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR.

CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, with your kind permission, I rise to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

(i) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Department of Posts, for the year 2026-2027.

(ii) Output Outcome Monitoring Framework of the Department of Posts, for the year 2026-2027.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6353/18/26]

(iii) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications, for the year 2026-2027.

(iv) Output Outcome Monitoring Framework of the Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications for the year 2026-2027.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6354/18/26]

(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:-

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.

(ii) Annual Report of the Telecommunications Consultants 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 6355/18/26]

(3) A copy of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Recruitment and Conditions of Service of Officers and Other Employees) Rules, 2025 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.909(E) in Gazette of India dated 19th December, 2025 under Section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6356/18/26]

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं :-

(1) पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग, मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय की वर्ष 2026-2027 की अनुदानों की विस्तृत मांगें।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6357/18/26]

(2) पंचायती राज मंत्रालय के वर्ष 2026-2027 की अनुदानों की विस्तृत मांगें।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6358/18/26]

(3) पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग, मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय की वर्ष 2026-2027 की निर्गत परिणामी अनुश्रवण रूपरेखा।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6359/18/26]

(4) पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की वर्ष 2026-2027 की निर्गत परिणामी अनुश्रवण रूपरेखा।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6360/18/26]

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित

पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:-

(1) उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग, उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय की वर्ष 2026-2027 की निर्गत परिणामी अनुश्रवण रूपरेखा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6361/18/26]

(2) 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 (सामान्य) सातवां संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 18 दिसंबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 905(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(दो) विधिक मापविज्ञान (सामान्य) संशोधन नियम, 2026 जो दिनांक 7 जनवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 10(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6362/18/26]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. L. MURUGAN): Respected Sir, with your kind permission, I rise to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute, Kolkata, 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 Satyajit Ray Film and

Television Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2024-2025.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6363/18/26]

(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 Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited, Noida, for the year 2024-2025.

(ii) Annual Report of the Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited, Noida, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6364/18/26]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (DR. RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY): Respected Sir, with your kind permission, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Satish Chandra Dubey, I rise to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Commercial) (No. 35 of 2025) (Performance Audit) - Operational Performance of NLC India Limited, Ministry of Coal, under Article 151(1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6365/18/26]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

(i) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Coal for the year 2026-2027.

(ii) Output Outcome Monitoring Framework of the Ministry of Coal for the year 2026-2027.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6366/18/26]

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): Sir, with your kind permission, I rise to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

(1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region for the year 2026-2027.

(2) Output Outcome Monitoring Framework of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region for the year 2026-2027.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6367/18/26]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BHUPATHI RAJU SRINIVASA VARMA): Respected Chairperson, Sir, with your permission, I rise to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions): -

(1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Steel for the year

2026-2027.

(2) Output Outcome Monitoring Framework of the Ministry of Steel for the year 2026-2027.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6368/18/26]

(3) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Heavy Industries for the year 2026-2027.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6369/18/26]

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निमुबेन जयंतीभाई बांभणिया) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखती हूं:-

(1) उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय की वर्ष 2026-2027 की अनुदानों की विस्तृत मांगें।

(2) खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग, उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय की वर्ष 2026-2027 की निर्गत परिणामी अनुश्रवण रूपरेखा।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6370/18/26]

12.03 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT, TOURISM AND CULTURE

381st to 385th Reports

SHRI ANURAG SHARMA (JHANSI): Sir, I rise to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture:-

(1) 381st Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/

observations contained in the 375th Report on Demands for Grants (2025-26) of Ministry of Civil Aviation.

(2) 382nd Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the 376th Report on Demands for Grants (2025-26) of Ministry of Culture.

(3) 383rd Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the 377th Report on Demands for Grants (2025-26) of Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways.

(4) 384th Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the 378th Report on Demands for Grants (2025-26) of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

(5) 385th Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the 379th Report on Demands for Grants (2025-26) of Ministry of Tourism.

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12.06 hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 10th Report of the Standing Committee on Energy on 'Performance Evaluation of Solar Power Projects in the Country' pertaining to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy*

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 6327/18/26.

DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, I rise I to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 10th Report of the Standing Committee on Energy on 'Performance Evaluation of Solar Power Projects in the Country' pertaining to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

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12.07 hrs

(ii) 'Withdrawal of advance from Contingency Fund of India for servicing Interest on Sovereign Guarantee Bonds (SGBs) raised by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL)'*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI): Sir, in pursuance with para 5 of appendix 1 of Delegation of Financial Powers Rules, 2024, I would like to lay a statement regarding 'Withdrawal of advance from Contingency Fund of India for servicing Interest on Sovereign Guarantee Bonds (SGBs) raised by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL)'.

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12.08 hrs

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 6328/18/26 .

Message from Hon'ble President

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House that hon. Speaker has received the following message dated the 7th February, 2026 from the hon. President:-

> "I have received the expression of thanks by the Members of the Lok Sabha for the Address which I delivered to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on 28th January, 2026."

12.09 hrs

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2026*

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री; तथा युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्री (डॉ. मनसुख मांडविया) : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि औद्योगिक संबंध संहिता, 2020 का संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Industrial Relations Code, 2020."

The motion was adopted.

डॉ. मनसुख मांडविया : महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करता हूं।

12.09½ hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

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* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 11.12.2026

* Treated as laid on the Table.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over the text of the matter at the Table of the House within 20 minutes.

Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which text of the matter has been received at the Table within the stipulated time and the rest will be treated as lapsed.

(i) Regarding establishment of institutions of higher education in Sabarkantha Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat

श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया (साबरकांठा) : मेरा यह विषय उत्तर गुजरात, विशेषकर साबरकांठा लोकसभा क्षेत्र से संबंधित है, जो गिफ्ट सिटी से लगभग 30 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर स्थित है । यह क्षेत्र भौगोलिक, सामाजिक एवं शैक्षणिक दृष्टि से अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है. किंतु दुर्भाग्यवश उत्तर गुजरात में वर्तमान समय तक न तो कोई केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय और न ही कोई राज्य विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित है।

यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि साबरकांठा क्षेत्र में लगभग एक लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि शिक्षा हब के रूप में आरक्षित है. जो उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों की स्थापना के लिए एक मजबूत आधार प्रदान करती है। इसके बावजूद, अब तक इस क्षेत्र को शिक्षा के बड़े केंद्र के रूप में विकसित किए जाने की दिशा में ठोस प्रगति नहीं हो सकी है।

अतः इस विषय के माध्यम से में माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना बाहती हूँ कि

1 गिफ्ट सिटी में विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों के ब्रांच कैंपस स्थापित होने के उपरांत, क्या सरकार की उत्तर गुजरात, विशेषकर साबरकांठा लोकसभा क्षेत्र को एजुकेशन हब के

रूप में विकसित करने की कोई ठोस योजना है?

2. क्या साबरकांठा क्षेत्र में किसी केंद्रीय, राज्य अथवा अंतरराष्ट्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना हेतु केंद्र अथवा राज्य सरकार को कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है?
3. यदि हाँ, तो उस प्रस्ताव की वर्तमान स्थिति, उसकी प्रकृति तथा संभावित समय सीमा क्या है?

इस विषय से न केवल उत्तर गुजरात के हजारों विद्यार्थियों के भविष्य का प्रश्न जुड़ा है, बल्कि यह क्षेत्रीय संतुलन, सामाजिक न्याय और सबका साथ, सबका विकास" के संकल्प से भी प्रत्यक्ष रूप से संबंधित है। अतः में आशा करती हूँ कि सरकार इस दिशा में शीघ्र सकारात्मक कदम उठाएगी।

(ii) Need to provide adequate compensation to farmers whose lands have been acquired for Merta-Ras and Merta-Pushkar Railway Line Projects in Rajasthan

श्रीमती महिमा कुमारी मेवाड़ (राजसमन्द) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र राजसमन्द राजस्थान के अंतर्गत मेड़ता–रास–मेड़ता–पुष्कर रेलवे परियोजना के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण प्रकिया चल रही है | इस परियोजना के अंतर्गत जिन किसानों की भूमि अधिग्रहित की जा रही है, वे अधिकांशतः छोटे एवं सीमांत किसान हैं, जिनकी संपूर्ण आजीविका केवल कृषि पर आधारित है। वर्तमान में निर्धारित डीएलसी (District level committee)दरें / सर्किल रेट को बाजार मूल्य के अनुरूप व्याहारिक करने की जरुरत है| यह प्रस्तावित रेलवे परियोजना का स्वागत योग्य है परन्तु इस परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में निम्न कार्यों को प्राथमिकता से करके किसानों को राहत प्रदान करने की नितान्त आवश्यकता है - 1.भूमि अधिग्रहण में डीएलसी दरों की पुनः समीक्षा करवाई जाए। 2.प्रभावित किसानों के लिए विशेष मुआवजा पैकेज घोषित करवाया जाए। 3.छोटे किसानों को अतिरिक्त राहत एवं संरक्षण प्रदान किया जाए। अत: मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि मेड़ता–रास–मेड़ता–पुष्कर रेलवे परियोजना से प्रभावित किसानों उचित मुआवजा प्राप्ति हेतु विशेष पैकेज सहित सभी

संभावित राहत उपायों को शीघ्रताशीघ्र क्रियान्वित किया जाये।

(iii) Need to amend the Labour Code to include the persons with rare diseases and immunological disorders within the framework of social security and workplace protection

SHRI TEJASVI SURYA (BANGALORE SOUTH): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the urgent need to recognise and include persons living with rare diseases and autoimmune conditions, including Myopathy, Myositis, and other neurological and immunological disorders, within the framework of the labour codes. There is a pressing requirement to introduce appropriate provisions such as flexible working hours, work-from-home options, reasonable workplace accommodations, and social security safeguards to ensure that such individuals are not excluded from the workforce. The Government of India has acknowledged these challenges through the National Policy for Rare Diseases, and a similar inclusive approach is required within labour regulations. In 2025, the Government also operationalised labour code provisions to empower women, strengthen maternity benefits, and enable work-from-home options where applicable under the Code on Social Security. Many people living with these conditions' experiences only occasional flare-ups or intermittent muscle weakness and are otherwise capable, skilled, and productive professionals. With supportive policies, they can effectively discharge their responsibilities and contribute meaningfully to economic growth and national development while maintaining dignity and financial independence. I urge the government to consider introducing suitable

amendments to the labour codes for the benefit of citizens with certain health conditions.

(iv) Need for comprehensive measures for expansion of irrigation, completion of pending water projects and to ensure availability of potable drinking water in drought prone regions of Odisha

SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO (BOLANGIR): I wish to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti to the persistent problem of inadequate irrigation coverage and recurring drinking water scarcity in the drought-prone districts of western Odisha, including Bolangir, Sonepur, Kalahandi, Nuapada and Bargarh. Despite repeated droughts, erratic monsoon patterns, and increasing dependence of the rural population on agriculture and allied activities, large areas in these districts continue to remain rain-fed, with limited coverage under major, medium and minor irrigation projects. Delays in completion of irrigation infrastructure, poor canal utilisation, and inadequate last-mile connectivity have severely affected crop productivity, farmers' incomes, and livelihood security. At the same time, acute drinking water scarcity during summer months remains a recurring challenge, particularly in rural and tribal pockets, forcing dependence on tanker supply and distant sources. Groundwater depletion and inadequate surface water storage further aggravate the situation. The combined impact of irrigation deficit and drinking water stress has led to distress migration, agrarian vulnerability, and regional imbalance in development. I urge the Government to take urgent, time-bound measures to expand irrigation coverage, expedite pending water projects,

strengthen water conservation and groundwater recharge, and ensure reliable drinking water supply in drought-prone western Odisha.

(v) Need to sanction Jhalawar-Ujjain new railway line Project

श्री रोडमल नागर (राजगढ़) : मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र राजगढ़ मध्यप्रदेश की प्रस्तावित झालावाड-से उज्जैन नवीन रेललाईन को स्वीकृति दिये जाने की मांग निरंतर की जा रही हैं, देशभर से प्रसिद्ध ज्योतिर्लिंग श्री महाकालेश्वर उज्जैन से घोसला, आगर, सुसनेर, नलखेड़ा (माता बग्लामुखी मंदिर) होते हुए सोयत तक के क्षेत्र को पहली बार रेल सुविधा का लाभ मिलेगा। इसकें साथ ही उज्जैन से दिल्ली के लिये सीधा,सस्ता व समय की बचत वाला अतिरिक्त रेलमार्ग उप्लब्ध होगा ,जो कि उज्जैन, आगर-मालवा, झालावाड़ क्षेत्र के अंतर्राज्यीय व्यापार, व्यवसाय, पर्यटक आवागमन व (धार्मिक सर्किट) के रूप में महत्वपूर्ण होगा। अतः जनहित में प्रस्तावित उज्जैन से झालावाड़ रेललाईन के निर्माण की स्वीकृती देकर अनुगहित करें ।

(vi) Regarding rejuvenation and conservation of historical, religious and tourist places in Palamu, Garhwa and Latehar districts of Jharkhand

श्री विष्णु दयाल राम (पलामू) : पलामू प्रमंडल के अंतर्गत आने वाले पलामू, गढ़वा एवं लातेहार जिले प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के साथ-साथ ऐतिहासिक, धार्मिक एवं पर्यटन की दृष्टि से अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। लातेहार जिले में स्थित पुराना एवं नया पलामू किला, शाहपुर किला (पलामू), पलामू टाइगर रिजर्व (बेतला), मलय डैम, केचकी इको-रिट्रीट तथा कमलदह झील जैसे प्राकृतिक पर्यटन स्थल राष्ट्रीय एवं अंतरराष्ट्रीय पर्यटन की अपार संभावनाएँ रखते हैं। वहीं गढ़वा जिले में स्थित श्री बंशीधर मंदिर, माँ गढ़ देवी मंदिर, केतार देवी मंदिर, बाबा खोनहरनाथ मंदिर, सतबहिनी झरना तीर्थ एवं पलामू जिले में स्थित राधा कृष्ण मंदिर बभंडी, माँ मंगला गौरी मंदिर बंदुआ, कुसुमदहा मंदिर चैनपुर, शिव संपत धाम उटारी रोड, देवी धाम हैदरनगर, चैगौना धाम खोढ़ी, देवगन मंदिर छतरपुर, सूर्य मंदिर दंगवार, भैसाखुर मंदिर जमुने, सूर्य मंदिर बड़कागांव एवं शिव मंदिर जोड़ जैसे अनेक प्राचीन एवं श्रद्धा-स्थल स्थित हैं। इन ऐतिहासिक, धार्मिक एवं पर्यटन स्थलों के संरक्षण,

जीर्णोद्धार एवं समग्र विकास से न केवल क्षेत्रीय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा मिलेगा, बल्कि स्थानीय युवाओं के लिए रोजगार के अवसर सृजित होंगे तथा शहरी एवं ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ता प्राप्त होगी। भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण एवं पर्यटन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के माध्यम से इन ऐतिहासिक किलों एवं प्रमुख पर्यटन-धार्मिक स्थलों का संरक्षण, सौंदर्यीकरण एवं समग्र विकास सुनिश्चित किया जाय।

(vii) Need to establish a "Herbal Medicine and Research Centre' in Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh

श्रीमती हिमाद्री सिंह (शहडोल) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र शहडोल के अंतर्गत अनूपपुर जिले में स्थित पवित्र नगरी अमरकंटक की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। अमरकंटक में माँ नर्मदा,सोन और जोहिला नदी का उद्गम स्थल होने के साथ-साथ यह क्षेत्र अद्वितीय जैव-विविधता और दुर्लभ औषधीय वनस्पतियों से समृद्ध है। यहाँ की प्राकृतिक संपदा में चिकित्सा और पोषण की अपार संभावनाएँ निहित हैं, जिसका अमूल्य पारंपरिक ज्ञान यहाँ के स्थानीय जनजातीय समुदायों के पास है। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करती हूँ कि 'वोकल फॉर लोकल' और 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत' के दृष्टिकोण के अनुरूप स्थानीय जड़ीबूटियों के संरक्षण एवं अध्ययन के लिए अमरकंटक में एक 'हर्बल औषधीय शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान केंद्र' की स्थापना की जाए। यह केंद्र स्वदेशी ज्ञान के वैज्ञानिक प्रमाणीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के साथ-साथ स्थानीय जनजातीय युवाओं के लिए स्वरोजगार, उद्यमिता और कौशल विकास के नए द्वार खोलेगा। इससे न केवल हमारी प्राचीन विरासत का संरक्षण होगा, बल्कि आधुनिक विज्ञान के साथ मिलकर यह क्षेत्र औषधीय उद्यमिता का केंद्र बनेगा। यह केंद्र सतत विकास, जैव विविधता संरक्षण और आधुनिक ज्ञान के साथ पारंपरिक ज्ञान के एकीकरण का मार्ग प्रसस्त करेगा।

(viii) Need to undertake comprehensive regulatory and preventive measures to address the situation arising out of increasing incidence of vaping among youth of the country

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (SARAN): I draw the urgent attention of the Government to the growing crisis of vaping in India, particularly among school- and college-going youth. Despite the enactment of the Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes Act (PECA), 2019, which bans e-cigarettes and similar devices, vaping has emerged as a serious and rapidly growing public health concern. Recent reports reveal that 96% of Indian school students aged 14–17 years are unaware that vaping devices are banned, and nearly 89% of individuals are unaware of its harmful health effects. Alarmingly, a national survey found that 8.6% of schoolchildren aged 13–15 years have experimented with e-cigarettes, with higher prevalence in urban centres. Medical professionals are increasingly reporting vaping-related health issues among young users, including chronic dry cough, wheezing, breathlessness, early hypertension, anxiety, and reduced academic performance. Parliamentary data reveals glaring enforcement gaps, with Punjab reporting zero violations and zero recoveries of e-cigarettes in 2023–24, despite being one of the earliest states to ban them. These facts highlight a disconnect between legislation and enforcement. I urge the Government to treat vaping as a youth-centric public health challenge, requiring coordinated inter-ministerial action, awareness campaigns, and stronger enforcement mechanisms.

(ix) Need for construction of a bypass road at Junagarh town in Kalahandi district, Odisha

SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI (KALAHANDI): I would like to draw the attention

of the Hon'ble Minister of Road Transport and Highways to the urgent need for sanctioning and expediting the construction of a bypass road at Junagarh town in Kalahandi district, Odisha. The main road passing through Junagarh town is extremely narrow and has become a major accident-prone stretch. This road serves as a vital arterial route for people travelling to Dharamgarh, Kalampur, Jaipatna, Koksara and Nabarangpur, and at present, due to the nonfunctioning of the Turkel bridge, the same road is being heavily used by commuters travelling towards Nuapada, Khariar and Raipur hence there is severe congestion, frequent traffic bottlenecks, and a rising number of road accidents, causing immense hardship to local residents, pedestrians, school children, and daily commuters. For the public safety concerns and the strategic importance of this route, I earnestly request the Hon'ble Minister to sanction the Junagarh bypass at the earliest and ensure that construction work is taken up on a priority basis. The long pending demand of the people of Junagarh will not only reduce accidents and congestion but also improve regional connectivity and economic activity in the Kalahandi.

(x) Regarding construction of Pinjore-Baddi-Nalagarh four lane road in Himachal Pradesh

श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप (शिमला) : मैं मेरी लोकसभा क्षेत्र शिमला के अंतर्गत आने वाले बद्दी–बरोटीवाला–नालागढ़ औद्योगिक क्षेत्र से जुड़ी एक गंभीर जनसमस्या का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हिमाचल प्रदेश के 90 प्रतिशत से अधिक उद्योगों की जीवनरेखा मानी जाने वाली पिंजौर–बद्दी–नालागढ़ फोर-लेन सड़क परियोजना को अप्रैल 2022 में प्रारंभ किया गया था तथा इसे सितंबर 2024 तक पूर्ण किया जाना निर्धारित था। परियोजना की प्रारंभिक स्वीकृत लागत

₹556 करोड़ थी, जिसे बाद में बढ़ाकर ₹670 करोड़ किया गया। अब तक ₹774.78 करोड़ की राशि व्यय हो चुकी है, इसके बावजूद यह सड़क आज भी अधूरी पड़ी है।

वर्तमान में इस राजमार्ग पर कई स्थानों पर अधूरे हिस्से, गड्ढे, असमान सड़क सतह, सर्विस लेन का अभाव और अव्यवस्थित यातायात व्यवस्था बनी हुई है, जिससे प्रतिदिन भीषण जाम लग रहा है। हजारों श्रमिक समय पर अपने कार्यस्थल नहीं पहुँच पा रहे हैं, मरीजों और एम्बुलेंस को रास्ते में रुकना पड़ रहा है, स्कूली बच्चों, महिलाओं और बुजुर्गों को घंटों परेशान होना पड़ता है। आम नागरिक मानसिक तनाव, समय की बर्बादी और आर्थिक नुकसान झेल रहा है।

पूर्व में हुई भारी वर्षा, बाढ़ एवं भूस्खलन से सड़क को अतिरिक्त क्षति पहुँची, किंतु उसके बाद भी निर्माण कार्य अपेक्षित गति से आगे नहीं बढ़ पाया। ठेकेदार की लापरवाही, लागत स्वीकृति में विलंब और प्रशासनिक शिथिलता का सीधा दुष्प्रभाव आज आम जनता को भुगतना पड़ रहा है।

अतः, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि—

(1) वर्तमान में इस परियोजना के निर्माण कार्य की वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है?

(2) शेष कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए कौन-कौन से चरण अभी लंबित हैं?

(3) सरकार द्वारा यह परियोजना किस निश्चित एवं अंतिम समय-सीमा तक पूर्ण किए जाने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है?

जनहित से जुड़ी इस महत्वपूर्ण परियोजना को लेकर स्पष्टता और जवाबदेही अत्यंत आवश्यक है, ताकि मेरी लोकसभा क्षेत्र शिमला सहित पूरे औद्योगिक क्षेत्र की जनता को शीघ्र राहत मिल सके।

(xi) Need to run a Vande Bharat Train from Chapra or Siwan Railway Junction to Delhi, Kolkata and Varanasi

श्री जनार्दन सिंह सीग्रीवाल (महाराजगंज) : महोदय, मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र महाराजगंज

लोकसभा,बिहार उत्तरी बिहार के सारण प्रमंडल के सिवान एवं सारण (छपरा) जिला में विस्तारित है। इन जिलों का उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी भाग के कई जनपदों का सीमावर्ती लगाव है। ऐसे में उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के आम जनता का रेल से आवागमन हेतु पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के छपरा जं. एवं सिवान जं. का आमतौर पर उपयोग किया जाता है। आज आत्मनिर्भर भारत बनाने की दिशा में तेज गति से कम समय में देश के अंदर रेल से आवागमन हेतु "वंदे भारत/अमृत भारत" ट्रेन चलाया जा रहा है। इसलिए जनहित में मेरा भी मांग है कि छपरा जं. या सिवान जं. से दिल्ली, कोलकता और वाराणसी के लिए एक वंदे भारत ट्रेन चलाया जाये। अत: माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि छपरा जं. या सिवान जं. से उपर्युक्त स्थानों के लिए वंदे भारत/अमृत ट्रेन का संचालन जल्द से जल्द कराया जाये ताकि हमारे संसदीय क्षेत्र सहित उत्तर बिहार के आम जनता को आधुनिक रेल सुविधा का लाभ मिल सके।

(xii) Need to run the proposed Delhi-Guwahati Vande Bharat Sleeper Train via Gorakhpur and Siwan

श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन (गोरखपुर) : मैं रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली से गुवाहाटी के मध्य प्रस्तावित वंदे भारत स्लीपर ट्रेन को गोरखपुर–सिवान होते हुए संचालित किया जाना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। यह उल्लेखनीय है कि इस मार्ग पर वर्तमान में कोई भी हाई-स्पीड अथवा सेमी-हाई स्पीड आधुनिक ट्रेन उपलब्ध नहीं है। साथ ही, इस रूट पर चलने वाली लंबी दूरी की ट्रेनों में वर्ष भर अत्यधिक भीड़ के कारण प्रतीक्षा सूची (वेटिंग लिस्ट) की गंभीर समस्या बनी रहती है, जिससे यात्रियों को भारी असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है गोरखपुर एवं इससे जुड़े पूर्वांचल क्षेत्र का धार्मिक महत्व अत्यंत विशिष्ट है। इसके साथ ही यह क्षेत्र व्यापारिक एवं आर्थिक गतिविधियों का प्रमुख केंद्र है। गुवाहाटी एवं पूर्वोत्तर भारत के साथ तेज, सुरक्षित एवं आधुनिक रेल संपर्क उपलब्ध होने से व्यापार, उद्योग, पर्यटन तथा स्थानीय व्यवसायों को नई गति प्राप्त होगी और यात्रियों पर पड़ने वाला अतिरिक्त दबाव भी कम होगा। अतः मैं रेल मंत्री जी से दृढ़तापूर्वक मांग करता हूँ कि जनहित, धार्मिक महत्व एवं

व्यापारिक हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए दिल्ली से गुवाहाटी के मध्य वंदे भारत स्लीपर ट्रेन को गोरखपुर–सिवान मार्ग से संचालित करने की स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाए।

(xiii) Need to continue the operation of trains from Tatanagar Railway Station, Jharkhand

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो (जमशेदपुर) : मैं मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र जमशेदपुर अंतर्गत टाटानगर स्टेशन से जुड़ी एक गंभीर और जनहित की समस्या सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। टाटानगर से चलने वाली कई पुरानी और महत्वपूर्ण ट्रेनों को टर्मिनेट कर आदित्यपुर से चलाने का प्रस्ताव है। इनमें साउथ बिहार, टाटा–बक्सर, टाटानगर–थावे, जालियांवाला बाग, टाटा–यशवंतपुर, टाटा–एर्नाकुलम, टाटा–जम्मूतवी और टाटा–विशाखापट्टनम जैसी ट्रेनें हैं। टाटानगर एक बड़ा और महत्वपूर्ण रेलवे स्टेशन है। यहाँ से रोज़ाना लाखों यात्री यात्रा करते हैं। इन ट्रेनों को हटाने से आम जनता, मजदूरों, छात्रों और व्यापारियों को भारी परेशानी होगी। इस फैसले से लोगों में गहरा रोष है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली–टाटानगर और मुंबई–टाटानगर रेल लाइनें गम्हरिया जंक्शन पर मिलती हैं, जो टाटानगर से केवल 25 मिनट की दूरी पर है। लेकिन ट्रेन ट्रैफिक और खराब टाइम टेबल के कारण ट्रेनों को यहाँ से टाटानगर पहुँचने में 3 से 4 घंटे लग जाते हैं। इसलिए मैं रेल मंत्रालय से मांग करता हूँ कि टाटानगर से चलने वाली सभी महत्वपूर्ण ट्रेनों का परिचालन वहीं से जारी रखा जाए और गम्हरिया से टाटानगर के बीच समय-सारणी में सुधार कर ट्रेनों को समय पर चलाया जाए। यह जनता की सुविधा से जुड़ा विषय है, इस पर तुरंत ध्यान दिया जाए।

(xiv) Need to ensure effective implementation of various schemes under Ministry of MSME in Shahjahanpur Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

श्री अरुण कुमार सागर (शाहजहाँपुर) : उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के शाहजहांपुर में सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय की योजनाओं-वन डिस्ट्रिक्ट वन प्रोडक्ट (ODOP), प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (PMEGP), ZED सर्टिफिकेशन, और विश्वकर्मा योजना को प्रभावी ढंग से लागू करने और लोगों में जागरूकता बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। शाहजहांपुर जनपद में हस्तशिल्प, खेती से जुड़े उद्योग, और छोटे कारखानों में विकास की बड़ी संभावनाएँ हैं, लेकिन स्थानीय लोगों में जानकारी की कमी, जटिल प्रक्रियाएँ, और निगरानी न होने से लाम सीमित है। मेरा सुझाव है कि ODOP के लिए स्थानीय उत्पादों की प्रदर्शनी और ऑनलाइन बाजार को बढ़ावा दिया जाए। PMEGP के लिए जागरूकता शिविर और आसान ऋण प्रक्रिया शुरू हो। ZED सर्टिफिकेशन के लिए प्रशिक्षण और सब्सिडी की जानकारी दी जाए तथा विश्वकर्मा योजना के तहत कारीगरों और हस्तशिल्पियों के लिए विशेष पंजीकरण शिविर, टूलकिट वितरण, और कौशल प्रशिक्षण आयोजित हों। मेरा यह भी सुझाव है कि इन योजनाओं के प्रभावी ढंग से कार्यान्वयन के लिए जिला स्तर पर एक समिति बने, जिसमें स्थानीय लोक सभा सांसद शामिल हों, और एक डिजिटल डैशबोर्ड बनाया जाए ताकि सभी योजनाओं की प्रगति देखी जा सके। लोक सभा सांसद को नियमित समीक्षा में शामिल किया जाए। ये कदम स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करेंगे, रोजगार बढ़ाएँगे, और कारीगरों को सशक्त करेंगे।

मेरा सदन के माध्यम से माननीय सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध है कि जनपद शाहजहांपुर में उनके मंत्रालय की इन सभी योजनाओं के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन एवं इनमें स्थानीय लोक सभा सांसद की भूमिका सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निर्देश जारी किए जाएँ।

(xv) Need to ensure refund of money to people who invested and duped by various Chit Fund Companies

श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर (बनासकांठा) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान देश के करोड़ों छोटे एवं मध्यम वर्ग के जमाकर्ताओं की गंभीर समस्या की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ, जिनकी गाढ़ी

कमाई सहारा, पर्ल (PAC/Pearls) एवं अन्य चिटफंड कंपनियों में वर्षों से फंसी हुई है । इन कंपनियों ने आकर्षक योजनाओं का प्रलोभन देकर जनता से भारी धनराशि एकत्र की, परंतु परिपक्वता अवधि पूर्ण होने के बावजूद जमाकर्ताओं को उनकी जमा राशि वापस नहीं की गई । परिणामस्वरूप, विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के गरीब एवं मध्यम वर्गीय परिवारों को गंभीर आर्थिक संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है । यद्यपि सहारा समूह के मामलों में माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्देशों के अनुपालन में सेबी के माध्यम से रिफंड प्रक्रिया प्रारंभ की गई है, तथापि यह प्रक्रिया अत्यंत धीमी है और बड़ी संख्या में वास्तविक जमाकर्ताओं को अब तक कोई राहत नहीं मिल सकी है । इसी प्रकार पर्ल (PAC/Pearls) कंपनी के जमाकर्ता भी लंबे समय से अपने धन की वापसी की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं । अतः सरकार से आग्रह है कि सभी वास्तविक जमाकर्ताओं को शीघ्र, पारदर्शी एवं समयबद्ध प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से उनकी जमा राशि वापस दिलाने हेतु प्रभावी कदम उठाए जाएँ तथा दोषी कंपनियों के विरुद्ध सख्त कानूनी कार्रवाई सुनिश्चित की जाए । धन्यवाद।

(xvi) Need to set up a bench of Rajasthan High Court in Bikaner

श्री राहुल कस्वां (चुरू) : मैं पश्चिमी राजस्थान के बीकानेर में राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय की एक पीठ की स्थापना की लंबे समय से लंबित जनहितकारी मांग की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। वर्तमान में बीकानेर, चूरू, श्रीगंगानगर, हनुमानगढ़, जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर तथा जोधपुर ग्रामीण सहित पश्चिमी राजस्थान के जिलों के वादकारियों को उच्च न्यायालय जाने के लिए जोधपुर अथवा जयपुर जाना पड़ता है। बीकानेर से जोधपुर लगभग 250 किलोमीटर तथा जयपुर लगभग 330 किलोमीटर दूर है, जिससे वादकारियों को समय और धन की कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। पश्चिमी राजस्थान एक विशाल भौगोलिक क्षेत्र है, जहाँ तीन करोड़ से अधिक जनसंख्या निवास करती है । इस क्षेत्र से भूमि, राजस्व, सेवा मामलों, आपराधिक अपीलों तथा सीमावर्ती जिलों से संबंधित अनेक वाद उच्च न्यायालय में दायर होते हैं । पीठ के अभाव में किसानों, महिलाओं, वरिष्ठ नागरिकों एवं आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए न्याय तक पहुँच कठिन हो

जाती है । बीकानेर पश्चिमी राजस्थान का एक केन्द्रीय एवं सुगम परिवहन-संपर्क वाला शहर है, जहाँ न्यायिक अधोसंरचना उपलब्ध है । बीकानेर में उच्च न्यायालय की पीठ की स्थापना से मामलों का शीघ्र निस्तारण होगा तथा जोधपुर स्थित मुख्य पीठ पर भार कम होगा । अतः सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस विषय पर शीघ्र विचार किया जाए ।

(xvii) Need to construct the elevated road of NH 248A via Natni Ka Bara-Thanagazi-Bhartruhari Dham-Sariska in Rajasthan

श्री मुरारी लाल मीना (दौसा) : मैं राजस्थान के दौसा संसदीय क्षेत्र अंतर्गत थानागाजी क्षेत्र से जुड़े एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण और जनहित से संबंधित विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ । अलवर–जयपुर नेशनल हाईवे (NH-248A) का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा सरिस्का राष्ट्रीय उद्यान से होकर गुजरता है । यह मार्ग केवल स्थानीय आवागमन का साधन नहीं है, बल्कि क्षेत्र की धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं ऐतिहासिक पहचान से भी गहराई से जुड़ा हुआ है । इसी मार्ग पर लोकदेवता बाबा भृतहरि की समाधि, पांडूपोल, बांदी पुल सहित अनेक प्रमुख धार्मिक स्थल स्थित हैं, जहाँ प्रतिवर्ष देश-विदेश से लाखों श्रद्धालु दर्शन हेतु आते हैं । यदि यह सड़क सरिस्का होकर नहीं बनाई जाती है, तो श्रद्धालुओं की आवाजाही प्रभावित होगी तथा थानागाजी क्षेत्र के पर्यटन, व्यापार और आर्थिक विकास को गंभीर नुकसान पहुँचेगा । अतः मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से विनम्र आग्रह करता हूँ कि जनहित एवं जनभावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए NH-248A के एलीवेटेड रोड का निर्माण पूर्व प्रस्तावित मार्ग नटनी का बारा से थानागाजी वाया भृतहरिधाम एवं सरिस्का होकर करवाने हेतु आवश्यक निर्देश प्रदान करने की कृपा करें । धन्यवाद ।

(xviii) Need to withdraw the notifications seeking acquisition of land for establishment of City Centre Project and Forward Field Base Support Unit for the Indian Air Force in Agatti Island, Lakshadweep

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED (LAKSHADWEEP): The Revenue Department

has issued two land acquisition notifications dated 9 January 2026 and 22 January 2026, both concerning Agatti Island. The first notification seeks to acquire 1,908 square metres for a City Centre project by the Tourism Department. The second proposes acquisition of approximately 1,52,760 square metres for establishing a Forward Field Base Support Unit for the Indian Air Force. Agatti Island has a total land area of only 27,07,260 square metres and supports a population of around 8,500 people, making it one of the most densely populated Union Territories in India. Land is extremely scarce and essential for survival. The City Centre project will demolish six houses and two shops. The Air Force project will demolish 25 houses, 38 temporary sheds, three shops, 60 resorts, and seven building foundations. Such disproportionate acquisition on a tiny inhabited island will severely affect housing, livelihoods etc. Invoking national security to justify massive displacement has created deep fear and distress among islanders. I urge the Government to meet security, aviation, and tourism requirements by using uninhabited islands after consultation with stakeholders. Both notifications must be withdrawn, local communities taken into confidence, and the rights of Scheduled Tribe islanders protected.

(xix) Need to set up a bench of Allahabad High Court in Western Uttar Pradesh

सुश्री इकरा चौधरी (कैराना) : मैं पश्चिम उत्तर प्रदेश में इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय की स्थायी खंडपीठ स्थापित करने के विषय को सदन के संज्ञान में लाना चाहती हूँ। यह मांग विगत कई

दशकों से जनप्रतिनिधियों, अधिवक्ताओं और आम नागरिकों द्वारा निरंतर उठाई जा रही है, किंतु अब तक कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया गया। पश्चिम उत्तर प्रदेश भारत के सबसे घनी आबादी वाले क्षेत्रों में से एक है, जहाँ से इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में लंबित मुकदमों की संख्या उत्तर प्रदेश के कुल लंबित वादों का लगभग आधा है। इलाहाबाद और पश्चिमी यूपी के बीच 600-700 किमी की दूरी के कारण किसानों, महिलाओं, वरिष्ठ नागरिकों तथा आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों को न्याय प्राप्ति में अत्यधिक समय और कष्ट सहना पड़ता है। अन्य राज्यों जैसे महाराष्ट्र और राजस्थान में उच्च न्यायालय की एक से अधिक खंडपीठें सफलतापूर्वक कार्यरत हैं, जो न्यायिक विकेंद्रीकरण और त्वरित न्याय की मिसाल हैं। अतः मैं माननीय कानून एवं न्याय मंत्री से आग्रह करती हूँ कि पश्चिम उत्तर प्रदेश में इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय की स्थायी खंडपीठ स्थापित करने हेतु शीघ्र आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाएँ।

(xx) Need to ensure release of Indian nationals who have been forcibly inducted into Russia-Ukraine war and Indian sailors held captive in Iran

श्री हरेन्द्र सिंह मलिक (मुजफ़्फ़रनगर) : गत वर्षो में हमारे देश के सैकड़ो नागरिक जो शिक्षा रोजगार के लिए विदेशो में कैरिएर बनाने गए और वहा उन्हें जबरन या धोखे से बंदी बना लिया गया या गलत कार्यो में लगा दिया गया। जनपद मुजफ्फरनगर और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के युवा रूस में स्टडी और वर्क वीसा पर गए इन लोगो को झूठ बोलकर फंसाया गया और उन्हें धोखे में रखकर रूस यूक्रेन युद्ध में धकेल दिया गया। इनके परिवारजनो ने मुझे बताया की उनमे से अब तक 27 व्यक्तियों के शव भारत आ चुके है और सैकड़ो गुमशुदा है। इसी प्रकार 8 दिसम्बर 2025 को ईरान में 16 भारतीय नाविकों को एक तेल टैंकर जिसका नाम 'वैलिएंट रोअर' था, इसे युएई के दिब्बा बंदरगाह के पास अंतररष्ट्रीय जलक्षेत्र में रोक कर इस पर सवार 16 भारतीय नागरिको को बंदी बना लिया गया है। इनके व्यथित परिजन बहुत परेशान है और पूरे क्षेत्र में भारी रोष व्याप्त है। क्या सरकार अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्धो का उपयोग कर इन फंसे हुए लोगो को सकुशल स्वदेश लाने और जिनकी मृत्यु हो चुकी है उनके परिजनों को मुआवजा देने का कार्य करेगी एवं ऐसी घटनाएं न हो

इस पर रोकथाम के लिए सरकार क्या प्रयास कर रही है।

(xxi) Need to withdraw the proposed trade agreement with USA to safeguard the interest of farmers of the country

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): The trade deal with U S would destroy the farmers and will undermine the country's agriculture sector. The American farmers benefit from the deal. Massive farmers protests will ensue and the Government will force to roll back the deal if it went ahead. There are concerns over reported commitments to reduce tariff on agriculture products and to import American goods worth 500 Bn. Dollars. I urge upon the government to scrap the proposed anti-farmer deal with USA.

(xxii) Need to release pending funds under Disaster Relief and other centrally sponsored schemes to West Bengal

SHRIMATI JUNE MALIAH (MEDINIPUR): Over the past decades, the Sea Surface Temperature of the Bay of Bengal has risen by 10°C. This sharp increase has created an ideal environment for cyclone formation. As a result, the States on the East Coast face the brunt. Cyclones like Bulbul, Amphan, Yaas and Dana have created catastrophe in affecting the livelihood of lakhs of people in my State of West Bengal. However, it is extremely disappointing and concerning that funds worth over Rs 43,000 crore is due for natural disasters to the State of West Bengal. Across different schemes, Rs 2 lakh crore is pending from the Union government to the State of West Bengal. Moreover, of the amount asked by the State government, the Union has only released 7% of the funds. In fact for the Yass cyclone in 2021, not even a penny was

released. Cyclones are unavoidable natural calamities. While the State government continues to respond proactively with limited resources, timely financial support from the Union government is crucial. The long-pending over Rs 43,000 crore in disaster relief and Rs 2 lakh crore under various schemes must be released without further delay to ensure justice and relief for the affected people.

(xxiii) Need to exempt the teachers appointed prior to the enforcement of the RTE Act, 2009 from mandatory Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) qualification

SHRI MALAIYARASAN D. (KALLAKURICHI): Concerning the implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (RTE Act) and the consequent hardship faced by thousands of teachers appointed prior to the introduction of the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) in the State of Tamil Nadu. The RTE Act came into force in Tamil Nadu on 23rd August 2010. Subsequently, the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) was introduced as a mandatory qualification. However, a large number of teachers had already been legally appointed before the enforcement of TET, after following the prevailing recruitment norms of that time. Despite this, orders were issued later, compelling such teachers to qualify TET retrospectively, leading to severe job insecurity, denial of promotions, stagnation of salary benefits, and mental distress. Many teachers who have been rendering sincere service for more than a decade are still being treated as ineligible, which is highly unjust. It is pertinent to point out that teachers appointed prior to 2012,

including those working in Government, Government-aided, and Panchayat Union schools, were appointed in accordance with existing rules and procedures. Grant permanent exemption from TET to teachers appointed prior to the enforcement of the RTE Act / TET norms.

(xxiv) Need for establishment of emerging technology-based Skill Development Centres in Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency, Andhra Pradesh to boost employment generation and industrial growth

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI (BAPATLA): Andhra Pradesh has emerged as a leading state in India regarding technology adoption and integration. The state has attracted significant data centre investments of more than 25 billion Dollars and set a target of developing a Quantum Valley, positioning itself as a futuristic international hub for advanced technologies. Sustaining this momentum requires a skilled workforce aligned with industry requirements. The Indian government under the Prime Minister has undertaken several initiatives to promote skilling in emerging technologies such as the Skill India Mission (SIM), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS), Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY). Recently, under PMKVY 4.0 the Government offered more than 400 courses to the Indian youth in artificial intelligence, robotics, cybersecurity, and climate-friendly technologies. Additionally, initiatives like AI careers for women have been designed to further reduce the gender gap in our youth in this era of technology. In view of Andhra Pradesh's technological ambitions, it is urged that the Government consider establishing

dedicated centres for skilling in emerging technologies across AP and in Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency so as to enhance employability and support industry growth, thereby ensuring long-term economic competitiveness geared towards achieving Swarna Andhra Pradesh and Viksit Bharat 2047.

(xxv) Regarding construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Valmiki Nagar Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar

श्री सुनील कुमार (वाल्मीकि नगर) : माननीय मंत्री,जी से आग्रह है कि मेरा लोकसभा क्षेत्र वाल्मीकि नगर का अधिकांश हिस्सा वन्य क्षेत्र में आता है। जहां कई प्रकार की जनजातीय आबादी निवास करती है। सड़क की अनुपलब्धता के कारण इसके अंतर्गत रामनगर और बगहा 2 प्रखंड के दोन इलाके के लोगों का जनजीवन अत्यंत विकट संघर्षपूर्ण और दुष्कर है। सड़क और अन्य मूलभूत समस्याओं के कारण आज भी यहां की आबादी आदिवासी और वनवासी जीवन जीने को विवश है जिससे दोनवासी उपेक्षित महसूस कर रहे है। समाज की मुख्यधारा से जोड़कर ही इनकी पीड़ा और आक्रोश को समाप्त किया जा सकता है प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के अंतर्गत रामनगर प्रखंड के डुमरी (बगही सखुआनी पंचायत) चम्पापुर, शेरवा, बनकटवा, गोबरहिया, नौरंगिया, हठी माई दोन इलाके से होकर बगहा 2 प्रखंड के हरनाटांड तक सड़क का निर्माण करा दिया जाय तो जनजातीय बहुल दोन इलाके का समुचित विकास हो पाएगा और यहां के लोगों को सुगम और सम्मानपूर्ण जीवन मिलेगा। अत सदन के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह है इसपर गंभीरता पूर्वक विचार करते हुए प्रधान मंत्री ग्रामीण सड़क योजना में लेकर इस पथ का निर्माण कार्य करवाने का कष्ट करेंगे।

(xxvi) Need to raise 'Ahir Regiment' in Indian Army

श्री सुधाकर सिंह (बक्सर) : देश की आज़ादी से पहले से लेकर आज तक, यादव समाज के वीर जवानों ने भारतीय सेना में अदम्य साहस, अनुशासन और बलिदान का परिचय दिया है। विशेष रूप से 1962 के रेजांग ला युद्ध में अहीर जवानों का अद्वितीय शौर्य आज भी राष्ट्र के लिए

प्रेरणास्रोत है। इतिहास गवाह है कि अहीर समुदाय ने सीमाओं की रक्षा में असंख्य बलिदान दिए हैं, किंतु इसके बावजूद आज तक भारतीय सेना में उनके नाम पर कोई पृथक इन्फैंट्री रेजिमेंट स्थापित नहीं की गई है। जबकि देश की सेना में विभिन्न समुदायों के नाम पर रेजिमेंटें पहले से विद्यमान हैं, जो उनके शौर्य और परंपरा का प्रतीक हैं। अहीर रेजिमेंट की मांग केवल किसी समुदाय की आकांक्षा नहीं है, बल्कि यह उस वीरता और बलिदान को संस्थागत सम्मान देने का प्रश्न है, जिसने देश की रक्षा में अपना सर्वस्व अर्पित किया है। ऐसी रेजिमेंट के गठन से न केवल ऐतिहासिक न्याय होगा, बल्कि युवाओं में राष्ट्रसेवा के प्रति उत्साह और सेना में भर्ती को भी प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि भारतीय सेना में अहीर रेजिमेंट का गठन किया जाए, ताकि इस वीर समुदाय को उसका उचित सम्मान और पहचान मिल सके।

(xxvii) Need to provide stoppage of various trains at Vidyasagar Railway Station in Jharkhand

श्री नलिन सोरेन (दुमका) : मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र दुमका (झारखण्ड) की और दिलाना चाहता हूँ मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र अंतर्गत विद्यासागर रेलवे स्टेशन पर निम्न ट्रेनों का ठहराव एवं एक लोकल ट्रेन की मांग क्षेत्र की जनता वर्षों से करती आ रही है व लोगों को इसकी काफी जरूरत भी है। ट्रेनों के नाम निम्न प्रकार है:- 1- हावड़ा-पटना जनशताब्दी एक्सप्रेस का विद्यासागर रेलवे स्टेशन में ठहराव । 2- आसनसोल-हटिया एक्सप्रेस को विद्यासागर रेलवे स्टेशन में ठहराव। 3- एक नया लोकल ट्रेन - दुमका-आसनसोल भाया जसीडीह चलाया जायं | अतः माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना है कि उक्त विषय को ध्यान में रखते हुए जनमानस का समस्या का निदान करा देने की कृपा प्रदान किया जाय।

(xxviii) Need to sanction the revised project with regard to the development of the Greenfield National Highway No-744 in Kollam Parliamentary Constituency, Kerala

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): The development of the Greenfield Highway NH-744 in my Parliamentary Constituency, Kollam has

come to a standstill. While the land acquisition process was initiated and 3D notifications were issued for certain villages, acquisition in other villages remains at different stages. Due to prolonged delays in the disbursement of compensation, affected landowners are facing severe hardship, and the issue has become a major public concern. The delay is primarily due to administrative lapses by both the Central and State Governments regarding the sharing of land acquisition costs, royalty, and GST. Consequently, the project was removed from the Bharat Mala Programme. Although a proposal for inclusion under a new project has been submitted, it is still pending and has not been sanctioned. As a result, the development of NH-744, continues to be delayed. I urge the Government to sanction the revised project, ensure compensation, complete land acquisition, and execute it promptly.

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HON. CHAIRPERSON: Item No. 21, discussion on the Union Budget. Shri Arun Bharti.

12.10 hrs

UNION BUDGET, 2026-2027 – GENERAL DISCUSSION

श्री अरूण भारती (जमुई) : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, जो आपने मुझे बजट पर बोलने के लिए समय दिया । इस सदन में जो बजट 2026-27 प्रस्तुत हुआ है, वह भारत की आर्थिक सोच, राजनीतिक सोच और सामाजिक जिम्मेदारी का बजट है । मैं अपनी पार्टी लोक जनशक्ति पार्टी (रामविलास), हमारे नेता चिराग पासवान जी और बिहार की जनता की तरफ से इस बजट का समर्थन करते हुए कुछ मौलिक तर्क रखना चाहता हूं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं बिहार से आता हूं और आज के इस बजट को समझने के लिए

आजादी के बाद के बिहार के इतिहास को समझना बेहद जरूरी है। अगर बिहार की बदहाली के कारणों को संक्षेप में समेटा जाए, तो इसे हम "3C" के रूप में समझ सकते हैं। इसमें पहला "C" है- लॉर्ड कॉर्नवालिस, जिन्होंने बिहार पर परमानेंट सेटलमेंट लगाकर लगान फिक्स कर दिया था। चाहे पैदावार हो या न हो, आपको लगान भरना पड़ेगा। दूसरा "C" है- कांग्रेस। एक अप्रैल, 1952 को कांग्रेस Freight Equalisation Policy लेकर आई। इसके नाम पर बिहार और बिहार जैसे राज्यों से उनका औद्योगिक भविष्य छीन लिया गया था। Equalisation के नाम पर बिहार जैसे राज्यों के साथ marginalisation, discrimination और exploitation किया गया था। लोहा हमारे यहां से निकला, कोयला हमारे यहां से निकला, लेकिन फैक्ट्रियां हमसे दूर कर दी गई थीं।

सभापति महोदय, सदन में "दो भारत" की चर्चा हमने सुनी है। बिहार भी इस "दो भारत" की चर्चा का विषय है। I come from "two Indias" where the mineral resources of a leading State, my State Bihar, were taken away after Independence in the name of development. Its comparative advantage was deliberately destroyed and the same State was branded as 'backward' while its migrant labourers were humiliated and persecuted. खनिज हमारा था, मजदूर हमारा था, लेकिन फैक्ट्रियां किसी और राज्य की थीं। हमसे हमारा comparative advantage छीन लिया गया। यह सिर्फ मैं नहीं बोल रहा हूं, इस बात को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विशेषज्ञ बोलते हैं। जॉन हॉपकिंस यूनिवर्सिटी के प्रोफेसर देवेश कपूर बोलते हैं, University of Notre Dame के शोधकर्ता बोलते हैं। भारत के पूर्व राष्ट्रपति प्रणब मुखर्जी जी ने भी मार्च, 2017 में कहा था कि बिहार को अगर किसी ने सबसे ज्यादा बर्बाद किया है, तो कांग्रेस सरकार की Freight Equalisation Policy ने बर्बाद किया है।

सभापति महोदय, आज का बजट उसी मानसिकता से एक निर्णायक विच्छेद करता है। जब केंद्र सरकार पूंजीगत व्यय को 12 लाख करोड़ रुपये तक लाती है, तो बिहार को भी उसका हिस्सा मिलता है। जब लॉजिस्टिक्स, इंडस्ट्रियल क्लस्टर, हाई-स्पीड रेल कॉरिडोर और कनेक्टिविटी का विस्तार टियर-2 और टियर-3 बिहार जैसे राज्यों में होता है, तो हमारे बिहार को

भी इससे फायदा होता है। यह केवल विकास का नहीं, बल्कि इतिहास की मरम्मत का भी बजट है।

सभापति महोदय, मध्यम वर्ग इस देश की सबसे शांत, लेकिन सबसे जिम्मेदार ताकत है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब विपक्ष पूछता है कि मध्यम वर्ग को क्या मिला, तो इस मध्यम वर्ग को हर साल टैक्स में बदलाव नहीं, बल्कि उसे स्थिरता और भरोसा चाहिए।

इसके बाद आता है तीसरा "C", जब राजद की करप्ट और क्रिमिनल सरकार बिहार में वर्ष 1990 में आई थी, तब कांग्रेस ने जो नीतिगत नींव खोदी थी, राजद ने उस पर इमारत खड़ी की। Kidnapping industy, law and order का खत्म होना, negative developement की राजनीति, rigged elections, मजबूरी में बढ़ता पलायन और "बिहारी" एक गाली बना दिया गया था। एनडीए की सरकार ने जब वर्ष 2005 से बिहार की कमान संभाली, तब से बिहार 11 प्रतिशत की विकास दर से बढ़ता रहा है। वर्ष 2024-25 में बिहार राष्ट्रीय औसत से भी तेज गति से विकास करता रहा है।

केन्द्र सरकार ने बिहार को प्राथमिकता दी है। जो वित्तीय सहायता वर्ष 2004 से वर्ष 2014 तक लगभग तीन लाख करोड़ रुपए थी, उसे वर्ष 2014 से वर्ष 2024 तक तीन गुना बढ़ा कर, नौ लाख रुपए करोड़ रुपए कर दी गई। यह बात स्पष्ट प्रमाण है कि सही नीतियां मिलती है तो बिहार पीछे नहीं, बल्कि आगे बढ़ता है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं विषय पर आता हूं। मध्यम वर्ग को हर वर्ष टैक्स में बदलाव नहीं चाहिए, बल्कि उसे स्थिरता और भरोसा चाहिए। इस बजट ने टैक्स की दरें नहीं बदली, बल्कि टैक्स व्यवस्था का स्वभाव बदला है। इससे मुकदमेबाजी कम हुई है, अनावश्यक दंड खत्म हुए हैं और अनुपालन सरल हुआ है। अनिश्चितता टैक्स से ज्यादा महंगी होती है। बिहार जैसे छोटे राज्य के छोटे कस्बे का युवा सर्विस सेक्टर, प्रोफेशनल जॉब्स और डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में है और बजट उन्हें यह भरोसा देता है कि उनकी मेहनत सुरक्षित है। यह भरोसा एनडीए सरकार से आता है।

सभापति महोदय, भारत का सबसे बड़ा रोजगार दाता कोई बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी नहीं है, बल्कि इस देश का छोटा और मझोला उद्यमी है। यह बजट एमएसएमई को भाषण में नहीं, बल्कि संरचना में ताकत देता है। ट्रेड्स को अनिवार्य बना कर सरकारी खरीद में समय पर भुगतान सुनिश्चित करना जीएसटी की प्रक्रियाओं को सरल करना, एक्सपोर्ट रिफंड को आसान करना और कानूनी जोखिमों को घटाना यही इस बजट का मकसद है। हमारे बिहार में हैंडलूम्स, फुड प्रोसेसिंग, छोटे उद्योग और सर्विस एमएसएमई इसी भरोसे से आगे बढ़ते हैं।

यह बजट साफ कहता है कि व्यापार करने वाला अपराधी नहीं, बल्कि राष्ट्र निर्माण करने वाला होता है। आज जब रोजगार पर बात होती है, तब विपक्ष का ध्यान केवल एक ही चीज पर जाता है कि सरकारी नौकरियां कितनी आईं, लेकिन यह सच्चाई है कि 21वीं सदी में रोजगार सिर्फ सरकारी घोषणाओं से नहीं, बल्कि इको-सिस्टम बनाने से आता है। यह बजट उसी सच्चाई को स्वीकार करता है। यह बजट मैन्युफैक्चरिंग को सेवाओं से जोड़ता है, सेवाओं को टेक्नोलॉजी से जोड़ता है और टेक्नोलॉजी से कौशल विकास को जोड़ता है। अगर सरकार का इरादा केवल नारा देने का होता तो हर साल कैपेक्स नहीं बढ़ता, स्किलिंग को मैन्युफैक्चरिंग से नहीं जोड़ा जाता और एमएसएमई को सप्लाई चेन में नहीं जोड़ा जाता।

सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने नेता चिराग पासवान जी, लोक जनशक्ति पार्टी, रामविलास और बिहार की समस्त जनता की ओर से इस दूरदर्शी और समावेशी बजट का पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूं। यह बजट भारत के नए संकल्पों की नींव है। यह बजट वर्ष 2047 के विकसित भारत की उड़ान का रनवे है। मैं अपनी बात एक शेर के माध्यम से समाप्त करना चाहूंगा।

“जिसे तुम कहे थे बीमारू, वह आज देश की शान बन रहा है।
जो कल तक हाशिए पर आपकी फ्रेट इक्वलाइजेशन पॉलिसी की वजह से
आज वह हिन्दुस्तान की पहचान बन रहा है
तुम ढूंढते रहे कमियां, तुम्हारी नफरत की दुकानों में
मेरा बिहार अब नए भारत का स्वाभिमान बन रहा है।”

सभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद। जय हिंद, जय बिहार, जय लोक जनशक्ति पार्टी, रामविलास। जय राम विलास पासवान। भगवान उनकी आत्मा को शांति दें।

DR.RAJ KUMAR CHABBEWAL (HOSHIARPUR): *Hon'ble Chairperson sir, I would like to thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on the union budget. This is 13th budget that has been presented and during these 13 years, Amrit Kaal is being described many a times. I understand that there is nothing in the budget except countrymen's difficulties and rising debt. Today, our farmers and youth are committing suicide. Biggest failure of the government is unemployment and no road map is visible to address the problem. So, after going through the budget several times, I understand and sum up the budget with the following couplet.*

"देश हमारा कहां जा रहा, देश हमारा कहां जा रहा
इलाहाबाद प्रयाग हो गया, और बनारस टूटा
धनी राम का खेत बिक गया, थाल बचा ना लोटा
टूटी चप्पल पहन के मनसुख बोरी उठा रहा है
डॉलर छुए आसमान को, रुपया गोते खा रहा है
और हमारा देसी नीरो बंसी बजा रहा है।
ट्रम्प और टैरिफ क्या मजबूरी, ये न हमको समझ आ रहा
देश हमारा कहां जा रहा, देश हमारा कहां जा रहा।"

*If we talk of education, 6% of GDP is being discussed under National Health Mission. A sum of Rs.1.39 lac crore has been allocated for education.

..... English translation of this part of the speech was originally delivered in Punjabi.

..... English translation of this part of the speech was originally delivered in Punjabi.

I would like to appreciate the Punjab government of Sardar Bhagwant Singh Mann as in the National Achievement Survey and National Performance Grading Index, Punjab has emerged as numbers one state in the country. Similarly, in the health sector, the allocation should be 2.5% of GDP whereas only Rs.1 lac crore has been allocated which is between 0.6 to 1.28 percent of GDP and it is peanuts only.

I wish to submit to the Government, through you, that allocation to the National Health Mission is continuously decreasing and this time it is only 252 crores approximately while the Punjab government is paying salary to staff working in under the Mission from its own coffers. In the end, once again, I have to submit that despite many requests, Punjab has got nothing out of it. A Sum of Rs.7757 crore is still due under RDF for more than 4 years and I request the government, through you, to release this amount. I also request that the farmers of Punjab should be brought out of the cycle of wheat and paddy and under diversification package, Rs.7500 to Rs.15000 per acre should be given. Also, industrial package for MSME particularly in Kandi and border areas should be given on the lines of hill area and J&K. Similarly, GST compensation should be given as we incur a loss of Rs.6000 crore every year. Some mechanism should be introduced not only for Punjab but for all the states.

Finally, I would like to draw your attention towards flood relief. You must have seen that after Corona period, Punjab has recently suffered from massive floods and therefore, I request the Hon'ble Prime Minister, through

you, that Rs.12905 crore package is still due which should be released immediately. Thanks.*

श्री सुधीर गुप्ता (मन्दसौर) : माननीय सभापति जी, आपने मुझे बजट के समर्थन में बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया है, इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं । माननीय वित्त मंत्री निर्मला सीतारमण जी द्वारा वित्तीय वर्ष 2026-27 प्रस्तुत किया गया बजट 'विकसित भारत मिशन' यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के संकल्प को पूरा करने में काफी उपयोगी और लाभकारी है । मगर हम देखते हैं कि कांग्रेस की राज्य व्यवस्था के समय वित्त मंत्री मनमोहन सिंह जी जब बजट प्रस्तुत करते थे तो निराशा भरे स्वरों में शायरी होती थी, उनकी शायरी होती थी ।

"तारीखों में कुछ ऐसे भी मंजर देखे हैं हमने
लम्हों ने खता की है और सदियों ने सजा पायी है ।"

एक वित्त मंत्री स्वीकार करते हैं कि किस तरीके के मंजर आजादी के बाद के दशकों में देखने को मिले और सदियों ने उसकी सजा पायी है ।

माननीय सभापति जी, जब बजट का शायरना अंदाज अरूण जेटली जी के माध्यम प्रस्तुत होता है तो कैसा आशावादी स्वरूप होता था ।:

"कश्ती चलाने वालों ने जब हार के दी पतवार हमें
लहर-लहर तूफान मिले और मौज मौज मझधार हमें
फिर भी दिखाया है हमने और फिर ये दिखा देंगे
सबको कि इन हालातों में हमें आता है दरिया पार करना । "

अगर हम यही अंदाज माननीया निर्मला सीतारमण जी के बजटीय शायराना अंदाज में देखें तो उसका कितना आशावादी स्वरूप होता है : 'हमारा वतन शालीमार बाग जैसा, हमारा वतन डल झील में खिलते कमल जैसा, हमारा वतन नौजवानों के गर्म खून जैसा, हमारा वतन दुनिया का सबसे प्यारा वतन है ।' आज हम देखते हैं कि जिस तरीके से साहसी नाविक की तरह निर्मला जी ने इन बातों को कहा है और इस प्यारे वतन के लिए प्यारा बजट दिया है, जो भारत को हर क्षेत्र में

नेतृत्वकर्ता राष्ट्र बनायेगा, ऐसे दृढ़ संकल्पित बजट की प्रशंसा करते हुए मैं कुछ प्रकाश डालूँगा।

महोदय, अगर थोड़ी देर के लिए हम तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करते हैं तो पता चलता है कि दृश्य कैसा बदला है। वर्ष 2013-14 में बजटीय साइज 16 लाख करोड़ रुपये था और आज वर्ष 2026-27 में 53 लाख 47 हजार करोड़ रुपये का विशाल बजट बना है। अगर इसका कैपेक्स देखें, जिस तरीके से आप पूँजीगत व्यय करते थे, वह दो लाख करोड़ रुपये के आसपास था और आज 12 लाख 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये का विशाल कैपेक्स हमें देखने को मिल रहा है। अगर डिफेंस सेक्टर की बात करें तो आप बमुश्किल दो लाख करोड़ रुपये तक पहुँच पाते थे। आज 6 लाख 80 हजार करोड़ रुपये का विशाल स्वरूप हम डिफेंस बजट में देख पा रहे हैं। आपके फोकस एरिया सोशल सेक्टर, मिड-डे-मील और कुछ शिक्षा अभियानों की तरफ होते थे, मगर आज फोकस एरिया विकसित भारत है। हर क्षेत्र में, हर स्थान पर, हर व्यक्ति के लिए, हर वर्ग के लिए आज भारत के इस बजट में सपने पूरे करने के अवसर हैं। इसके प्रमाण में हम जन आवाजों को सुनते हैं, अखबारों की खबरों को सुनते हैं, विश्व की सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था बनने हेतु हमारे सधे हुए कदम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं।

महोदय, समाचारों में क्या छपता है, नेशनल स्टॉक एक्सचेंज (एनएसई) की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार प्रतिमाह औसतन 12 लाख 80 हजार नए निवेशक जुड़े हैं और यह आंकड़ा 12 करोड़ से अधिक हो गया है। अगर 6 कंपनियों का पूँजीकरण चैक डाउन करें तो यह 75,257 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ा है। इसमें टाटा कंसल्टेंसी से लेकर एसबीआई, भारती एयरटेल जैसी कंपनियां हैं। बायोगैस के क्षेत्र में 5 हजार करोड़ रुपये का निवेश हुआ है। इंडियन बायोगैस एसोसिएशन का अनुमान है कि 100 से ज्यादा कंप्रेस्ड बायोगैस संयंत्र स्थापित हो चुके हैं और 94 संयंत्रों ने 31,400 टन सीबीजी की बिक्री की है। ये अनुमानित आंकड़े हैं।

महोदय, वर्ष 2025 में 50 गीगावॉट नवकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षमता की वृद्धि हुई है। भारत की स्थापित बिजली क्षमता का 50 प्रतिशत गैर जीवाश्म ईंधन स्रोत से आने लगा है। यह लक्ष्य पेरिस समझौते की तय सीमा वर्ष 2030 से 5 वर्ष पहले हासिल कर लिया गया है। पता नहीं विरोधियों

को यह सब नजर आता है या नहीं। गीगावॉट क्या होता है, 100 करोड़ वॉल्ट के बराबर एक गीगावॉट होता है, आज 50 गीगावॉट की क्षमता एक वर्ष में हासिल करना, यह अपने आप में अनूठा है। भारत का विदेशी मुद्रा भंडार 700 अरब डॉलर के लगभग है। भारत का गोल्ड रिजर्व 8 लाख 80 हजार किलो का है। भेल जैसी संस्था ने सरकार को 109 करोड़ रुपये का अंतिम लाभांश दिया है।... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, मेरा 10-12 मिनट का समय है। मुम्बई में विश्व स्तरीय मरीन विकसित करने की मंजूरी दी गई है। यह हमारी वैश्विक क्षमताओं का विस्तार करेगा। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि एलआईसी का लाभांश 17 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 12,958 करोड़ रुपये हुआ है। जनवरी में यूपीआई में रिकॉर्ड 2,170 करोड़ रुपये के लेनदेन हुए हैं। यह बताता है कि किस तरीके से हम दुनिया में अपने व्यवहार और व्यापार को बढ़ा रहे हैं। ब्रिटेन, न्यूजीलैंड, ओमान, ई.यू. और अमेरिका के ऐतिहासिक व्यापार समझौते भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूती प्रदान करने वाले हैं। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों ने दो लाख करोड़ रुपये का लाभ कमाया है। कांग्रेस के समय में बैंक्स घाटे में थे। वे डूबने के करीब थे।

महोदय, रेल मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं, मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद दूँगा कि वर्ष 2025 में मारुति कार ने 5,85,000 कारें रेल के माध्यम से बेची हैं। यह दर्शाता है कि हमारा रेल नेटवर्क किस तरीके से लॉजिस्टिक व्यवस्थाओं को आगे बढ़ा रहा है। महोदय, सेंसेक्स 84 हजार पार हो गया है। यह सूचना हम सबके लिए बहुत बेहतरीन है। माघ पूर्णिमा, गुरु रविदास जी की जयंती पर सुधारों का जो संकल्प लिया गया था, किसानों के सशक्तीकरण का सकंल्प लिया गया था, वह पूर्ण किया गया है। केसीसी की सीमा 3 लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर 5 लाख रुपये करना, भारत विस्तार नामक बहुभाषी एआई टूल के माध्यम से हमारे किसान भाईयों को आधुनिक खेती और एग्री स्टॉक पोर्टल से सीधे जोड़ा गया है। पीएम किसान के लिए 63 हजार 500 करोड़ रुपये बजट में दिए गए हैं। पीएम आवास के लिए भी बजट में वृद्धि की गई है।

जल जीवन मिशन के लिए 67,000 करोड़ रुपये और पशुपालन क्रेडिट कार्ड लिंक, यह

अपने आप में बताता है कि भारत किस दिशा में आगे बढ़ रहा है। प्राथमिक सहकारी समितियों से मिलने वाली कर रियायतों का विस्तार पशुपालन, खाद्य और कपास की आपूर्ति के लिए बढ़ा है, तो अमृत सरोवरों के माध्यमों से सिंचाई की क्षमताओं का विस्तार हो रहा है।

माननीय सभापति जी, अब कॉलेज केवल डिग्री बांटने वाले कॉलेज नहीं हैं, बल्कि रोजगार का अवसर भी प्रदान कर रहे हैं। आने वाले पांच वर्षों में एक लाख पेशेवर स्वास्थ्य प्रशिक्षित करके स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र में बड़े बदलाव की योजना, प्रमुख औद्योगिक गलियारे के पास पांच नए टाउनशिप विश्वविद्यालय प्रारम्भ करना, यह शिक्षा और उद्योग का भी सीधा तालमेल है।

माननीय सभापति जी, अब बच्चों को शोध और स्टार्टअप के लिए बहुत बेनिफिट होने वाला है। शिक्षा का बजट भी 14 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है। बहन-बेटियों के लिए प्रत्येक जिले में एक छात्रावास का निर्माण करना, यह वर्तमान चुनौतियों में एक बड़ा परिवर्तनकारी निर्णय है। खेलों के क्षेत्र में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन, खेलो इंडिया मिशन का शुभारम्भ, यह मिशन कई सुविधाओं का विस्तार कर रहा है।

माननीय सभापति जी, भविष्य का चैंपियन बनाने के लिए 10,000 करोड़ रुपये का एसएमई ग्रोथ फंड, आत्मनिर्भर भारत कोष में भी अितरिक्त 2,000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान, यह मध्यम वर्गीय व्यापारियों के लिए, छोटे व्यापारियों के लिए पूंजी प्रदान करने का आसान रास्ता बता रहा है। गेमिंग सेक्टर में एक नई उद्योग श्रेणी में पहचान बनाना विश्व स्तरीय पहचान का एक अवसर है। भारत के लाखों युवा आजीविका चला रहे हैं और भारत को विश्वभर में अलग पहचान दिला रहे हैं। आज 15,000 माध्यमिक विद्यालयों, 500 कॉलेजों के माध्यम से एनिमेशन, विजुअल इफेक्ट्स, गेमिंग और कॉमिक्स, कंटेन्ट निर्माण, यह आने वाले वर्षों में 20 लाख पेशेवरों की जरूरतों को पूरा करेगा।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, हम देखते हैं कि कौशल प्रदान करने के लिए दिव्यांगजन कौशल योजना अपने आप में वंचित वर्ग के लिए एक अभूतपूर्व उपलब्धि है। माननीय सभापति जी, अगले पांच वर्षों में एक लाख नए सम्बद्ध स्वास्थ्य पेशेवरों को जोड़ना भारत के स्वास्थ्य संस्थानों

के उन्नयन के लिए एक माइल स्टोन है। चिकित्सा एवं पर्यटन जैसी कल्पना भारत के सेवा सेक्टर में और उसे वैश्विक केंद्र के रूप में बढ़ावा देगी। राज्यों में निजी क्षेत्रों में सहयोग से पांच क्षेत्रीय चिकित्सा केंद्र स्थापित करना अभूतपूर्व उपलब्धि रहने वाली है। पर्यटन केंद्र, स्वास्थ्य जांच, पुनर्वास, यह सब नौकरियों को बढ़ाने के अवसर प्रदान करेंगे। पशु चिकित्सकों में पेशेवरों की संख्या 20,000 तक करने से भारत में पशु चिकित्सक, प्राइवेट कॉलेज, पशु चिकित्सालय, जांच प्रयोगशालाएं और प्रजनन सुविधाएं स्थापित करना निश्चित रूप से किसानों के लिए लाभकारी होने वाला है। भारत के वित्त मंत्री जी ने 17 विशेष दवाओं को छूट देकर देश में स्वास्थ्य के प्रति अपनी सजगता का परिचय तो दिया ही है, साथ ही आयुर्वेद में एम्स स्तर के तीन आयुर्वेदिक एम्स स्थापित करना भारत की आयुर्वेदिक औषधि और आयुर्वेद के द्वारा उपचार के लिए माइल स्टोन होने वाला है। मानसिक स्वास्थ्य और ट्रामा केयर पर सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता बताती है कि हम किस तरीके से सबको साथ लेकर चलने की भावना से काम कर रहे हैं।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं अंतर्देशीय जलमार्गों में हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने के लिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने इस क्षेत्र को भी आगे बढ़ाया है। इस क्षेत्र में 20 नए राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग चालू करना अपने आप में व्यापार और आवागमन में भारत को काफी आसानी प्रदान करेंगे। देश में हाई-स्पीड रेल कॉरिडोर विकसित किया जाना भी एक माइल स्टोन है।

माननीय सभापति जी, लोकल कारीगरों, स्टार्टअप्स, विश्वभर में पहचान दिलाने के लिए निर्यात पर लगी 10 लाख की सीमा को पूरी तरह से हटा दिया गया है। इससे मध्यम श्रेणी के व्यवसाय अब ई-कॉमर्स के माध्यम से दुनियाभर के बाजारों तक बिना किसी बाधा के पहुंच जाएंगे। बायो फार्मा विनिर्माण केंद्र बनाना अपने आप में बायो फार्मा शक्ति को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए एक नई दृष्टि है, जो चिकित्सा की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण है।

माननीय सभापति जी, मोटर दुर्घटना दावा न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा दिया गया ब्याज अब आयकर मुक्त होगा, इस पर कोई भी टीडीएस नहीं लिया जाएगा। जिस तरीके से आयकर में 12 लाख की छूट देकर देश की जनता के सामने एक नया विजन रखा, जिस तरीके से करों में

जीएसटी की छूट देकर एक नया विजन रखा, यह भारतीय जनता पार्टी और देश की सरकार नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में उनके दृष्टिकोण को स्पष्ट करती है। महोदय, मैं जानता हूं कि राहुल गांधी जी के माध्यम से विरोधी दल जिस तरीके से भ्रम फैलाते हैं, यह लोकतंत्र में नहीं होता है, उन्हें अपने भ्रम फैलाने की परिस्थितियों का स्वयं अध्ययन करना चाहिए।

यह बजट कृषि अवसंरचना, भंडारण, कोल्ड चेन, वैल्यू एडीशन को मजबूत करके किसानों को केवल उपज बेचने वाला नहीं, बल्कि उसे उद्यमी किसान बनाने की दिशा में एक दृष्टि देता है। यह बजट नौकरी मांगने वाला युवा नहीं, बल्कि नौकरी देने वाला युवा तैयार कर रहा है। यह बजट महिला शक्ति और सेल्फ हेल्प ग्रुप्स के माध्यम से असली सशक्तिकरण की ओर बढ़ रहा है। महिलाओं को सहानुभूति नहीं, सामर्थ्य चाहिए।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

श्री सुधीर गुप्ता : माननीय सभापति जी, एमएसएमई और उद्योग रोजगार की असली रीढ़ हैं। यह सरकार छोटे उद्योगों को बड़ा बना रही है। यह बजट अमीरों का नहीं, मेहनत करने वालों का बजट है। यह बजट राजनीति के लिए नहीं, राष्ट्र के लिए बना है। यह बजट एक संतुलित और विकसित भारत के दृष्टिकोण को दर्शाता है। इसमें कार्बन कैप्चर, यूटीलाइजेशन एण्ड स्टोरेज (सीसीयूएस) प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए 20,000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान पर्यावरण संरक्षण के प्रति हमारी प्रतिबद्धता दिखाता है।

यह ग्राम स्वराज्य जैसी पहल महात्मा गांधी के खादी और हथकरघे के सपने को आधुनिक वैश्विक ब्रांडिंग के साथ जोड़ता है। वर्ष 2026 का बजट ऐसा बजट है, जो समाज के हर वर्ग को संसाधनों, सुविधाओं और अवसरों तक पहुंच सुनिश्चित करा सकता है।

महोदय, मैं इस बजट को एक क्रांतिकारी कदम मानते हुए, खासकर किसान भाइयों के लिए, इसकी भूरि प्रशंसा करता हूं, इसका समर्थन करता हूं। इस बजट को पारित किया जाए। विकसित भारत की यात्रा इसके माध्यम से तेज हो रही है, इसके लिए मैं बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं।

भारत माता की जय। वंदे मातरम्।

डॉ. इन्द्रा हांग सुब्बा (सिक्किम) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बजट 2026-2027 की इस डिस्कशन में बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

सर्वप्रथम, मैं सिक्किम की जनता की ओर से और सिक्किम क्रांतिकारी मोर्चा पार्टी की ओर से वित्त मंत्री जी के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूं। यह बजट भारत की डायवर्सिटी को, चाहे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट हो, नॉर्थ इंडिया हो, साउथ इंडिया हो या कोई भी कम्युनिटी हो, सभी को समावेशित करके हर क्षेत्र में एलोकेशन का प्रावधान करता है। हर वर्ग और हर सेक्टर को इसमें समावेशित करने का प्रयास किया गया है। भारत को आत्मनिर्भर बनने के लिए हर सेक्टर का सशक्त बनना आवश्यक है, जिसके लिए इस बजट के माध्यम से प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले हम गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया और ऑनरेबल फाइनैंस मिनिस्टर को धन्यवाद देते हैं कि वे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट इंडिया के अरुणाचल प्रदेश, सिक्किम, असम, मणिपुर, मिज़ोरम और त्रिपुरा को इन्क्लूड करके बुद्धिस्ट सर्किट बनाने का प्रपोजल लेकर आए हैं। … (व्यवधान)

12.37 hrs (Shri Jagdambika Pal *in the Chair*)

सभापति महोदय, हम आभार व्यक्त करते हैं। सिक्किम में ऑलरेडी बुद्धिस्ट ट्रैडीशन रहा है।… (व्यवधान)

SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA (KRISHNANAGAR): The screen is not showing his name. … (*Interruptions*)

DR. INDRA HANG SUBBA (SIKKIM): It is fine, Madam. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I think we will take a note of it.

… (*Interruptions*)

DR. INDRA HANG SUBBA: It is fine. I will continue. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You kindly take your seat.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly take your seat.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Madam, you cannot do this.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: How can you do it?

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Nothing will go on record except his speech.

… (*Interruptions*) …*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I have taken note of it.

… (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : यहां से कंट्रोल नहीं होता है, हमने इसके लिए कह दिया है।

… (व्यवधान)

डॉ. इन्द्रा हांग सुब्बा : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूं कि मुझे जो टाइम एलोकेट किया गया है, वह दिया जाए।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप बोलिए।

… (व्यवधान)

डॉ. इन्द्रा हांग सुब्बा : सर, आईएसएम 2.0 का एलोकेशन दिया गया है।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप बोलिए। आपकी ही स्पीच रिकॉर्ड में जा रही है।

… (व्यवधान)

डॉ. इन्द्रा हांग सुब्बा : सर, इसको करेक्ट कर दीजिए।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : यह करेक्ट हो जाएगा।

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* Not recorded.

… (व्यवधान)

डॉ. इन्द्रा हांग सुब्बा : सर, मैं कंटीन्यू करूंगा।

प्लीज़, मुझे बोलने का पूरा टाइम दे दीजिएगा, क्योंकि हम लोगों को ऑलरेडी बहुत कम टाइम एलोकेट किया जाता है और अगर इसमें भी डिस्टर्बेंस होगा, तो वह और भी कम हो जाएगा। इसलिए मुझे आप पूरा टाइम एलोकेट कर दीजिएगा।… (व्यवधान)

सर, आईएसएम में इंडस्ट्री-लेड रिसर्च की बात की गयी है। वैसे भी हायर एजुकेशन में रिसर्च के लिए ऑलरेडी बहुत ही कम बजट है, जिससे अच्छा रिसर्च नहीं किया जा सकता है। … (व्यवधान)

इसमें इंडस्ट्री-लेड रिसर्च का प्रावधान लाया गया है। मैं फाइनैंस मिनिस्टर का आभार व्यक्त करता हूं कि इसमें रिसर्च करने का प्रावधान किया गया है। इसमें हमारा एक्सपेरियंस रहा है। जो भी बजट एलोकेशन होता है, ऐसे बड़े-बड़े बजट एलोकेशन होते हैं और ये बड़े-बड़े इंस्टीटयूशन्स को ही दिए जाते हैं, जैसे आईआईटी है, आईआईएससी है। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूं कि इनको पैसा नहीं देना चाहिए। लेकिन, हमारे जो रीजनल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स हैं, सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, सिक्किम और अरुणाचल प्रदेश जैसे हिमालयी राज्यों में जो इंस्टीट्यूशन्स बसे हैं, स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, चाहे किसी भी राज्य के क्यों न हो, इनको भी रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूशन की तरह ही देख कर बजट दे देना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, जिस तरह से प्रावधान किया गया है, मेरा कहना है कि हर रीजन में रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूशन्स के लिए बजट का प्रावधान करना चाहिए। इंडस्ट्री लिंक्ड जो रिसर्च है, वह हर इंस्टीट्यूशन में होने की जरुरत है।

सभापति महोदय, Integrated Programme for Labour-Intensive Textile Sector का जो प्रावधान किया जा रहा है। इसमें मैं बताना चाहूंगा। भारत के जो हैंडलूम वर्कर्स हैं, वे आज भी 60 परसेंट नॉर्थ-ईस्ट रीजन से ही हैं। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट रीजन में ही सबसे ज्यादा हैंडलूम और हैंडीक्राफ्ट में काम किया जाता है। वहां जिस क्वालिटी का हैंडलूम और हैंडीक्राफ्ट प्रोड्यूस होता

है, वह बहुत ही लेबर इंटेंसिव होता है और यह ज्यादा प्रॉफिट का नहीं होता है। जिस तरह से मैकेनाइज्ड टेक्सटाइल का जो प्रॉफिट मोड में किया जाता है, उसी तरह का नॉर्थ-ईस्ट रीजन में कहीं भी नहीं होता है। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट रीजन में जो फाइन क्वालिटी फाइबर बनाया जाता है, हैंडलूम का जो काम किया जाता है, वह 60 परसेंट है। जितने भी हैंड-मेड टेक्सटाइल्स हैं, आज भी विश्व में 95 परसेंट से ज्यादा भारत देश का है। भारत के एक्सपोर्ट में इसका 95 परसेंट स्थान है। इसमें से 60 परसेंट से भी ज्यादा नॉर्थ-ईस्टर्न इंडिया के ही प्रोडक्ट्स रहते हैं। हैंडलूम वर्कर्स के वेल्फेयर के विषय में भी अलग से स्कीम बनानी चाहिए।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly conclude.

डॉ. इन्द्रा हांग सुब्बा : सभापति महोदय, एक तो स्क्रीन पर अभी तक मेरा नाम नहीं आया। … (व्यवधान) इस बीच मैं डिस्टर्ब भी हुआ और आप कह रहे हैं कि मैं कंक्लूड दूं। वैसे भी हमें बहुत कम टाइम मिलता है।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: इस बारे में हमने बोल दिया है। इसमें थोड़ा सा टेक्निकल ग्लीच है। वे रीस्टार्ट कर रहे हैं। आपका नाम आ रहा है, क्योंकि आपकी ही स्पीच रिकॉर्ड में जा रही है।

… (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly conclude. Only your speech -- whatever you are going to deliver -- is going on record.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: There is some technical glitch. They are trying to restart it.

DR. INDRA HANG SUBBA: Okay, Sir. So, should I restart my speech also?

HON. CHAIRPERSON: No, not at all. Your speech is already on record. Kindly conclude.

… (*Interruptions*)

DR. INDRA HANG SUBBA: If that is not the case, then, I request you, hon. Chairperson, Sir, to let me conclude. बीच में एक मिनट उसी में निकल गया। अब आप भी नहीं बोल सकते हैं और मेम्बर्स भी क्वेश्चन नहीं कर सकते हैं।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: अब आप कंक्लूड कर लीजिए। आप एक मिनट में अपनी बात पूरी कर लीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

DR. INDRA HANG SUBBA: This is very important for my State and the Himalayan regions. इस बार के बजट में शायद पहली बार trekking and hiking की बात की गई। सच में जो टूरिज्म है, उसको डाइवर्सिफाई करना बहुत ही इम्पॉर्टेंट है। जो हिमालयी राज्य हैं, जैसे हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड के साथ-साथ सिक्किम एवं अरुणाचल प्रदेश में ऑलरेडी trekking and hiking पुराने ट्रेडिशन है। आज भी हम उस तरह से टूरिज्म करते हैं। बजट में जिस तरह से हिमाचल प्रदेश को पैसा दिया गया, उत्तराखंड को दिया गया, वेस्टर्न एवं ईस्टर्न घाट को दिया गया। यह ठीक है कि सबको मिलना चाहिए। मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्तमंत्री जी को बताना चाहूंगा, मैं समझता हूं कि सिक्किम ही पायनियर स्टेट है, जिसने इतना बढ़िया ट्रेकिंग करवाया है। आज भी वहां बहुत सारे लोग टूरिज्म में काम करते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, जो ecologically sustainable trails बनाने की बात है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: आप कंक्लूड करें।

DR. INDRA HANG SUBBA: Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I will just conclude. अब मेरे पास थोड़ा सा ही विषय है।

माननीय सभापति: आप अपनी बात कंक्लूड कीजिए।

डॉ. इन्द्रा हांग सुब्बा : सभापति महोदय, जो ecologically sustainable mountain trails बनाने की बात की गई है। इसमें मैं बता देना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि इसमें हमारा एक्सपेरिअंस है।

माउंटेन ट्रेल्स में कंक्रीट नहीं बनाया जा सकता है। वहां ecologically sustainable ही बनाना चाहिए। यह हम भी मानते हैं। जब उसके लिए बजट रखते हैं तो वन टाइम ट्रेल्स बनाने से नहीं होगा। एक बार ट्रेल्स बनाने के बाद उसको मेंटेनेंस के लिए भी बजट का प्रावधान होना चाहिए।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Your point is well taken. Thank you.

Now, Shri G. Lakshminarayana ji.

… (*Interruptions*)

डॉ. इन्द्रा हांग सुब्बा : सभापति महोदय, इसको लॉन्ग टर्म तक लाया जाए।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

DR. INDRA HANG SUBBA : Sir, I am making a last point. अभी बर्ड वाचिंग की बात की गई। I am very happy कि आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना को मिला। It is very good. लेकिन, नॉर्थ-ईस्टर्न स्टेट बर्डिंग का हॉट स्पॉट है। वहां मोर दैन 800 स्पीसीज मिलते हैं। आपको केवल सिक्किम में 600 से ज्यादा बर्ड स्पीसीज मिलेंगे।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You have already made your point. Thank you.

… (*Interruptions*)

डॉ. इन्द्रा हांग सुब्बा : सभापति महोदय, बजट में जो प्रावधान है, उसमें सिक्किम को शामिल नहीं किया गया। इसके साथ ही मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूं। मैं गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You have already mentioned your point. Thank you.

Shri G. Lakshminarayana ji.

***SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA (ANANTAPUR):** Thank you Chairperson Sir for giving me this opportunity to speak on general budget for the financial year 2026-27. I congratulate our finance minister Smt. Nirmala Sitaraman for

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu.

presenting budget for the 9th time. Under the able leadership and vision of our Prime Minister, we have a budget which balances public welfare and expenditure, which is strengthening the foundation for Viksit Bharat. Increase of 5.5% in the budget outlay clearly reflects the government's commitment towards long term and comprehensive development. This budget not only reflects national interest but also reflects regional aspirations of my district. I represent Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh. Though the weather conditions are not favourable, this region is displaying patience and resolution. Anantapur is known as fruit bowl of Andhra Pradesh and agriculture is not just a source of economy but it's a way of life in this region. In this context I would like to thank on road prime Minister for recognizing efforts of people of Anantapur in water conservation. In order to double the income of farmers government has identified 100 districts with low income as part of Pradhan Mantri Dhan Dhanya Krishi Yojana and I am happy that Anantapur is in that list of low income districts. This program helps in facing challenges of productivity, post harvest losses and diversification of crops. AI based multilingual platform Bharat Vista well provide information about hostile weather conditions and good farming practices to help farmers in increasing productivity.

Sir, our farming should be integrated with markets, in this context I appreciate recently signed trade deal, which is being helmed as 'mother of all deals' with European Union. By providing good market for fruits, vegetables, masalas and sea products, we can increase exports of Indian food products. In the present global scenario of commerce and trade, Anantapur has immense

potential to grow as a horticulture export hub.

To realise this goal we will have to provide infrastructure facilities for food processing and also to operate air strips to transport perishable goods. Economic growth should result in employment opportunities. Rayadurgam and Paamidi are famous for jeans and nightwear, which can make Anantapur a centre for textile manufacturing. Due to industrial decline, there were job losses which resulted in migration.

Andhra cooperative spinning Mills was established in 1951 in Guntakal which provided employment for 1500 persons. This mill was shut down in 1991 and some other MSMEs were also closed. In this context, I request the government to create mega textile parks by using land of Andhra cooperative spinning Mill in Guntakal. This step will not only revive industries in this region but also create employment opportunities. Sir we should also take care of our heritage. Government's initiative to identify 15 archaeological sites as destinations of Heritage is commendable. I request the government to include Gutti Fort as destinations of Heritage. This fort is extended over 986 acres of land and was under protected sites since 1921. Though this site has a huge potential to represent our heritage and attract tourists, it is being subjected to negligence. By providing funds for its development, we can develop this site as a place for tourist attraction and heritage center. Previous government started lift irrigation project in Rayalaseema region without permission and later, that project was shelved. They did not try to take permission from the union government nor they mentioned about this project in either Houses. Previous

government completely neglected Rayalaseema region and did not provide any opportunities of growth, they also neglected lifeline of Andhra Pradesh - Polavaram project and did gross injustice to the people of our state. In this situation our honorable Chief Minister Nara Chandrababu Naidu with the cooperation from our prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi is reviving Polavaram project and is also taking steps to complete Handrineeva Sujala Sravanthi project in Rayalaseema, which has completed 750 kms which took krishna river waters upto Kuppam.

That project was provided with 1600 crores in last financial year to complete it. This project is catering to the needs of drinking water, irrigation and industrial needs. Kadapa, Kurnool, Chittoor and Anantapur districts are presently getting 40 TMCs of water and I request the Union Government to increase that quantity to 60 TMCs. Rayalaseema region is a drought prone region and as there are proposals to set up food processing units in Rayalaseema which are water intensive industries, we need more water. For this, we need additional budgetary allocations. Our chief minister is trying to address challenges that are being faced by our state with the help of union government. We will have to set up good industries to promote production and I appreciate increase of budget for electronics manufacturing from Rs 22,900 crores to Rs 40,000 crores.

Our chief minister is referring to potential of Electronics manufacturing industries in Sri City, Kopparti and Hindupur, promoting these industries will reduce our dependence on imports and will also provide quality employment

opportunities in our country. To see industrial development, we will have to reduce logistics expenditure and for this I request the government to develop multi-modal logistics park in Anantapur. I fully support this budget as I see progress of our country under the leadership of our Prime minister Shri Narendra Modi ji. This government is moving ahead as a reformist and is also ensuring growth. With the help from Union and State governments, I believe that Anantpur will play an important role in our journey towards realising the goal of Viksit Bharat. Thank you so much sir.

माननीय सभापति : श्री चन्द्र शेखर जी।

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर (नगीना) : धन्यवाद सभापति जी, आपने यूनियन बजट पर मुझे अपनी बात रखने का मौका दिया।

मैं सर्वप्रथम बहुजन समाज में जन्मे सभी संतों, गुरुओं और महान पुरुषों को नमन करता हूँ। उनमें भी राष्ट्रपिता ज्योतिबा फुले, छत्रपति साहू जी महाराज, बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर, मान्यवर साहब श्री कांशीराम, मान्यवर दीना बाना वाल्मिकी और मान्यवर महामना रामजी वर्मा जी को नमन करता हूँ और अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र नगीना की जनता का आभार प्रकट करता हूँ, जिन्होंने मुझे चुनकर यहां भेजा है।

सभापति जी, बजट केवल एक आर्थिक दस्तावेज नहीं होता है, बल्कि यह सरकार की सोच, संवेदनशीलता और सामाजिक प्रतिबद्धता का प्रतिबिंब होता है। बजट यह तय करता है कि देश का विकास समावेशी होगा या चुनिंदा और सत्ता में बैठे लोग सबको साथ लेकर चलना चाहते हैं या कुछ लोगों को पीछे छोड़ देना चाहते हैं। विपक्ष के नाते हमारा कर्तव्य है कि हम सत्ता पक्ष से सवाल पूछें और कमियों की ओर ध्यान दिलाएं और देश के उन वर्गों की आवाज बनें, जो इस सदन में अक्सर आंकड़ों में गुम हो जाते हैं। लेकिन माननीय सभापति जी असली सवाल यही से शुरू होता है कि क्या यह बजट देश के गरीब, पिछड़े, दलित, आदिवासी, ओबीसी, अल्पसंख्यक और

वंचित वर्गों की वास्तविक जरूरतों को समझता है।

मान्यवर, इस बजट में आर्थिक विकास की बातें अधिक हैं, लेकिन सामाजिक न्याय की आत्मा कमजोर है। आज देश का सबसे बड़ा संकट बेरोजगारी है। हर साल लगभग एक करोड़ युवा रोजगार बाजार में आते हैं, लेकिन स्थायी और सम्मानजनक नौकरियां उस अनुपात में पैदा नहीं हो रही हैं। इस बजट में स्किलिंग की बात कही गई है, लेकिन स्किलिंग के बाद जॉब की गारंटी नहीं है। विशेष रूप से एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी समुदाय के युवाओं के लिए कोई अलग से लक्षित रोजगार योजना दिखाई नहीं देती है। देश की लगभग 45 प्रतिशत आबादी, जो कृषि पर निर्भर है, उसमें एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी समुदाय की भागीदारी सबसे अधिक है। लेकिन कृषि और जीडीपी में किसान की औसत आय का योगदान 15 प्रतिशत से कम है, लेकिन फिर भी एमएसपी की कोई गारंटी सरकार की तरफ से नहीं दी गई है।

सभापति जी, महंगाई का सबसे बड़ा असर गरीब, दलित, आदिवासी और पिछड़े वर्गों पर पड़ता है। आर्थिक सर्वे के अनुसार शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य की लागत पिछले पांच वर्षों में 30 से 40 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है। खाद्य वस्तुओं की कीमतें गरीब परिवारों की थालियों को छोटा कर रही हैं, लेकिन इस बजट में इन वर्गों के लिए कोई सीधी राहत दिखाई नहीं देती है।

सभापति जी, एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी वर्ग मुख्य रूप से सरकारी स्वास्थ्य व्यवस्था पर निर्भर है, लेकिन भारत आज भी स्वास्थ्य पर जीडीपी का केवल दो प्रतिशत खर्च करता है और ग्रामीण और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में डॉक्टरों और अस्पतालों की भारी कमी है। इस बजट में सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य ढांचे को मजबूत करने के लिए कोई निर्णायक वित्तीय छलांग नहीं है।

सभापति जी, शिक्षा वह माध्यम है, जिससे सामाजिक असमानता टूटती है, लेकिन इस बजट में शिक्षा पर खर्च जीडीपी का लगभग तीन प्रतिशत के आसपास है। एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी के छात्रों की छात्रवृत्ति में देरी और अनिश्चितता बनी हुई है और शिक्षा गरीब परिवारों की पहुँच से बहुत दूर है। यह स्थिति समान अवसरों की अवधारणा को कमजोर करती है।

सभापति जी, एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी के कल्याण की सबसे बड़ी जिम्मेदारी राज्यों के

पास होती है, लेकिन राज्यों के हिस्से की धनराशि सीमित है। केंद्र द्वारा योजनाओं का अधिक बोझ संघीय ढाँचे को कमजोर कर सामाजिक न्याय को मजबूत नहीं किया जा सकता।

सभापति जी, विपक्ष केवल आलोचना के लिए ही नहीं है, बल्कि हम समाधान भी प्रस्तुत करते हैं। हमारी मांग है कि एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी के लिए लक्षित रोजगार मिशन चलाया जाए, छात्रवृत्तियों का समयबद्ध और कानूनी प्रावधान किया जाए, शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य पर जीडीपी का न्यूनतम छह प्रतिशत खर्च हो, आरक्षित वर्गों के लिए विशेष उद्यमिता और एमएसएमई पैकेज दिए जाएं और आदिवासी और पिछड़े जिलों के लिए विशेष सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास योजना चलाई जाए।

सभापति जी, यह बजट आर्थिक विकास की बात तो करता है, लेकिन इसमें सामाजिक संतुलन और न्याय की भावना कमजोर दिखाई देती है। विपक्ष के नाते हम कहना चाहते हैं कि हम विरोधी नहीं हैं, लेकिन हम बहिष्करण और उपेक्षा के विरोधी हैं। जब तक एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी और वंचित वर्ग विकास की मुख्यधारा में बराबरी से शामिल नहीं होंगे, तब तक "विकसित भारत" एक अधूरा सपना ही रहेगा।

सभापति जी, सरकार 100 स्मार्ट सिटीज़ बनाने की बात करती है, लेकिन आज भी भारत में सफाई कर्मचारी या संविदाकर्मी गटर में उतरता है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हम चांद पर पहुंच गए हैं, लेकिन अपने भाइयों की सुरक्षा और तकनीकी मशीनें उनको अभी तक उपलब्ध क्यों नहीं करवा पाए हैं? प्रमोशन में रिजर्वेशन एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी कर्मचारियों को नहीं मिल रहा है। उनको पुरानी पेंशन मिलनी चाहिए, लेकिन उस पर सरकार ने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया है।

सभापति जी, बिजली के दाम उत्तर प्रदेश में देश की अपेक्षा ... (व्यवधान) सर, मैं जल्दी ही अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। हमें महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण पर भी बोलने का मौका नहीं मिला था। आज 12 दिनों के बाद मुझे मौका मिला है। मेरी कुछ मांगें हैं। अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली के दाम ज्यादा हैं, जिससे किसान, बुनकर, छोटे उद्योग और आम उपभोक्ता

प्रभावित होते हैं। जब चुनाव आता है तो सभी जगहों पर गैस सिलेंडर 500 रुपये का हो जाता है और चुनाव के बाद 1000 रुपये का हो जाता है। इस तरह से गरीबों का मजाक उड़ता है।

सभापति जी, एक रुपये लीज पर पूंजीपतियों को जमीन दी जा रही है। क्या ऐसी कोई योजना गरीबों के लिए भी आएगी? एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी और माइनोरिटी के लिए भी क्या ऐसी योजना आएगी, जिससे उनको भी जमीन मिल जाए? इसके साथ ही साथ सरकार तमाम धार्मिक आयोजनों पर बजट देती है, लेकिन एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी के जो महापुरुष हैं जैसे बुद्ध पूर्णिमा का कार्यक्रम होता है, रविदास जयंती पर कार्यक्रम होता है, अम्बेडकर जयंती, ज्योतिबा फुले, पेरियार और बिरसा मुंडा जयंती पर जो कार्यक्रम होता है, उन तमाम कार्यक्रमों के लिए कोई बजट नहीं दिया जाता है।

इसके अलावा एक विषय बीटी एक्ट का है। बौद्धों को बोधगया सौंपा जाना चाहिए। उनका बहुत दिनों से आंदोलन चल रहा है। अभी माता अहिल्या बाई होल्कर जी की मूर्ति तोड़ दी गई है। मध्य प्रदेश में बाबा साहेब डॉ. अंबेडकर जी की प्रतिमा लगाई जा रही है, लेकिन उस पर सरकार ध्यान नहीं दे रही है।

माननीय सभापति : आप अपनी मांग रखिए।

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर : सर, मैं अपनी मांग रख रहा हूँ। एक और प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना का दावा है, लेकिन उत्तराखंड के नैनीताल जिले के हल्द्वानी में गरीब परिवारों को बेघर करने के उद्देश्य से मकान तोड़े जा रहे हैं। पंजाब में जो बाढ़ आई थी, उनके लिए कोई विशेष योजना नहीं है और जातिगत जनगणना में ओबीसी का कॉलम नहीं जोड़ा गया है।

सभापति जी, मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र नगीना में हस्तनिर्मित पेंटिंग ब्रश कुटीर उद्योग है। यह उद्योग पूरी तरह से हाथ से चलता है। यह दशकों तक करमुक्त रहा और करीब 50 परसेंट स्थानीय आबादी की आजीविका इसी पर निर्भर है। इस पर 18 परसेंट का टैक्स लगा रखा है। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि उसको पांच परसेंट किया जाए। मेरी दो-तीन मांगें और हैं।

माननीय सभापति : आपने काफी मांगें रख दी हैं।

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर : सर, मेरे नगीना लोक सभा क्षेत्र में रेलवे कनेक्टिविटी का विस्तार किया जाए। इसके अलावा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सड़कों की हालत बहुत ज्यादा खराब है। वहां पर आईआईटी, आईआईएम और एयरपोर्ट की मांग पिछली बार भी उठाई गई थी।

अंत में मैं एमएसएमई के बारे में बोलना चाहता हूँ। मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र में एमएसएमई का एक भी प्रोजेक्ट नहीं लगा है। ऐसा लगता है कि हम विपक्ष के लोग हैं तो हमारे क्षेत्रों के लिए कोई योजना ही नहीं है।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" के साथ काम हो रहा है।

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर : सर, मैं कौशल विकास के बारे में बोलना चाहता हूँ। मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र में युवाओं के लिए आधुनिक स्किल डेवलपमेंट सेंटर स्थापित किया जाए। लोकतंत्र की ताकत सवाल पूछने में है और संसद की गरिमा कमजोरों की आवाज उठाने में है।

मैं अंत में, यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी पर अन्याय कब रुकेगा? … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्री कल्याण बनर्जी।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (SREERAMPUR): Sir, the Union Budget of 2026-2027 is full of sound and fury. It is faceless, directionless, visionless, missionless and actionless. The Budget is anti-poor, anti-youth, anti-women and anti-farmer. The Budget is anti-Scheduled Caste, anti-Scheduled Tribe and OBC. The economy is derailed.

Sir, West Bengal has been deprived of its due fiscal allocation for major centrally-sponsored schemes. Funds allocation of MGNREGA was completely stopped while allocation for food subsidy, National Health Mission and Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan was stopped on irrational grounds. This has

created extreme hardships for the people of Bengal. Bengalis are being deprived each and every moment in West Bengal.

Normal developmental momentum gets impacted, especially for our State, which is periodically hit by heavy rain, flash floods and cyclones. When funds under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana was stopped from the Government of India, this State Government took up the challenge and started its own Banglar Bari.

13.00 hrs

We have now covered more than 32 lakh households under this scheme. As on today, total fund due from the Government of India is Rs. 1,97,000 crore. Out of this, major shortfalls are in MGNREGA –– Rs. 43,014 crore, Samagra Shiksha Abhijan — Rs. 19,045 crore, and National Health Mission which — Rs. 4,565 crore. In the Union Budget 2025-26, the Jal Jeevan Mission received a significantly enhanced allocation of Rs. 67,000 crore as per the budget document. In reality, West Bengal has not received a single rupee under the Jal Jeevan Mission during 2025-26 so far.

Our Chief Minister had repeatedly brought this to the notice of the hon. Prime Minister and wrote to him several letters drawing his personal attention to the shortfall in devolution of funds under several Centrally sponsored schemes. However, there was no response and the partial and irrational behaviour of the Government of India continued. Our hon. Chief Minister also wrote to the hon. Prime Minister several letters regarding the flood problem in West Bengal and the urgent need to adopt a comprehensive approach and

funding support. However, we are left alone in this serious battle. So many letters have been written. This is a bunch of letters I am having. But unfortunately, the hon. Prime Minister did not feel to give any answer to a single letter and did not allocate a single rupee.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister in her speech did not mention Bengal even once. The omission is not a mistake. It is a message of ignoring Bengal. Of course, she only knows that they are again going to lose Bengal with a big number of seats. They will not reach even 30 seats. They know that. Therefore, Bengal has been ignored, Bengalis have been ignored.

Sir, there was a mention of Dankuni Freight Corridor in the Budget. When our hon. Chief Minister, Mamata Banerjee ji, was Railway Minister, she envisioned this corridor years ago. She herself presented the Railway Budget in 2009. Today, it is repeated again as if repetition is an achievement. The promise has been pending for 15 years and is not a new announcement in the Union Budget so far as Dankuni Corridor Complex is concerned.

While the Budget has mentioned three economic corridors, the West Bengal Government has already announced six of them. One of them will connect Dankuni, Bardhaman, Bankura, Durgapur and Purulia. The other will connect Kalyani, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Malda, Siliguri and Cooch Behar. The State Government has already started working on these projects. We started it and they are announcing it now. This is the fun of the things.

Sir, Bengal has become the hub of various industries, including cement, coal and leather. Even Flipkart and Amazon are also doing business in and

around Dankuni within my constituency, Kalyani and other places. The hon. Finance Minister mentioned ‘Kartavya’ to fulfil the aspirations of the people by making them strong partners in India's prosperity. But you intend to fulfil the aspirations of selective people while the common people suffer. Ten crore people of Bengal are being branded as Bangladeshi by the Prime Minister and the hon. Home Minister. Due to the unplanned SIR, 127 deaths have happened. There are 1.36 crore cases of logical discrepancies that have been recorded and 32 lakhs unmapped cases are there in West Bengal. This takes the total number to 1.65 crore. Now, since we have moved the hon. Supreme Court, every day the Supreme Court is interfering with the matter of SIR and giving directions, one after another, so that not a single eligible voter is deleted from the final voter list. This is the stand that has been taken by our hon. Chief Minister. This is the stand that has been taken by our General Secretary, Abhishek Banerjee. This is the stand of crores and crores of Trinamool Congress workers in the State of West Bengal.

The problem with the Budget is not only what it allocates or not. The bigger problem is the governance culture. It represents that the announcements are plentiful but implementation is scarce. For West Bengal, in particular, the budget gaps are political fodder. Virtually, there is no direct benefit to the State and there is a notable exclusion. For example, Bengal's mineral reserves are left out of development plans. This has amplified the Opposition’s charge of the Centre's bias and neglect toward non-BJP States, reinforcing a narrative of an anti-federal budget. No special financial package

or major new projects for West Bengal were announced. Flagship women schemes like ‘Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao’, etc., were largely steady and there was no special package for women's safety or health, aside from continued funding of existing programmes.

Our Chief Minister, Mamata Banerjee ji has condemned the Budget by referring to it as ‘anti-women’, arguing that women received nothing substantially new. It is noted that the Budget lacked new measures for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, beyond scholarships, and is called ‘against the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes’.

Sir, the most striking difference in previous year’s Budget and this year’s Budget is the capital expenditure in defence sector, which funds modernisation, acquisition, and domestic manufacturing. But in terms of budget expenditure, the percentage is reduced to 14.67 this year against 16.86 in 2020-21. The allocation for Department of Space is 0.26 per cent in 2026-27 against 0.48 per cent in 2020-21.

Sir, everybody is concerned regarding the border areas. When this country is facing problems on the borders – whether it is the China border, the Pakistan border, or the Bangladesh border – at that point of time, you are allocating funds by reducing the Budget.

Sir, it is not that the writer writes a book and that is all. The writer gives it for publication. … *(Interruptions)* When the publication comes into the public domain, it is for the reader to pass comments. … *(Interruptions)* What is this? … *(Interruptions)* Kindly allow us to speak. … *(Interruptions)* What is this?

Please allow us to speak. … *(Interruptions)* Sir, once it has come into the public domain, the public will criticise it.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude now.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Sir, please allow me to speak. The time allocated to my party is not yet finished. Kindly allow me to speak.

It is for the reader to pass their comments, not for anybody else to decide. The question is whether that manuscript has come into the public domain or not.

The question is not whether it has been published or not.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly conclude now.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: The question is whether the contents of that manuscript have been challenged by the hon. Defence Minister or not. That is the question. The question is not whether it was published or not.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly conclude now. You have already taken 10 minutes.

… *(Interruptions)*

श्री कल्याण बनर्जी : सर, आप मेरी बात सुनिए।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I would request you to conclude now. I have already given you 10 minutes.

श्री कल्याण बनर्जी : सर, आप मुझे बाहर डार्लिंग बुलाते हैं और यहां टाइम नहीं देते हैं, ऐसा क्यों है? सर, डार्लिंग को बोलने के लिए टाइम तो दे दीजिए।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I am in the Chair. I cannot favour you like this. I have already given you ten minutes.

श्री कल्याण बनर्जी : सर, देश को चार आदमी कंट्रोल कर रहे हैं। दो आदमी देश की प्रोपर्टी बेच रहे हैं और दो आदमी उसको खरीद लेते हैं। ये चारों आदमी गुजरात से आते हैं।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly conclude now.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Sir, this Union Budget has deprived the State of Bengal. The people of Bengal, in the ensuing elections, will give an appropriate answer, and we will find that the BJP is non-existent in the State of Bengal.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Now, Shri Rahul Gandhi ji.

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Sir, the hon. Finance Minister is not here. … *(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The hon. Finance Minister is already here.

… *(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You are a very senior Member. It is the collective responsibility of the Government. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Pankaj Chaudhary ji is here; the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here; the hon. Minister of Railways is here.

… *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, this is a Budget Discussion. … *(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The hon. Minister will certainly come. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance is already present here.

… *(Interruptions)*

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू) : आप बिना किसी मतलब के पॉइंट बनाते रहते हैं।

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Whenever the Leader of the Opposition speaks in

the House, particularly during the Budget Discussion, the presence of the hon. Finance Minister is a convention.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance is already present here.

Now, Shri Rahul Gandhi.

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, the Finance Minister is not present here. … *(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You kindly take your seat.

… *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: You decide whatever you want. … *(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: No, I am not.

… *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: No, please do not use this word. *... (Interruptions)* He cannot decide whatever he wants. *... (Interruptions)* Venugopal ji, you are a senior person. How can you make this statement against the Chair? *... (Interruptions)* There is collective responsibility. *... (Interruptions)* We are all Members of the Cabinet. *... (Interruptions)* MoS is sitting there. The hon. Minister will be coming soon. Do not make an issue on this thing. This is just a minor thing. *... (Interruptions)* We do not know when Rahul Gandhi is coming. *... (Interruptions)* First he said that he is coming at 12. *... (Interruptions)* There is a discussion going on parallelly in the Rajya Sabha. Do not make this an issue. The Leader of the Opposition is going to speak. We came to know it later. We were not aware of it. We are here to listen. *... (Interruptions)*

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI (RAEBARELI): Thank you, Chairperson, Sir, for letting me speak today on the Budget. Thank you, Rijiju ji, for your comments. I appreciate them. Sometime back, Rijiju ji asked me, “How do I keep fit?” Do you recall that? And, I mentioned to him that I do Jiu-Jitsu and martial arts. Lots of people in India, particularly youngsters, do martial arts. MMA is becoming very popular. Judo is there. Jiu-Jitsu is there. There are many different types of martial arts.

सर, मार्शल आर्ट की जो फाउंडेशन होती है, वह ग्रिप से शुरू होती है। जब हम शुरूआत करते हैं तो हम अपोनेंट पर ग्रिप लेते हैं, ग्रिप लेने की कोशिश करते हैं। ग्रिप नहीं होती है तो कुछ नहीं होता है।

माननीय सभापति : आज आप बहुत अच्छी बात कह रहे हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : हम इनको सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप इनको बोलने दीजिए। मैं चेयर पर हूं। मैंने कहा कि आप अच्छी बात कह रहे हैं। ऐसे ही आपको राष्ट्रपति अभिभाषण पर भी बोलना चाहिए था।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री राहुल गांधी : सर, थोड़ा सा क्रिएटिव फ्रीडम तो दे दीजिए।

सर, शुरूआत ग्रिप से होती है। ग्रिप के एकदम आने के बाद लक्ष्य होता है कि चोक में जाएं। पहली ग्रिप लें, दूसरी ग्रिप लें और एकदम चोक में जाएं। चोक में गए और पकड़ लिया। चोक का फोकस गला होता है। … (व्यवधान) हम बजट की ही बात कर रहे हैं। मैं बजट पर आ रहा हूं।

माननीय सभापति : ये राष्ट्रपति अभिभाषण पर नहीं बोले थे। अब वह बात भी बोल ले रहे हैं। कोई दिक्कत नहीं है।

श्री राहुल गांधी : सर, पूरा फोकस ग्रिप पर होता है और ग्रिप से लड़ाई शुरू होती है। ग्रिप से हम चोक में जाते हैं। जब आदमी के हाथ में चोक आ जाता है, ग्रैपलिंग में जो अपोनेंट होता है, उसकी आंख में दिख जाता है। दिख जाता है, बात समझ में आ जाती है कि अब मैंने इसको पकड़ लिया है। होता क्या है कि वह पहले रेसिस्ट करता है। वह दो-तीन बार रेसिस्ट करता है और फिर उसको भी पता लग जाता है कि मैं गया। उसके बाद वहां पर बात खत्म हो जाती है। वह सरेंडर करके टैप कर देता है। यह मार्शल आर्ट्स का सेंटर पीस है। ग्रिप से चोक और चोक से टैप। यह आप किसी भी एमएमए से पूछ लीजिए, किसी भी जूडो वाले से पूछ लीजिए, काम ग्रिप से शुरू होता है।

सर, ग्रिप राजनीति में होती है। ग्रिप बिजनेस में, पॉलिटिक्स में भी होती है। जुजुत्सु में ग्रिप दिखता है कि हाथ कहां है और चोक कैसे लगा है, लेकिन राजनीति में नहीं दिखती है। कहां, किसने ग्रिप ले रखी है और कहां चोक लग रहा है, वह दिखता नहीं है। वह छुपा रहता है। That is the starting point.

Sir, I was looking at *the Economic Survey*, and I found two points there, solid points, profound points, that I liked. The first point is that we are living in a world of intensifying geopolitical conflict. मतलब, जो पुराना सिस्टम था, यूएस बेस्ड सिस्टम था, डॉलर बेस्ड सिस्टम था, जो यूनिपोलर सुपर पावर था, उस सिस्टम को चैलेंज किया जा रहा है।

The dominance of the United States is being challenged by the Chinese, by the Russians, by other forces. And the second thing, also a profound thing, is that we are living in a world of energy and finance weaponisation. मतलब एनर्जी को और फाइनेंस को हथियार बना दिया गया है। The main thing they are saying here is that we are moving from a world of stability to a world of instability. The Prime Minister stated and the NSA stated, shockingly, some time back, that

the era of war is over. In fact, we are moving into the era of war. You can see, war is there in Ukraine, war was there in Gaza, war is there in the Middle East, threat of war is there in Iran, and we had Operation Sindoor. So, we are moving into a world of instability.

The dollar is being challenged. The central game, as my friends on the other side understand, is that the dollar is being challenged. The US supremacy is being challenged. We are moving from a world of one superpower to some new world that we really cannot predict, maybe two superpowers, maybe multiple powers, and it is an unstable world. That is what you have said in your *Economic Survey*, and I agree with it 100 per cent.

At the centre of this fight is the concept of AI. Everybody says that we are moving into the era of AI. And I would like to warn the Government that AI is going to have many, many consequences. One consequence of AI is going to be that something that we relied on. The Congress Party and the UPA built the entire Indian IT industry, companies like Infosys, companies that are at the forefront of information technology, are going to struggle. They are going to be challenged. The idea of becoming a software engineer, which is a very popular idea in India, is going to be challenged. Lots of our software engineers are going to be replaced by AI. Why I am saying this is because we are moving into a turbulent world, a dangerous world. Now, when you move into a dangerous world, what is the first thing that you have to understand? The first thing you have to understand is what are your strengths as a person and as a nation. So, I would like to say to the House here what I think are the strengths

of our great country. And I would say that the central strength is our people, 1.4 billion people, brilliant, energetic, dynamic, who can challenge anybody in the world. This is our biggest strength. But it is not only the people because in the 21st century, a very interesting thing has happened. People create data. So, we have the biggest data pool on the planet. 1.4 billion people means massive amount of data is being generated in India and data is wealth.

Everybody talks about AI but talking about AI is like talking about the internal combustion engine without talking about petrol. The petrol for AI is data.

So, let me repeat that. The petrol for AI is data, meaning if you have AI and you do not have data, you have nothing. If you have AI and you do not have data, you have nothing. Now, which are the two biggest pools of data on the planet? The Indian pool of data and the Chinese pool of data. They also have 1.4 billion people. We have bigger population than they have. We allow more freedom. We allow our people to do more dynamic things. So, we have in fact more interesting data.

What is the second strength? And what do you need in difficult times? You need food. Who produces our food? Our *kisans* produce our food. Our labourers produce our food. This is what gives us strength. This is what allows that data to be produced. This is what allows that brilliance to be generated. We fought for food security. Food is abundant today. So, that is the second thing.

Then comes the third thing. What do you need to run a modern country?

You need energy. You need fuel. You need petrol. So, these are the three things that need to be protected in turbulent times – our people and our data; our food supply, the ability to produce food; and our energy system. Now, what is interesting to me is that the Budget recognizes these things. The Budget recognizes that we are entering a dangerous time, with intensifying geopolitical conflict. The Budget recognizes that energy and finance are being weaponized all across the world. The dollar is being weaponized. The dollar is weakening in value. Gold and silver prices are going up. Everybody can see this. But there is nothing in the Budget. There is absolutely nothing in the Budget that looks into these two issues. There is nothing in the Budget about the weaponization of energy and finance. There is nothing in the Budget about the intensifying geopolitical conflicts and what we are going to do about them. The Budget reads like any of their earlier Budgets.

A Budget, of course, comes once a year. But in parallel to the Budget, something new has happened – the U.S. deal. We have made a deal with the United States. Now, one thing I would like to make very clear – and this is something that is not well understood – that in a contest between the United States and China, the single most valuable asset is Indian data. Please understand what I am saying. It is very profound. If the Americans want to remain a superpower and if the Americans want to protect their dollar, the key to that lies in Indian data. Why? It is because the Chinese have a data pool of 1.4 billion people. You can take European data, you can take African data, you can take American data, and add it all together. It does not compete with

Chinese data. So, what is the real fight that is taking place? I am saying, what is our strength? If India is going to the table, then what do we put on the table? What do we say? Listen, this is what we bring to the table. What we bring to the table is beautiful – our people: their wisdom, what they do, their likes and dislikes, their imagination, their fears. In the 21st century, this suddenly has value. In the 20th century, it had no value. I remember so many people saying that population is a burden, that population is a disaster. No. Population is the biggest asset you can have. It is a strength. But it is only a strength if you recognize that data is important.

Now, what is surprising to me is what happened in the deal. If the INDIA alliance had been negotiating with President Trump, I will tell you what we would have said.

The first thing that we would say is: President Trump, the most important thing in this equation is the Indian data. You want to protect your dollar. We are your friends. We appreciate you. We want to help you protect your dollar. But please remember that if you want to protect your dollar, the biggest asset that can protect your dollar is lying with the Indian people. This is the first thing.

The second thing that we would say is: President Trump, if you want access to this data, then please understand that you are going to talk to us as an equal. You are not going to talk to us as if we are your servants.

The third thing that we would say is: Mr. Trump, please understand that our energy security is our energy security, and no matter what happens we are going to protect our energy security.

The fourth thing that we would say is: President Trump, we understand that you have an agricultural voter base. We understand that you need to protect your farmers, but we will also protect our farmers.

The main thing that I am saying is that an INDIA-Alliance Government would go there and say that data is our biggest strength. Now, let us talk, meaning we would go there as equals. We would not be made equal to Pakistan, and if President Trump decided that Pakistan Army Chief is going to have breakfast with him, then we would have something to say about that.

Now, what has happened? You have done a trade deal. It is written in small in the back. Now, let me tell you what is written about data, our most valuable asset, the thing that is going to transform India in the 21st century and the thing that is going to make us a superpower in the 21st century.

This is what the Modi Government has done with our data. Number one, we give up control over our digital trade rules; number two, there is no deed for data localization; number three, free data flow to the United States; number four, limit on digital tax; and number five, no need to disclose any source code. The Finance Minister is smiling. She likes to smile a lot. 20-year free tax holiday to anybody who wants it, of big tax companies. … (*Interruptions*) This is what you have done on data. … (*Interruptions*)

I will come to that, brother. Secondly, what have you done on tariffs? At the beginning, three per cent was the average. It has now gone up to 18 per cent, a 6x increase. You are talking about our Budget. The US imports to go up from $46 billion to $146 billion. I mean, this is absolutely absurd, and they have

no commitment to us.

We have a commitment to them. We are going to add USD 100 Billion a year to their imports and there is no commitment to us. We are just standing there like fools. Our tariff has gone up from three per cent to 18 per cent and theirs has come down from 16 per cent to zero per cent.

I understand that the people across the aisle here want to protect our country. I understand, the people across the aisle here value our data. I believe they do. I also believe that the Prime Minister understands that India's biggest asset is its people and as a result its data. I know that. I do not believe for one second that the Prime Minister does not understand this.

Now, I will come to textiles. I visited a Gurgaon factory recently and asked them what is going on. They said, “We are finished as a result of the tariffs.” Now, what have you done? The United States has reduced Bangladesh's tariff to zero and our tariff is 18 per cent. What do you expect our textile people to do? They are dead. They are finished. The entire textile industry is gone because their competitor is Bangladesh. If Bangladesh imports US cotton, they have zero per cent duty. They are finished. Textile industry is gone.

Let us talk about energy. What we need for the data? What we need for our food? What we have fought for? Energy security is gone. Now, the United States will decide who we buy oil from. The United States will come to us and say, “You cannot buy oil from so-and-so and so-and-so and so-and-so, from Russia, Iran, whoever they want.” They will decide. Our Prime Minister will not

decide. Please understand this. And they will monitor. They will keep a watch, meaning they will look. And if India buys oil from anyone they do not want, they will punish us, and they will take our tariffs right back to 50 per cent.

For the first time in Indian history, our farmers are facing a storm. You have opened the doors for makka, soybean, laal jowar and kapas. You have opened the door to mechanized American farms, thousands and thousands of acres each farm. You have opened the door to crush our poor farmers. It is disgraceful. It is disgraceful. No Prime Minister has ever done this before, and let me tell you, no Prime Minister after you is ever going to do it.

So, we are facing a storm. You accept that we are facing a storm. You yourself say, the era of one superpower is over, intensifying geopolitical conflicts. You yourself say about energy and finance weaponization, and you have allowed the Americans to weaponize our finance and our energy against us. What does it mean when America says you cannot buy oil from somebody? It means our energy is weaponized. What does it mean when they say, “Our tariffs will go down and yours will come up”? It means finance trade is weaponized. So, you are telling us that the world is a place where geopolitical conflict is intensifying. You are telling us that energy and finance are being weaponized, and then you are having it done to you; you are having it done to our farmers; You are having it done to our youngsters. You are handing our data over. How can you even make these statements? How can you even

come to this House and talk this type of ... *. Are you not ashamed of yourselves? … (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, we are patiently listening to the hon. Leader of the Opposition … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Being the Leader of Opposition, you should not use unparliamentary words.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Sir, I am not yielding … (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: You are using words like ...* … (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: I will not go down that line… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: When the hon. Finance Minister will reply in the evening, the Leader of the Opposition should listen to the hon. Finance Minister. My request is, please use the word whatever you want to use, but do not make it abusive… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: It is not an abusive word. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : जो … **वर्ड आपने यूज किया है वह कार्यवाही का हिस्सा नहीं बनेगा। …** is not an appropriate word.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: I did not use the word ... ** … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Yes, you have used it.

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

** Not recorded.

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Okay, I will not use the word ...**. The word 'ashamed' is not an abusive word. In the sentence, "are you not ashamed", there is nothing abusive.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You can use the word 'ashamed'.

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Okay, Sir. It is my mistake. ...**

Sir, the interesting thing is this. ...** He would never do it. ...**

सभापति महोदय, मैंने बोला जब चोक लगाते हैं, दूसरे व्यक्ति की आंख में देखते हैं, तो डर दिखता है। ...**

दो चीज़ें हैं, जिसमें से एक है - ...** About three million files are still locked up.

माननीय सभापति: उसका इस विषय से कोई संबंध नहीं है।

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: No, I will not allow you.

… (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति: आपको लगातार बोलते हुए 25 मिनट्स हो गए हैं। किसी ने आपको डिस्टर्ब नहीं किया है। But that subject is not related to the Budget. I will not allow this.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Okay, Sir, I will not talk about... **. As I said, जूजुत्सू में ग्रिप दिखती है, राजनीति में ग्रिप-चोक नहीं दिखता है। At the heart of our defence budget lies a choke imposed by ...** Therefore, I would like to discuss ...** involving him because that is the central part of the Budget.

माननीय सभापति : वे भी इस हाउस के मेंबर नहीं हैं। आप उन पर आरोप लगा रहे हैं, वे कैसे सफाई देंगे?

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति :माननीय नेता प्रतिपक्ष, आप जिस तरह का आरोप लगा रहे हैं, आप वह लिखकर दे सकते हैं। आप नियम 352 (5) और 354 के बारे में जानते हैं। आप उनका नाम ले सकते हैं, लेकिन जिस तरह से आप एक हायर अथॉरिटी को, प्रधानमंत्री को या सरकार को उनके साथ जोड़ेंगे,

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: आप नियम जानिए, आप अपने बजट तक सीमित रहिए, आप जो भी चाहें अपनी बात कहिए। आप बज़ट पर अपनी बात कहिए। बज़ट पर आलोचना करिए।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री राहुल गांधी: सर मैं बात कह रहा हूँ, आप मुझे बात कहने दीजिए। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : बेहनन जी आप बैठिए । आप अपनी जो बात कह रहे हैं, वह कहिए, लेकिन जब किसी का नाम लेकर और किसी हायर अथॉरिटी का नाम लेकर के

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : यह सदन नियमों से चलेगा और आप इस तरह से आरोप नहीं लगा सकते हैं।

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Sir, ... * is not an ordinary businessman. His company is not an ordinary company. Please understand that the case in the United States is targeted at the ...* .

माननीय सभापति : आप जो कह रहे हैं, आप इस तरह से बात नहीं कर सकते हैं।

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: There are so many companies.

… (*Interruptions*)

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Sir, it is targeted at the financial network of BJP, at the financial architecture of BJP.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You are levelling charges against higher authorities.

… (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी, आपका पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर क्या है?

… (*Interruptions*)

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (पटना साहिब) : गलतबयानी करना इनकी आदत बन गई है । … (व्यवधान)

श्री किरेन रिजिजू : हम लोग शांति से इनकी बात सुन रहे हैं।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : इनको पूरा सदन सुन रहा है।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री किरेन रिजिजू : हम आपको डिस्टर्ब नहीं करना चाहते हैं ।… (व्यवधान) But when you are levelling serious charges without any reason, without any backing of substance or without any proof, and you are just making wild allegation, that will diminish your own reputation. … (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: I will give you a reason. … (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: You are the Leader of the Opposition. Please make substantive points. We are here to listen to your suggestions. … (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Yes, I will.… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: If you give good suggestions, we will listen. We are here to listen, but do not make wild allegation. … (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Yes, I will. Hon. Chairperson, there is a businessman

called ...*. … (*Interruptions*) I want to ask the question why he is not in jail. The reason why he is not in jail is because his name is in ...* …. (*Interruptions*) I would also like to ask Mr. Hardeep Puri who introduced him to ...*… (*Interruptions*) I know who introduced him. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : श्री राहुल जी, आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: I know who introduced him and Mr. Hardeep Puri knows who introduced him. We both agree. … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : जिस तरह से, आप जो चार्जेज लगा रहे हैं, जो इस सदन का सदस्य नहीं है, चाहे वह …** हो।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री राहुल गांधी : सर, हरदीप पुरी हैं।… (व्यवधान) Mr. Hardeep Puri is a Member of Parliament. … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप जिन पर जो चार्जेज लगा रहे हैं, उनको सफाई देने का अवसर नहीं मिलेगा, इसलिए उनका नाम नहीं लिया जाता है।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: He is a Minister, Sir…. (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप इसको एक बार पढ़ लीजिए। "A member while speaking shall not–

(i) refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending;

(ii) make personal reference by way of making an allegation imputing a

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

** Not recorded.

motive to or questioning the bona fides of any other member of the House unless it be imperatively necessary for the purpose of the debate being itself a matter in issue or relevant thereto;

(iii) use offensive expressions about the conduct or proceedings of Parliament or any State Legislature;

(iv) reflect on any determination of the House except on a motion for rescinding it;

(v) reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms;"

इसलिए कृपया आप जिनके नाम हैं, उनके नाम न लें।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्री रवि शंकर जी, आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं?

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I am on Rule 352 (v): "A member while speaking shall not reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms."

अभी इन्होंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर का नाम लिया, मंत्रियों का नाम लिया।… (व्यवधान) Has he made any substantive motion? अगर नहीं है, तो रिजेक्ट कीजिए।… (व्यवधान) It is completely against the rules.

माननीय सभापति : अब मेरी एक बात सुन लीजिए। उन्होंने नियम 352 कहा है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्री सौगत राय जी, कृपया बैठ जाइए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : राहुल जी, मैं नियम 353 के बारे में कह रहा हूँ। आपने भारत सरकार के एक मिनिस्टर का नाम लिया and you have levelled the charge against him. If you go through the Rule 353, no allegations of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given adequate advance notice. You have levelled the charges against him. Being the Leader of the Opposition, you can give adequate advance notice; then you can mention the name of the Minister.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Whatever allegations Mr. Rahul Gandhi has made, will not go on record. Now you can speak.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You have made allegation. That will not go on record.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: I agree, Sir. But is Rule 352 applicable only for the Leader of the Opposition? … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I am reading Rule 353.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad raised the issue by mentioning Rule 352. In this House, two days ago, a Member made a very derogatory remark against two former Prime Ministers. Where was this Rule 352 at that time? … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: It is applicable to everybody, not only to him, not only to you.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Rahul Gandhi.

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Chairperson, Sir, ... * is not the Member of the House. I can speak about him. He is involved in defence and defence Budget. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Whatever charges you are levelling against him, I think, you will not take his name.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: There is a certain businessman whose name has appeared in ...* and that businessman is not in jail. There are criminal cases against him. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You are saying about …**. How can I allow you to speak? No, if any file or subject is not related to the Budget, you cannot speak.

… (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : जब आप बजट पर बोल रहे थे, तब आप ठीक ट्रैक पर थे। अब आप ट्रैक से बाहर क्यों जा रहे हैं?

… (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You were absolutely on the right track. I do not know why you are getting derailed.

… (*Interruptions*)

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

** Not recorded.

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: ...*

माननीय सभापति : आप मुझ पर चार्ज लगा रहे हैं। यह वक्तव्य भी कार्यवाही का हिस्सा नहीं बनेगा।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: If you do not have any propriety for the Chair, sometimes, even your present Member of Parliament, Kumari Selja, also occupies this Chair. You are a senior Member. You know it.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Sir, you know that we have fondness for you. You are an ex-Member of our party. So, I will not go very aggressive today. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Why are you mentioning too much?

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: You are an ex-Member of our party and we are fond of you, Sir. We like you. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: But I am here as a Presiding Officer.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Sir, we know that your heart is not there; your heart is here. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : अगर आप मेरी बात मानते, तो आप वहां पर नहीं बैठे होते। You are sitting there only because you have not taken my advice. Here, I am advising you to move on the correct track. I think, still you have time to move on the correct track.

… (*Interruptions*)

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Sir, in the spirit of our conversation, I will not take the name of ... * and I will not take the name of ...*. I will not take the name of … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You are the Leader of the Opposition.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Sir, I will not take. … (*Interruptions*) Sir, let me speak. I will not do it.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The whole nation is watching you.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Sir, I know. That is why I am saying it. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: On one side, you are saying, I will not mention the name, but on the other, you are mentioning the name.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Okay, I will not go into the names. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : मुझे लगता है कि आपको सिर्फ बजट पर बोलना चाहिए।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री राहुल गांधी : महोदय, मैं उस पर बोलूंगा। … (व्यवधान)

श्री चरनजीत सिंह चन्नी (जालंधर) : महोदय, आप इनको बोलने तो दीजिए। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : चन्नी जी, आप बैठ जाइए।

राहुल जी, आप केन्द्रीय बजट पर बोलिए।

… (व्यवधान)

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: There is a general discussion on the Union Budget for the year 2026-27.

… (*Interruptions*)

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रवनीत सिंह) : महोदय, आप उनको बोलने दीजिए। … (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Nice.

Sir, I will avoid that. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : आज तो आप इनको कुछ नहीं कहेंगे। आपने उनको उस दिन कुछ कहा था।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री राहुल गांधी : महोदय, आप मुझे बोलने तो दीजिए।

Sir, the point is that I do not believe that any Indian Prime Minister including Mr. Modi would sign such a deal unless there was a chokehold. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You and your party Members and other Members also had raised the issue and then, Mr. Piyush Goyal had made a statement on the floor of the House.

… (*Interruptions*)

श्री राहुल गांधी : महोदय, आप मुझे कनक्लूड तो करने दीजिए, नहीं तो यहां और दो-तीन घंटे का समय लग जाएगा। अगर आप ऐसा चाहते हैं, तो मैं उतना समय ले लेता हूं। … (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly conclude.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: We have buckled up on tariffs, handed out our data, given up control over digital trade rules; no data localisation; free data flow to

USA; limit on digital tax; no source code disclosure and 20-year tax holiday. The most valuable asset that India has and will ever have has been handed over. .... (*Interruptions*) Our farmers have been left to the mercy of mechanised massive American firms. Our textiles are being wiped out. Bangladesh now is going to wipe out our textile industry. Our energy security has been handed over. We cannot buy oil from whom we want to buy oil. I do not believe any Indian Prime Minister would do this. इसमें लॉजिक ही नहीं है । ... (व्यवधान) यह जो हुआ है, वह पूरा सरेंडर है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपकी बात आ गई है।

श्री राहुल गांधी : सर, आपने मुझे आज ज्यादा बोलने दिया है। ... (व्यवधान) आपने मुझे थोड़ा ज्यादा आगे जाने दिया है।

माननीय सभापति : आपकी बात आ गई है।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: This is a wholesale surrender. It is a tragedy because it is a surrender not just to the ... *... (*Interruptions*) He has surrendered the future because he wants to protect the BJP's financial architecture, on which there is a case in the United States.... (*Interruptions*) He has surrendered. .... (*Interruptions*) I have not said anything. .... (*Interruptions*)

श्री किरेन रिजिजू : यह रूलिंग है। ... (व्यवधान) आप बार-बार एक चीज को रिपीट कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री चरनजीत सिंह चन्नी : सर, यह सब क्या है? ये कॉन्टिन्यू होने ही नहीं देते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री किरेन रिजिजू : आप सब लोग बैठिए। ये बोल सकते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री चरनजीत सिंह चन्नी : उन्हें बोलने दीजिए। … (व्यवधान)

श्री किरेन रिजिजू : इन्हें कोई रूल नहीं मालूम है। ये बिना मतलब के पीछे से खड़े हो जाते हैं। … (व्यवधान) ये लीडर ऑफ अपोजीशन को डिस्टर्ब करते हैं।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: He is the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Being the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, he is saying this.

श्री किरेन रिजिजू : सर, मेरा एक पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। आपने रूलिंग दी है। राहुल गांधी जी ने बार-बार रिपीट किया है। हमने फिर भी कहा कि आप सब्जेक्ट पर आइए। हम लोग सुनने के लिए बैठे हैं। … (व्यवधान) आपने फिर से रिपीट किया। आपने दो-तीन मुद्दों पर प्रधानमंत्री जी का नाम लेकर जिन शब्दों का इस्तेमाल किया और आपने जो एलीगेशन लगाए, मैं चेयर के माध्यम से आपसे अनुरोध करता हूं और यह मेरी डिमांड भी है कि चेयरमैन साहब के रूलिंग देने के बावजूद भी आपने जितने एलीगेशंस लगाए हैं, आपको उनको ऑथेंटिकेट करना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि आप लीडर ऑफ अपोजीशन हैं।… (व्यवधान) आप सामान्य संसद सदस्य नहीं हैं।

You are the Leader of Opposition. When you speak on a certain thing, there is a serious connotation. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly take your seat.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please be seated.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: I would urge the hon. Leader of Opposition, because he is the Leader of Opposition, all the points he has made have serious repercussions. He must authenticate all the allegations he has made. …

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Sir, I will authenticate right now. … (*Interruptions*)

I have got it. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: No.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: No, Sir, let me authenticate. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You have already taken 45 minutes, kindly conclude.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Sir, let me authenticate. He has asked to authenticate; I will authenticate it right now. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You have to give it in advance and that you have to submit.

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: No, Sir, I will authenticate it right now. … (*Interruptions*) I am authenticating.

माननीय सभापति : आपसे यह मैं नहीं मांग रहा हूं।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: I will say it and then I will give it. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : नहीं।

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: I will say it now and I will give it. I have it here. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : राहुल जी, आपसे यह मिनिस्टर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स ने कहा है। चेयर आपसे इसकी मांग नहीं कर रही है।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: You have asked for authentication and now you are not allowing me to give it. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : यहां आप अपनी स्पीच को रखिए।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री प्रहलाद जोशी : सर, शायद ये यह समझे हैं कि यहां ऑथेंटिकेट करता हूं कहने से ऑथेंटिकेट हो जाएगा। यह ऑथेंटिकेशन नहीं है। He should produce the proper documents and proper record. इन्हें साइन करके देना है, अदरवाइज़ ऑथेंटिकेशन नहीं होगा। … (व्यवधान)

श्री दीपेन्द्र सिंह हुड्डा (रोहतक) : सर, यूएस गवर्नमेंट ने ही ऑथेंटिकेट कर दिया था। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : राहुल जी, अब आप कंक्लूड कीजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: I am concluding.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, the Minister has asked me. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : मैं फिर कह रहा हूं कि आप मिनिस्टर की बात मत कीजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री राहुल गांधी : सर, मुझे कंक्लूड तो करने दीजिए। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : हां, आप कंक्लूड कीजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has asked me to authenticate my allegations. I have them written here. I am going to authenticate. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: That is a procedure.

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: I will also give the procedure.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You have to follow that procedure.

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Yes. But I want to authenticate. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Here, it is on the Budget. You just conclude your Budget speech. If you want to submit something, then, in the future, you can submit according to the procedure.

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Okay, Sir.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, the evidence is in the Department of Justice's files that have been released in the United States. Hardeep Puri's name is in it. ...* name is in it. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : यह कार्यवाही का हिस्सा नहीं बनेगा।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Sir, the evidence is that the Government of India has refused to serve summons to ... * for the last … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You have made a promise.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Rahul, you have made a promise to the Chair saying, 'I will not mention the name of the Minister'. But you are repeatedly mentioning the name. How can you do it? You have made a promise.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I am not allowing you.

… (*Interruptions*)

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I am only talking to Mr. Rahul. I am not allowing you. You have made a promise to the Chair saying, 'I am not going to mention the name of any Minister, Member'. But if you are repeatedly mentioning it, it means that you are even defying the ruling of the Chair also.

… (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : इसमें से कुछ भी कार्यवाही का हिस्सा नहीं बनेगा।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Let me speak. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : जब आपने एक बार कह दिया कि आप नाम नहीं लेंगे, तो उसके बाद भी क्यों फिर से नाम ले रहे हैं?

… (व्यवधान)

श्री राहुल गांधी : सर, मैंने नाम नहीं लिया है। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : नहीं, आप फिर से नाम ले रहे हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : यह लीडर ऑफ अपोज़ीशन का तरीका नहीं है।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री राहुल गांधी : चेयरमैन सर, मुझे बोलने तो दीजिए। … (व्यवधान) मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूं। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : जब मैंने व्यवस्था दे दी, उसके बाद भी आप कह रहे हैं?

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : इस हाउस में आज जनरल बजट पर डिबेट है । इससे पहले महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदया का अभिभाषण था । आपको पता होना चाहिए कि महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर क्या भाषण होता है, बजट पर आपकी क्या स्पीच होनी चाहिए, डिमांड फॉर ग्रांट्स

पर क्या स्पीच होनी चाहिए। आपको यह पता होना चाहिए कि आज जनरल बजट पर हो रही इस डिबेट में आपका बोलने का क्या विषय होना चाहिए था। आप महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदया के अभिभाषण पर जो बोल सकते थे, उस समय आपको बोलना चाहिए, लेकिन, वहां आप नहीं बोले। अब आप बजट पर बोल रहे हैं। कल डिमांड फॉर ग्रांट्स या किसी बिल पर पर डिस्कशन होगा। यह सदन अलग-अलग विषय लेता है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैं आपको बोलने तो दूंगा, लेकिन, ऐसा नहीं है कि बिना नियमों के आप बोलेंगे।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : चेयर से रूलिंग दी जाती है। आप देखिए कि इसी चेयर से रूलिंग हई। सारे मेंबर्स बहुत संतुष्ट होंगे। अगर किसी भी पार्टी के मेंबर की बात की जाए, तो स्पीकर साहब रात को बारह बजे तक भी सभी मेंबर्स का नाम बुलाते हैं। वहीं, जब आपको बोलने का समय दिया जा रहा है, तब भी आप वोट-ऑफ-नो-कॉन्फिडेंस ला रहे हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं? यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, allow him to conclude.

माननीय सभापति : वेणुगोपाल जी, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर भी बोलने के लिए स्पीकर साहब सबको लगातार अलाऊ कर रहे थे। लेकिन, आप बाहर जाकर कहते थे कि स्पीकर साहब बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं। आज आप 40 मिनट से बोल रहे हैं, फिर आप कह देंगे कि आपको बोलने नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Let me speak.

माननीय सभापति : अब आप अपनी बात कंक्लूड कीजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I am concluding now.

I only started to say that because the Minister said that I should authenticate. Now, I have the papers to authenticate. I have it here. … (*Interruptions*) I have the paper. I have the documents here. Now, I have said that I will authenticate. … (*Interruptions*) I will authenticate right now and I will put it there on the Table. But you are not allowing me to do it. Anyhow, I understand it. You do not want me to authenticate here. You want me to authenticate there. That is not a problem.

What I want to conclude with is that we are heading into turbulent times and the ...* Its data has been ...*. Its farmers have been ...*.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You have already said it.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly conclude.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Sir, its farmers have been ...*. In a turbulent world, all its software engineers have been ...* . Its small and medium businesses have been...* . And most importantly, ...* and our energy security have been ...*

Thank you, hon. Chairperson, Sir.

14.00 hrs

श्री किरेन रिजिजू : हम पहले कह चुके हैं कि ऑथेंटिकेशन करना जरूरी है। There is a

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

process to submit the authentication. हम उसकी मांग करेंगे और लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन ने भी माना है कि वह करेंगे। वह ड्यू प्रोसेस से करना है। मुझे एक लाइन कहनी है। राहुल जी ने कहा है कि हमारे भारत देश को आपने सेल कर दिया है। … (व्यवधान)

मैं सदन में कहना चाहता हूं कि आज तक कोई माई का लाल पैदा नहीं हुआ है, जो भारत को सेल कर सकता है और कोई खरीद सकता है । आपने प्रधान मंत्री जी को कहा है । … (व्यवधान) मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूं कि इस देश के आज तक के सबसे मजबूत प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी हैं और कोई हिला नहीं सकता है। आपके कहने से क्या होगा? आप लोगों ने वर्ष 2014 तक देश को इतना कमजोर बनाकर रखा था। आप लोगों ने हमारे देश की क्या हालत बनाई थी? आज देश मजबूती से आगे बढ़ रहा है। आप लोग खुश नहीं हैं। भारत के आगे बढ़ने से कांग्रेस दुखी हो जाती है। हम लोगों को इसी की तो चिंता है।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : वह ऑथेंटिकेट करेंगे। वह एग्जामिन होगा।

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL (PASCHIM CHAMPARAN): My point of order is that 349 (xvii) says that a Member shall not leave the House immediately after delivering his speech. ये भागने के आदी हैं और अभी भाग रहे हैं। अपनी स्पीच खत्म करने के बाद इस तरीके के व्यक्ति को बोलने की परमिशन नहीं देनी चाहिए। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर (हमीरपुर) : सभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद। पहले यह होता था कि हमारे भाषण के बीच में राहुल जी भाग जाते थे। अब तो यह स्थिति आ गई है कि पहले ही भागना शुरू कर दिया है, क्योंकि जिनको झूठ बोलने की आदत होती है, वे ज्यादा देर टिक नहीं पाते हैं। उनके न कभी आरोप टिक पाए हैं और न ये नेता कभी टिक पाए हैं। मैं उनके भाषण के बाद शुरुआत में यह कहूंगा कि - “एक अरसा हुआ कि आप नींद से जागे नहीं, कितना बदल गया भारत मगर आप माने ही नहीं।” … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया आप सभी लोग बैठ जाएं और जिसको जाना हो, वह जाए।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : सर, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि :-

"एक अरसा हुआ कि आप नींद से जागे नहीं,

कितना बदल गया भारत मगर आप माने ही नहीं,

बात जमीं की करते हो, मगर जमीं पर उतरिए तो सही,

तब के मजबूर भारत से अब के मजबूत भारत की तस्वीर देखिए तो सही।"

सर, ऐसा लग रहा था कि कोई दंगल में उतर आया है। वह ग्रिप की बात कर रहे थे और कमजोरी दिखाकर चले गए। इन लोगों ने अपने समय में भ्रष्टाचार के कारण अर्थव्यवस्था को इतना जकड़ा था कि दुनिया की लड़खड़ाती, चरमराती अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में भारत को लाकर खड़ा कर दिया था। मोदी सरकार के आने के बाद लड़खड़ाती, चरमराती नहीं, भारत दुनिया की चौथी बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था भारत बन गया। वह निर्मला जी की मुस्कराहट की बात कर रहे थे। मोदी सरकार में एक के बाद एक ऐसा निर्णय हुआ है कि आज महिला शक्ति को देखिए कि देश की राष्ट्रपति भी महिला हैं और देश की वित्त मंत्री भी महिला हैं। लगातार नौ बार इतिहास रचने और देश को बजट देने के लिए मैं ऐतिहासिक बजट पर माननीय निर्मला सीतारमण जी को बहुत-बहुत बधाई और साधुवाद देता हूं। आपने केवल बजट ही नहीं दिया है, बल्कि आपने 140 करोड़ भारतीयों को मुस्कराने का कारण दिया है।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं नेता सदन और देश के प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी का आभार प्रकट करता हूं, जिन्होंने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। देश की वित्त मंत्री महिला हैं। हमारी माताओं, बहनों में बजट और बचत की जो समझ है, वह भगवान का आशीर्वाद है। वह किचिन भी संभालती हैं, सबकी जरूरतों को भी पूरा करती हैं, बचत भी करती हैं, भविष्य के लिए योजनाएं भी गढ़ती हैं और भविष्य के लिए पैसे भी बचाती हैं। हमारी माताएं और बहनें ईज ऑफ मैनेजिंग बजट में निपुण हैं। हम भारतीय सनातन धर्म और समृद्ध परंपराओं को मानने वाले लोग हैं।

संसार में तीन सबसे महत्वपूर्ण दायित्व ज्ञान, शक्ति और धन हैं जो मातृशक्ति के जिम्मे हैं। ज्ञान के स्वरूप में माता सरस्वती विराजमान हैं, शक्ति के रूप में माता दुर्गा विराजमान हैं और

समृद्धि के रूप में माता लक्ष्मी धन, वैभव और कल्याण का आशीर्वाद देती हैं। माननीय सभापति जी, अगर मैं कहूं कि Indian women are born economists with rare foresight and are natural accountants by instinct, तो यह कहना गलत नहीं होगा। यह बजट सर्वमंगलकारी, सर्वजन हिताय सर्वजन सुखाय वाला बजट है। Budget 2025-26 is a continuation of the 12 years reform express that has moved India from policy paralysis to policy performance, from leakage to delivery, from megabytes to gigabytes, from megawatts to gigawatts, from corruption to confidence, from cut-money towards Kartavya. Earlier Government ran schemes, this Government runs systems. Earlier Government distributed doles, this Government builds capacity. Earlier there was a file movement, in this Government, there is fund movement. Under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, this Budget is a beacon of hope and progress for Viksit Bharat. It is aptly a grains to gigabytes, from Jan Vishwas to Jan Kalyan Budget transitioning India from traditional agriculture that is grains twined with digital future that is gigabytes rooted in public trust, that is Jan Vishwas and delivering universal welfare, that is Jan Kalyan. This is not just a fiscal document Sir. It is a roadmap for inclusive growth, fiscal prudence and national rejuvenation. बजट में सबका जिक्र भी है और सबका फिक्र भी है। सरकार की सोच स्पष्ट है कि कोई छूटे नहीं, कोई रूठे नहीं। सबके लिए इस बजट में कुछ न कुछ है। जहां इनके समय विकास की पगडंडियां नहीं थीं, वहां हम विकास की एक्सप्रेस लेकर जा रहे हैं। यूपीए के दस साल और एनडीए के दस साल के बजट की तुलना करेंगे, तो इनका बजट ड्राइंग रूम में बनता था, हमारा बजट जमीन से जुड़ा हुआ बजट है। इनका बजट पॉलिटिकल डॉक्यूमेंट था, मोदी सरकार का बजट सबकी भागीदारी वाला नेशनल मिशन है। जब हम बजट निर्माण पर चर्चा करते हैं, तो किचन से लेकर कारखाने तक, गांव से

लेकर शहर तक सबकी आकांक्षाओं को शामिल करते हैं। मोदी सरकार के चार आयाम गरीब, महिला, युवा और किसान हैं। इसका मतलब है युवा की उड़ान, महिला का सम्मान और सशक्तिकरण, गरीब का उत्थान और किसानों की समृद्धि की प्रगति ये चार प्रमुख स्तंभ हैं। यह बातों और वादों का बजट नहीं है, यह विश्वास और नवाचार का बजट है। यह विकसित भारत का बूस्टर डोज होने वाला बजट है। हमने इसके तीन कर्तव्य निश्चित किए हैं, जो इसका आधार है, उत्पादकता को बढ़ावा, लोगों की आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करना और सबका विश्वास, इन तीन कर्तव्यों के निर्वहन के लिए जरूरी है कि हम स्ट्रैक्चरल रिफॉर्म्स की गति को बरकरार रखें, इसे और भी एडैप्टिव और फॉरवर्ड लुकिंग बनाएं। दूसरा, हम फायनेंसियल सेक्टर्स को और रोबस्ट और रेजिलिएंट बनाएं। तीसरा, हम अपनी इकोनॉमी और इकोनॉमिक एक्टिविटी एंड फायनेंसिल गवर्नेंस को आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस एप्लीकेशन जैसी टेक्नोलॉजी के साथ इंटिग्रेट करें।

This Budget carries forward the A to Z reforms express running towards a *Viksit Bharat*. A for *annadata* to *anna kalyan*, B for bold reforms to *pharma shakti*, C for chips and semiconductors to connectivity, D for drones to Digital India and Defence modernisation, E for educational excellence to electronics and energy independence, F for fiscal prudence to fintech revolution, G for *Garib Kalyan* to G RAM G and GST reforms, H for health revolution for all, I for innovation to infrastructure and IT revolution and Income Tax reforms, J for Jan Dhan to *Jal Jeevan* Mission, K for Khelo India and *Khadi* rejuvenation to *Kisan Samman*, L for livelihoods to labour reforms, M for manufacturing and MSME to Make in India and medical colleges, N for *Nari Shakti* to nutrition, O for orange economy to opportunity creation, P for pulses and productivity to *purvodaya* and *pragati*, Q for quality of governance and quantum computers, R for Railways to R&D and rural revival, S for Startup India and Standup India to

Skill India and *Saksham* and *Sugamya Bharat*.

'T' is for telecom and technology renovation to tech simplification. 'U' is for urban transformation to *Udaan Unnati*. 'V' is for *Vanchit Vikas* to *Viksit Gram* to *Viksit Bharat.* 'W' is for world class infrastructure to waterways. 'X' is for Export to X-factor. 'Y' is for *Yuva Shakti* to *Yuge Yugeen Bharat. '*Z' is for zero tolerance for corruption to zero poverty Bharat. This reform express has no break, Sir.

वर्ष 2014 में जब हमारी सरकार आई तो सवाल यह पूछा गया कि क्या देश में सही मायने में रिफॉर्म्स आ सकते हैं? क्या भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त सरकार दी जा सकती है? क्या गरीबों का कल्याण और उनको गरीबी रेखा से बाहर निकाला जा सकता है? उसका उत्तर हां था और पिछले 12 सालों में मोदी सरकार रिफॉर्म्स लेकर आई। हमने 'रिफॉर्म, परफॉर्म, ट्रांसफॉर्म' पर काम किया। ऑक्शन और एलोकेशन में पारदर्शिता लाए तथा लाखों-करोड़ रुपये भारत के खजाने में जमा किए। यही नहीं, करप्शन फ्री सरकार, भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त शासन किसी ने दिया है तो नरेन्द्र मोदी की सरकार ने दिया है। 25 करोड़ गरीबों को गरीबी रेखा से बाहर निकालने का काम किया। मोदी है तो मुमकिन है। यह सब सम्भव हो पाया है। If I have to give you the contrast between the rot *versus* reform, अगर मैं भ्रष्टाचार बनाम सुधार की बात करूं तो उसमें दिखता है कि इनके समय 2जी से लेकर अन्य घोटाले हुए। हमारे समय निष्पक्ष और पारदर्शिता के तौर पर उसमें एलोकेशन और ऑक्शन हुआ।

कैपिटल एक्सपेंडिचर – यूपीए के 10 सालों में कुल मिलाकर 14 लाख करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए। मोदी जी और निर्मला सीतारमण जी ने इसी साल पब्लिक कैपिटल एक्सपेंडिचर में 12 लाख 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये दिए हैं। पिछले 12 सालों में 66 लाख करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा दिए हैं। यही नहीं, इनके समय एग्रीकल्चर का बजट 27 हजार करोड़ रुपये था, जो बढ़कर 1 लाख 62 हजार 671 करोड़ रुपये हुआ है। इनके समय पर-कैपिटा इनकम 74 हजार करोड़ रुपये थी और आज

वह बढ़कर 2 लाख 5 हजार करोड़ रुपये हुई। इनके समय गरीबी दर 30 प्रतिशत थी, जो आज कम होकर 11 परसेंट हुई।

ये महिलाओं की बात करते हैं। अगर महिलाओं को 33 परसेंट आरक्षण किसी ने दिया है तो नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने आकर दिया, जो पहले कोई नहीं कर पाया। निर्मला जी ने बजट में, जेंडर बजट में 5 लाख करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है, जो आज तक का सबसे ज्यादा बजट है। मैं देश की महिलाओं की ओर से मोदी जी और निर्मला जी का बहुत-बहुत आभार प्रकट करता हूं। इनके समय वुमेन लेबर फोर्स 23 प्रतिशत थी और आज वह बढ़कर 42 प्रतिशत हो गई है। महिलाओं की भूमिका लगातार बढ़ रही है। लेकिन राहुल जी की कांग्रेस में महिलाओं की भूमिका यह बढ़ी कि अपने परिवार की सदस्या को तो वहीं खड़े रहने दिया, बाकी महिलाओं को लम्बी कतार बनाकर वेल में भेज दिया और वेल से प्रधान मंत्री जी का घेराव करने में भेज दिया। राहुल जी चाहते थे कि अगर निष्कासन हो तो बाकी महिला सांसदों का हो, उनके परिवार पर कोई ऐसा आरोप न लगे।

अगर मैं कुछ बातें तुलनात्मक रूप में करूं तो यूपीए की सरकार में वर्ष 2013-14 में डिफेंस का बजट 1 लाख 45 हजार करोड़ रुपये था और आज बढ़कर 7 लाख 50 हजार करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा हुआ है। देश को सुरक्षित करने के लिए और आत्मनिर्भर करने के लिए मोदी सरकार ने डिफेंस में रिकॉर्ड बजट दिया है। ग्रामीण विकास के लिए पहले से चार गुना ज्यादा बजट दिया। इसी तरह से इनके समय में एग्रीकल्चर का 27 हजार करोड़ रुपये का बजट था और आज 1 लाख 62 हजार 671 करोड़ रुपये है। राहुल जी एनर्जी की बात करते थे। आपके समय 17 हजार 500 करोड़ रुपये का बजट था और आज 1 लाख 9 हजार 29 करोड़ रुपये का बजट है। आपके समय स्वास्थ्य हांफ रहा था, क्योंकि आपके समय 37 हजार करोड़ रुपये का बजट था और आज 1 लाख 4 हजार 599 करोड़ रुपये का बजट है। आपके समय में शहरी विकास का 24 हजार करोड़ रुपये का बजट था और आज 85 हजार 552 करोड़ रुपये का बजट है। आप सोशल वेलफेयर में केवल 6 हजार 225 करोड़ रुपये देते थे और हमने 62 हजार 362 करोड़ रुपये दिए हैं। इनके

समय अर्थव्यवस्था हांफ रही थी, लेकिन फिस्कल प्रूडेंस क्या होता है, हमने कह कर किया। हमने कहा था कि 4.5 फीसदी फिस्कल डेफिसिट होगा । मैं निर्मला जी को बधाई देता हूं कि 4.5 फीसदी नहीं, बल्कि आपने 4.4 फीसदी अचीव किया है। आप बधाई की पात्र हैं और आपने अगले साल के लिए 4.3 फीसदी का लक्ष्य तय किया है । पिछले साल 50.65 लाख करोड़ रुपये का बजट था और इस बार उसमें 5.6 प्रतिशत वृद्धि करके 53 लाख 47 हजार करोड़ रुपये का बजट रखा है। उसके लिए मैं आपको साधुवाद देता हूं। आपने 12 सेक्टरों पर प्रमुखत: फोकस किया है।

बैंकिंग, आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस और टेक्नोलॉजी, उद्योग, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, महिला, पर्यटन, कृषि, रक्षा, ऊर्जा, रेलवे और परिवहन।

अब मैं पहले बैंकिंग पर आता हूं। यह जो ग्रिप की बात राहुल गांधी जी कर रहे थे, एक ऐसी ग्रिप इन्होंने बैंकिंग सेक्टर पर लगाई थी कि यूपीए सरकार में 12 में से 11 बैंक पीसीए फ्रेमवर्क में थे। जब हमारी सरकार आई, तो मोदी जी 'फाइव आर' रिफॉर्म्स लेकर आए। हमने पिछले 10 सालों में 10 लाख करोड़ रुपये की बैड लोन रिकवरी की है। इस साल हमारे बैंक्स दो लाख करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाने वाले हैं । यह अपने आप में एक रिकॉर्ड है । यही नहीं, यदि मैं जीएनपीए की बात करूं, तो अटल जी जब सरकार में आए थे, तब यह 16 प्रतिशत पर था । उन्होंने इसको कम करके 7.6 प्रतिशत किया। फिर यह यूपीए की सरकार में पुनः बढ़कर 12.3 प्रतिशत हो गया। हमारी सरकार में, मोदी सरकार में उसको कम करके 2.31 प्रतिशत पर लाया गया है। यह एक रिकॉर्ड है। अब मैं डिपोजिट और क्रेडिट की बात करता हूं। यूपीए की सरकार में बैंकों में 88 लाख करोड़ रुपये जमा हुए। हमारे समय में दो लाख 32 हजार करोड़ रुपये जमा हुए। इनके समय क्रेडिट 67 लाख करोड़ रुपये दिया गया । हमारे समय में यह एक लाख 81 हजार करोड़ रुपये दिया गया।

सर, इनके समय में यह पॉलिसी पैरालिसिस था। हमारे समय में यह पॉलिसी परफॉर्मेंस है। राहुल जी आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस और डेटा की बात कर रहे थे। दुख की बात तो यह है कि

सब्जेक्ट कुछ और होता है और यह बोलते किसी और पर हैं। इनका तो ज्ञान भी नर्सरी क्लास से शुरू करवाना पड़ेगा । इनको ट्रेड, कॉमर्स और फाइनेंस में ही अंतर नहीं पता । राष्ट्रपति अभिभाषण पर क्या चर्चा करनी है और बाकी क्या कहना है, इस बात का राहुल गांधी जी को नहीं पता। सर, हार की नफरत इतनी हो गई है कि इनको सदन के नियमों से नफरत है, स्पीकर से नफरत है, संवैधानिक संस्थाओं से नफरत है, देश के प्रधान मंत्री से नफरत है और अब तो इनको भारत से ही नफरत शुरू हो गई है।... (व्यवधान) ये मनगढ़ंत आरोप लगाते हैं। इनको ऐसी नफरत हो गई है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी इनके नेतृत्व में 95 चुनाव हारी और अगले तीन-चार महीनों में हार की सेंचुरी लगाने वाली है।

सर, इन्होंने आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस की बात की। इनको मैं याद कराना चाहता हूं। शायद यह भूल गए कि जितना काम मोदी सरकार ने किया, इतना किसी और ने नहीं किया। 25 करोड़ लोगों को एआई मॉड्यूल्स पर शिक्षित करने का प्रावधान इस बजट के माध्यम से हमारी सरकार करने वाली है। वह समय से पहले उनको तैयार करना चाहती है। हम एआई इनेबल्ड नेशन बनाना चाहते हैं। सर, वर्ष 2030 तक हमारे यहां पर एआई इनोवेश हब बने, इनोवेशन आए। लगभग आठ करोड़ से अधिक प्रोफेशनल्स की जरूरत दुनिया भर में पड़ेगी। यदि उसकी मार्केट कहीं से तैयार होगी, तो हमारे भारत से युवा एआई प्रोफेशनल बनकर देश और दुनिया को अपनी सेवाएं देंगे। उसके लिए हमने बजट में प्रावधान किया है।

सर, यदि मैं उद्योग की बात करूं, तो मैं एमएसएमई की बात जरूर करना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि हमारी जीडीपी में 30 प्रतिशत भागीदारी एमएसएमई की है । हमारे एक्सपोर्ट में 40 प्रतिशत हिस्सेदारी एमएसएमई की है। मैं निर्मला सीतारमण जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये एमएसएमई ग्रोथ फंड का प्रावधान आपने बजट में किया है। आपने दो हजार करोड़ रुपये का फंड सेल्फ रिलाएंट इंडिया फंड के लिए दिया है। इससे हमारे एमएसएमई सेक्टर को बल मिलेगा। अभी हमारे 6.63 करोड़ एमएसएमई रजिस्टर्ड हैं। ये अगले कुछ सालों में सात-साढ़े सात करोड़ से ज्यादा हो जाएंगे । इसके माध्यम से लगभग 27 करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार मिलता है । साथ ही

लगभग तीन-चार करोड़ लोगों को आने वाले समय में एमएसएमई सेक्टर से रोजगार मिलेगा। मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और पीयूष गोयल जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं, जिनकी मदद से भारत ने नौ देशों से रिकॉर्ड समय में एफटीए किए हैं, जिससे भारत के एमएसएमई सेक्टर को फायदा मिलेगा।

सर, हमारे सूक्ष्म, लघु उद्योगों को बल मिलने वाला है। मै उस पर बाद में बोलूंगा कि उससे कितना फायदा मिलने वाला है। मैं यह कहूंगा कि नेता, प्रतिपक्ष विदेशों में जाकर, बर्लिन में जाकर एमएसएमई पर घड़ियाली आंसू बहाते हैं। सही मायने में तो वह भारत को नीचा दिखाना चाहते थे। इनकी सरकार में एमएसएमई को कितना लोन मिला- 12 लाख करोड़ रुपये। मोदी सरकार में हमने बैंकों से 30 लाख करोड़ रुपये दिलाए। इनके समय में लोन लेने में 59 महीने लगते थे। हमारे समय में 59 महीने नहीं, 59 मिनट में लोन जारी कर दिया जाता है, पैसा दे दिया जाता है।

हमने पब्लिक सेक्टर एन्टरप्राइजेज में 25 प्रतिशत प्रोक्योरमेंट एमएसमएमई सेक्टर से करने की बात कही है। राहुल जी आपके समय केवल लिप सर्विस दी जाती थी, लेकिन यहां पर हमारी सरकार पूरी तरह से सर्विस देने का काम करती है। मैं राहुल गांधी जी और पूरे कांग्रेस पार्टी से एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं।

माननीय सभापति : वे चले गए हैं।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : जब हम बोलते हैं तो वे कभी सामना नहीं कर पाते हैं।

माननीय सभापति : कौन जवाब देगा? वे चले गए हैं।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से देश की जनता के सामने सवाल रखना चाहता हूं कि कॉंग्रेस का क्या काम था? इनकी सरकार वर्ष 2004 से वर्ष 2014 तक रही और चाइना को इंडियन एमएसएमई के विरुद्ध क्या आप लोग सीक्रेट सर्विसेज देते रहे और बदले में राजीव गांधी फाउंडेशन में चंदा लेते रहे?

सर, इन लोगों ने जानबूझ कर भारतीय बाजार को चाइनीज प्रोडक्ट्स के लिए खुला छोड़ दिया था। मेरा गंभीर आरोप यह है कि क्या इनके समय ट्रेड डेफिसिट 25 गुना ज्यादा बढ़ कर 45 बिलियन डॉलर से ज्यादा नहीं हो गया था? भारतीय बाजार को चाइना के लिए कांग्रेस ने खुला

छोड़ा था। वे एमएसएमई को डिमोट करते थे, लेकिन मोदी जी एमएसएमई को प्रमोट करते हैं, इतना फर्क है।

सर, मैं स्वास्थ्य के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। इनके समय मात्र 37 हजार करोड़ रुपए का बजट था, लेकिन आज 1,04,599 करोड़ रुपए का बजट है, जो कई गुना ज्यादा है। हमने तीन ऑल इंडिया इंस्टीटयूट्स ऑफ आयुर्वेदिक साइंसेज खोलने, तीन नए 'नाइपर' खोलने, सात 'नाइपर' की क्षमता बढ़ाने, एक हजार क्लिनिकल ट्रायल साइट्स, दो नए राष्ट्रीय औषधीय शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान खोलने का निर्णय किया है। हम बायोफार्मा शक्ति के माध्यम से बायोफार्मा को मैन्युफैक्चरिंग हब बनाएंगे। हमने उसके लिए 10 हजार करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया है। केमिकल मैन्युफैक्चरिंग के लिए अलग से प्रावधान किया गया है। इंडिया सेमी कन्डक्टर मिशन 2.0 की शुरुआत, इलेक्ट्रिक मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पोनैंट के लिए 40 हजार करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है। हर सेक्टर को बल देने का काम किया गया है। हम निमहैंस इंस्टीट्यूट्स, मेंटल हेल्थ के लिए खोलेंगे। हम दस नए डिसिप्लिन्स में एक लाख एलायड प्रोफेशनल्स को ट्रेनिंग देंगे।

सर, 17 दवाओं पर सीमा शुल्क कम कर दिया गया है। कैंसर एवं अन्य रोगों की दवाई सस्ती हो गई है। ... (व्यवधान) मैं अभी 20 मिनट्स और बोलूंगा, मेरा एक घंटे का टाइम है।

माननीय सभापति : पार्टी की तरफ से 18 लोग बोलेंगे।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : जी सर।

सर, इन्होंने 60 साल राज किया और दो एम्स बने, लेकिन मोदी सरकार ने 10 सालों में 16 नए एम्स खोलने का काम किया हैं। अखिलेश जी मेडिकल कॉलेजेज की बात कर रहे थे। 387 मेडिकल कॉलेजेज से बढ़ कर आज 760 मेडिकल कॉलेजेज हो गए हैं, एमबीबीएस की सीट्स 50 हजार से बढ़ कर आज एक लाख, बीस हजार हो गई हैं, पीजी की सीट्स 32 हजार से बढ़ कर आज 62 हजार से ज्यादा हो गई हैं। अब हम पांच नए मेडिकल टूरिज्म हब के माध्यम से ऐसे सेन्टर्स खोलने वाले हैं। मैं शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बाद में बोलूंगा।

लोगों को आयुष्मान भारत कार्ड का इतना लाभ मिला कि एक लाख, 52 हजार करोड़

रुपए आउट ऑफ पॉकेट जो खर्च था, वह देश की जनता का बचा और सीधे 12 करोड़ परिवारों को लाभ मिला। इससे 70 साल से ज्यादा उम्र के 86 लाख नए लोगों को जोड़ा गया है। जिन्होंने इसका विरोध किया है, चाहे वे केजरीवाली जी हों, उनकी विदाई दिल्ली की जनता ने कर दी है। ममता बनर्जी ने विरोध किया था, अब वहां से ममता बनर्जी की विदाई तय है।

सर, हमने शिक्षा के लिए ऑरेंज इकोनॉमी, एवीजीसी सेक्टर की बात की है। उसके लिए 15 हजार स्कूल्स में एवीजीसी लैब्स खोले जाएंगे और 500 नए कॉलेजेज में यह सुविधा दी जाएगी। हर जिले में गर्ल्स चाइल्ड के लिए एक होस्टल खोला जाएगा। मैं इसके लिए उनको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं । पांच यूनिवर्सिटी टाउनशिप्स खुलेंगे, नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ हॉस्पिटैलिटी खुलेगा, नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ डिजाइन ईस्टर्न सेक्टर के लिए खुलेगा। अगर मैं महिला की बात करूं तो हमने इस बार पिछली बार से 11.36 प्रतिशत ज्यादा बजट दिया है। यह जेंडर रिस्पॉसिव बजट है। यह इनके मुकाबले कई गुना ज्यादा है।

SHE Mart Mission के लिए बधाई के पात्र हैं, महिलाओं की यात्रा देखिए। कांग्रेस के जमाने में बैंक खाता नहीं था। मोदी जी ने बैंक खाता खुलवाया, सेल्फ हैल्प गुप्स भी बनवाए और उनको पैसे भी दिए। ड्रोन दीदी भी बनाया, उसके लिए पैसा भी दिया। उसके बाद मुद्रा योजना से फायदा दिया, स्टैंड-अप इंडिया योजना लाये, अब तीन करोड़ बहनों को लखपति दीदी बनाने का लक्ष्य है, दो करोड़ बहनों को लखपति दीदी बना दिया है। लेकिन कांग्रेस ने किसी को लखपति दीदी नहीं बनाया, केवल बैनर पकड़ कर प्रधानमंत्री को बोलने नहीं दिया और उनका घेराव करने का काम किया है।

ये किसानों की बात करते हैं। इनके समय में एमएसपी कितना था, ये कुछ नहीं देते थे। इन्होंने दस सालों में केवल 5 लाख करोड़ रुपये की एमएसपी खरीद की, मोदी सरकार में 12 सालों में लगभग 20 लाख करोड़ रुपये एमएसपी खरीद पर खर्च किया है। पीएम किसान के तहत 4 लाख करोड़ रुपये सीधे किसानों के खाते में डाले। किसानों को समृद्ध और सम्पन्न करने का काम किया। इनके समय किसानों की आय 1430 रुपये थी, आज किसानों की आय 4122 रुपये

है, तीन गुना ज्यादा हो गया है। स्वामीनाथन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट इन्होंने लागू नहीं की, हमने लागू की। एग्रीकल्चर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड में मोदी सरकार ने 1 लाख करोड़ रुपये दिए, यह हमने किया, ये कुछ नहीं कर पाएं।

ये महिलाओं से वायदे करते हैं, हिमाचल प्रदेश में भी वायदा किया था कि 1500 रुपये देंगे, तीन साल हो गए लेकिन किसी को 1500 रुपये नहीं दिए, न कनार्टक में दिया, न तेलंगाना में दिया। लेकिन जहां-जहां भाजपा की सरकारें हैं, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र या हरियाणा हो, हर जगह जो हमने कहा, बहनों को पैसे दिए और उनका सशक्तीकरण किया। कांग्रेस पार्टी ने केवल वायदे किए हैं और कुछ काम नहीं किया। हमारे लिए नारी शक्ति - नमो नम: ।

हमने भारत के किसानों को मजबूत किया है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा, “A prosperous farmer is its first priority for Viksit Bharat.” अगर आप आंकड़ा उठाकर देखेंगे, 4676 लाख मिलियन टन प्राक्योरमेंट इनके समय हुई, हमारे समय 7109 लाख मिलियन टन प्राक्योरमेंट हुई। इनके समय कृषि बजट 27 हजार करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ाकर अब 1 लाख 62 हजार 676 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया । हम एआई टूल लेकर आए हैं ताकि किसानों को आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस का लाभ मिले, हाईवे वैल्यू क्रॉप से लेकर बाकी सब कुछ कर रहे हैं, युवाओं के लिए बजट 1 हजार करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ाकर 4400 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया।

भारत खेलों में आगे बढ़े, इसके लिए बजट कई गुना बढ़ाया। वर्ष 2030 में हम कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स भी कराएंगे और भारत का मान-सम्मान बढ़ाएंगे। इनके समय एक नारा था, खेल खत्म पैसा हजम। कांग्रेस के समय कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स में खेल से पहले ही ये लोग पैसा हजम कर गए थे, इतना भ्रष्टाचार किया था। ओलंम्पिक भी वर्ष 2036 करेंगे।

देश की सुरक्षा की बात है। देश की सुरक्षा का बजट 7 लाख 85 हजार करोड़ रुपये है। मिनिस्टर ऑफ स्टेट फॉर डिफेंस साथ में बैठे हैं। इनके समय सीमा के गांवों को आखिरी गांव कहा जाता था, मोदी सरकार ने उनको फर्स्ट विलेज और वाइब्रेंट विलेज बनाने का काम किया, इसे सड़कों से जोड़ने का काम किया। नार्थ ईस्ट के राज्यों को रेल से जोड़ने का काम किया, हवाई

पट्टियां बनायीं।

इनके समय क्या था? 30 हजार करोड़ की भी डिफेंस मैन्यूफ्रैक्चरिंग नहीं होती थी, हमने 1 लाख 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये डिफेंस मैन्यूफ्रेक्चरिंग किया। इनके समय 862 करोड़ रुपये का एक्सपोर्ट होता था, पिछले साल 26 हजार करोड़ रुपये का एक्सपोर्ट हुआ। जब ऑपरेशन सिंदूर हुआ, हमारी ब्रह्मेस मिसाइल हो या आकाश डिफेंस सिस्टम हो, पाकिस्तान की हवाई पट्टियों को बैलगाड़ी चलने लायक भी नहीं छोड़ा। होम मिनिस्ट्री का बजट लगातार बढ़ाया, मैं अमित भाई शाह जी और मोदी जी को बधाई देता हूं, आज नक्सलवाद और माओवाद आज अपनी आखिरी सांसे गिन रहा है, इसी साल मार्च तक नक्सलवाद जड़ से मुक्त कर देंगे, यह हमारा प्रण है।

अभिषेक बनर्जी जी कह रहे थे कि बंगाल को कुछ नहीं दिया, डंकुनी से लेकर सूरत तक फ्रेट कॉरीडोर एनाउन्स किया। इसे किसने किया? यह हमने किया। मैं बंगाल की बात इसलिए करना चाहता हूं, चाहे प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना हो या आयुष्मान भारत योजना हो या फिर मनरेगा हो, उसमें कट मनी की खुली छूट इस समय की ममता बनर्जी सरकार ने दिया। बंगाल की क्या हालत कर दिया ? चार्ट बड़ी स्पष्ट दिखाता है,ममता बनर्जी सरकार किन-किन को पैसा दे रही है। साइंस एंड टेक्नोलॉजी पर 82 करोड़ रुपये, यूथ सर्विसेज पर 800 करोड़ रुपये, इंडस्ट्री एंड कॉमर्स पर 1483 करोड़ रुपये, लेकिन माइनोरिटी और मदरसों को 5713 करोड़ रुपये दिया, दस डिपार्टमेंट मिलाकर जितना पैसा नहीं है, ये तुष्टीकरण की राजनीति कर रहे हैं।

सर, यही नहीं इनके नेता पकड़े गए। एक के बाद दूसरे मंत्री, मैं नाम नहीं लूंगा, क्योंकि यह नियमानुसार नहीं है। वैसे नेता प्रतिपक्ष नियम नहीं मानते। कहने के लिए वह एलओपी हैं, लेकिन शायद वह समझते हैं कि एलओपी का मतलब लीडर ऑफ अपोजीशन नहीं है, उनको लगता है लीडर अपोजिंग पार्लियामेंट। वह लीडर अपोजिंग भारत बन गए हैं। वह जब भी बाहर जाते हैं, तो ऐसा काम करते हैं।

माननीय सभापति : अब आप कृपया अपनी बात समाप्त करें।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : सर, मैं तीन मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूं। रेलवे और सड़क

के लिए 6 लाख करोड़ रुपये दिए गए हैं। यही नहीं, इनके समय ये फर्श पर हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था छोड़ गए थे, आज उसको अर्श तक ले जाने का काम किया गया है। हमारा और आपका कोई मेल नहीं हो सकता और सरकार चलाना कोई बच्चों का खेल नहीं है। राहुल जी कह रहे थे कि हम लोगों को निगोसिएशन का मौका दो। इन्होंने तो कभी निगोसिएशन नहीं किया। जब डोकलाम घटना हुई, तो हमारी सेना के जवानों के पास रक्षा मंत्री जी एवं प्रधान मंत्री जी सीमा पर गए, तब राहुल गांधी बंद कमरे में चीनी डिप्लोमैट के साथ क्या कर रहे थे ? राजीव गांधी फाउंडेशन के लिए पैसा जुटा रहे थे।

सर, आज हम विश्व की चौथी बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था हैं। यह भारत के लिए गर्व की बात है, मुस्कुराने की बात है, उल्लास का क्षण है। सवाल यह है कि राहुल गांधी जी लास्ट टाइम कब मुस्कुराए ? मैं आपसे तो नहीं पूछ सकता, लेकिन आपके माध्यम से बाकी माननीय सदस्यों से पूछता हूं। राहुल गांधी लास्ट टाइम 31 जुलाई, 2025 को 4 बजकर 20 मिनट पर मुस्कुराए। ...(व्यवधान) मैं उनको चार सौ बीस नहीं कह रहा। मैंने कहा कि 4 बजकर 20 मिनट पर वह मुस्कुराए। कैसे ? जब भारत ने किसी भी देश के आगे झुकने से मना कर दिया, किसी ने भारत को तल्खी में डेड इकोनॉमी कह दिया और इन्होंने हाथों-हाथ लेकर खुशी में यह कह दिया। भारत डेड इकोनॉमी नहीं, डॉमिनेटिंग इकोनॉमी है।

सर, सात फीसदी से ज्यादा की दर से हम बढ़ रहे हैं। हमने 9 देशों के साथ एफटीए कर लिया है। मनरेगा की बात यहां आई। यूपीए के समय 30 हजार करोड़ रुपये बजट नहीं था। निर्मला जी ने बजट 1 लाख 1 हजार करोड़ तक एक साल में दिया, जो ये 5 साल में नहीं देते थे। हम विकसित भारत, गारंटी फॉर रोजगार और आजीविका मिशन (ग्रामीण) लाए। उसमें भी एक लाख 25 हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान है। 30 हजार करोड़ रुपये मनरेगा का कंपोनेंट भी दिया है। ये गड्ढे खोदने में लगे रहे।

माननीय सभापति : अब आप कृपया अपनी बात समाप्त करें। आपकी सारी बातें रिकॉर्ड में आ गई हैं। धन्यवाद।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : सर, अंत में मैं इतना ही कहूंगा। इन्होंने एक विषय उठाया था। आईटी एक्सपोर्ट इनके समय 12 बिलियन डॉलर था, हमारा आईटी एक्सपोर्ट 210 यूएस बिलियन डॉलर हो गया। यही नहीं, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने आईटी के क्षेत्र को बल दिया था और मोदी सरकार ने उसमें पंख लगाने का काम किया। हमने 331 टैक्स हॉलिडे डेटा सेंटर्स को दिया है, ताकि वे दूसरों को क्लाउड सर्विसेज़ दे सकें। इससे निवेश भारत में आएगा, भारत के लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा। इसका राहुल जी विरोध करते हैं। यही नहीं, मैं आखिरी एक मिनट में कहना चाहूंगा कि जो लंबी-लंबी बातें करते थे, विज्ञान की परीक्षा में गणित के सवाल लगाता रहा और इसी नासमझी में चुनाव-दर-चुनाव हारता रहा, यह इनका हाल है। ये वोट चोरी का आरोप लगाते हैं। वोट चोरी नहीं, लोगों ने चोरों को वोट देना बंद कर दिया।

सर, अंत में, मैं केवल इतना कहूंगा कि मुझे लगता है कि इनकी प्रोग्रामिंग अंकल सैम और अंकल सोरोस ने की है। जितनी चाबी भरी सैम ने, उतना चले खिलौना। इनमें अंकल सैम का सिमकार्ड और सोरोस का सॉफ्टवेयर है। उधर से टाइप होता है और इधर से टेलीकास्ट होता है। कुछ विजिबल-इनविजिबल ताकतें पड़ी हुई हैं। ...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपकी आखिरी लाइन क्या है ?

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : सर, मैं अंत में यही कहूंगा कि यह बजट आत्मनिर्भर भारत, इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर क्रांति, हाईटेक मैनुफैक्चरिंग, सेवा क्षेत्र नेतृत्व, स्वास्थ्य सुधार, महिला और युवा सशक्तीकरण और समावेशी विकास का बजट है। इसके लिए जितना साधुवाद माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को दिया जाए, उतना कम है। हमारा भारत अगले 25 सालों तक लगातार सबसे तेजी से बढ़ने वाली अर्थव्यवस्था बनेगा। धन्यवाद।

ADV. FRANCIS GEORGE (KOTTAYAM): Sir, the hon. Finance Minister, in the Budget Speech, spoke about keeping *atmanirbharta* as a lodestar; about

building domestic manufacturing capacity, ensuring energy security, reducing critical import dependence, undertaking reforms to support employment generation, enhancing agricultural productivity, increasing household purchasing power, delivering a high growth rate of seven per cent, making substantial strides in poverty eradication, and improving the lives of the people, etc.

The Finance Minister also stated that the Government would ensure that the dividends of growth reach every farmer, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, nomads, youth, poor, and women. All these are highly laudable objectives, but where are the programmes to achieve these goals? The Finance Minister said that this is a yuva shakti-driven Budget and that the Government's *sankalp* is to focus on the poor, underprivileged and disadvantaged, and to achieve this, she outlined three *kartavyas*. Against this backdrop, I would like to point out what the hon. former Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram, said in the Rajya Sabha while participating in the Budget discussion. The hon. former Finance Minister remarked that this Budget is parsimonious and forgettable, as it went out of the news almost the very next day when the Indo-US FTA was announced. The public, private and foreign investors are not investing in India, yet the Government has cut capital expenditure by Rs. 1.44 lakh crore.

The Economic Survey itself raised concerns regarding capital investment, unemployment, slow fiscal consolidation and a slowing growth rate. The Finance Minister said that the Reform Express is well on its way, but

in reality it appears to be stuck, as the nominal growth rate which was 12 per cent in 2023-24, declined to 9.8 per cent in 2024-25, and is presently around 7-8 per cent in 2025-26. At the current pace, it will take 12 years to reach the FRBM target of a three per cent fiscal deficit to GDP ratio.

The Union Government is following a policy of discrimination against Opposition-ruled States like Kerala, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu in financial matters, insisting on adhering to the borrowing limit of three per cent of GSDP in the case of Kerala, a State already riddled with financial debt. This is an anti-farmer Budget; I am sorry to say so. The last Budget announced missions for pulses, vegetables and fruits, and cotton, but there is no spending and no allocation for them this year. It is a shame that Rs. 1.17 lakh crore of last year's agri Budget has been surrendered.

Under this Budget, there is also a specific proposal about creating champion MSMEs. I do not know whether the hon. Finance Minister is aware of the plight of our MSMEs. We are getting a lot of complaints, day in and day out, from MSME entrepreneurs regarding harassment by banks. MSMEs contribute nearly 30 per cent to India's GDP and account for approximately 45 per cent of our total exports. More importantly, this sector provides employment to around 11 crore Indians, making it one of the largest job creators in the country. I am sorry to say that the Budget provides no practical and accessible financial support mechanism for this vital sector.

I would like to read out a memorandum received from the National Consortium of MSMEs. I have it with me, but due to paucity of time, I am not

reading it. The memorandum details their woes and urges consideration of one of their principal demands – namely, to extend the cut-off period for classifying an account as NPA from 90 days to 180 days; to instruct banks to strictly follow the provisions of the amended MSME Act, 2015, and RBI notifications on loan restructuring; and to withdraw illegal SARFAESI actions against MSME units.

I raise this because the most urgent challenge facing our country today is employment generation. India adds nearly 10 million young individuals to its workforce every year. This Budget does not present a comprehensive employment generation strategy that matches the scale of this demographic challenge. We have now signed FTAs, but how they are going to affect our employment, our industry and our farm and agriculture sectors, nobody seems to have any idea.

We have the Indo-US, Indo-Japan Comprehensive EPA, Indo-Korea, Indo-Singapore, India-UAE, India-Australia, and we also have a lot of regional multilateral Foreign Trade Agreement like the ASEAN, SAFTA, and the Asia Pacific Trade Agreements. We do not discuss these Agreements in the Parliament. We do not even discuss it with the States. At the receiving end are naturally the States.

Sir, I would request the Government that these Foreign Trade Agreements and bilateral Agreements have to be discussed in the Parliament and also they have to be discussed with the States before signing because we are a federal democracy.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly conclude now.

… (*Interruptions*)

ADV. FRANCIS GEORGE: Sir, I am concluding. … (*Interruptions*)

Madam, I just now mentioned about the seven high-speed rail corridors that have been proposed, but not even one comes to Kerala. There is a very important high-speed corridor that has to be developed, that is the Mumbai-Kanyakumari high-speed broad gauge rail corridor.

In the last Budget also I had called for an important Board called the Jackfruit Board. The Makhana Board was given to Bihar during its election time. Kerala is also about to face an election. The Finance Minister can please consider it.

This high-speed rail corridor starting from Mumbai to Kanyakumari will touch five States, namely Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala. The whole western corridor will be covered by this high-speed rail corridor and it will boost travel, tourism, and trade.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly conclude now.

… (*Interruptions*)

ADV. FRANCIS GEORGE: Sir, I am concluding.

I would request the hon. Finance Minister since five regional medical hubs are going to be promoted for medical tourism. Kerala is known world over for wellness care. So, I would request the Finance Minister to consider setting up one in Kerala.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You have made your point. The next speaker is Shri Joyanta Basumatary.

… (*Interruptions*)

ADV. FRANCIS GEORGE: Sir, let me conclude.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude by mentioning one line.

… (*Interruptions*)

ADV. FRANCIS GEORGE: I welcome the proposal for dedicated rare earth corridors for mineral-rich States like Kerala, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The Finance Minister also proposed three new National Institutes of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER). I would request to establish one in Kerala State as part of Bio-Pharma SHAKTI for domestic production of biologics and biosimilars. A network of over 1,000 accredited India clinical trial sites are proposed. We welcome all these proposals.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.

***SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY (KOKRAJHAR):** Respected Chairperson Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister from the bottom of my heart because they have given great emphasis to the North-Eastern region in providing basic infrastructure like connectivity and in giving special attention to the tourism sector. By increasing the fund allocation to DoNER and by connecting important sites such as the Buddhist Circuit for tourism, and with the plan to establish a National Design Institute, these are commendable and welcome steps.

Here, many are trying to say that this Budget is not focused on social infrastructure and is instead focused only on the development of the tourism

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bodo.

sector. But I think that in this Budget, the hon. Finance Minister, for the development of the North-Eastern region, has approved an ambitious project like the Buddhist Circuit. Also, for the treatment of serious illnesses like cancer, she has reduced the tax on seven drugs which are crucial for its treatment. This is a very good step, and for this, I would like to thank the hon. Finance Minister from the bottom of my heart.

However, if the hon. Finance Minister had increased the fund allocation a little more for safeguarding, preserving, and developing the cultural and historical heritage of North-East India, it would have been better.

I truly believe that under the leadership of the hon. Prime Minister, in every Budget, North-East India has been taken care of. Similarly, I would like to urge that more importance and attention be given to the development of basic infrastructure in the Bodoland Territorial Region, especially by improving education and healthcare facilities, along with other sectors.

With this, I would like to conclude my speech. Thank you.

DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI (PONNANI): Sir, the present Budget presented by the Finance Minister does not do justice to the Constitutional promise of equality. It is less a financial policy statement and more a manifesto for the rich. It serves certain billionaires at the top, while casting a shadow of existential fear over 700 million people at the bottom.

Mr. Chairperson, two key words can be used to describe the basic features of this Budget – extraction and strangulation. The consequences of its extractive measures and strangulative methods will be far-reaching.

The Budget does not do justice to the federal character of the nation, punishing States like Kerala by the most unjust modes of fiscal strangulation and economic discrimination.

The hon. Finance Minister is present in the House. We are very sorry to say that with regard to Kerala, the Budget becomes a quintessential document of fiscal strangulation. It ignored the long-standing demands of the people of Kerala. As a result of this severe and terrible neglect, Kerala received nothing but an empty pot.

The disturbing trend nowadays with governance is snatching away the rights and livelihoods of the minorities. Theories are made and weaponized to justify economic boycotts. These boycotts range from targeting of food vendors to the sweeping of halal-certified products. This is one of the most unjust methods by which the State is using its machinery to strip citizens of their dignity at work. I am very sorry to say that it is one of the worst examples of pushing a significant subset of the population into economic insignificance.

We must confront the staggering reality of our economic chasm. Recent Oxfam reports indicate that inequality in India has reached extreme, almost predatory levels. The richest one per cent of our population now control over 40 per cent of the nation's total wealth, while the bottom 50 per cent of the working hands of the country survive on a mere three per cent. Sir, how can we say this is Viksit Bharat? No, Sir, it is a billionaire's banquet served at the cost of the poor. सभापति जी, जब बजट हो या कोई आर्थिक व्यवस्था हो, हमें उस पर सोचते समय बेसहारों के बारे में जरूर सोचना पड़ेगा, जैसे शायर ने कहा है :

ए सहारो की जिंदगी वालो, कितने इंसान बेसहारा हैं,

ए सहारो की जिंदगी वालो, कितने इंसान बेसहारा हैं।

The proposed international free trade agreements risk flooding the Indian market with subsidized agricultural products and dairy products, potentially decimating the livelihoods of small-scale farmers and local cooperatives. These agreements often include stringent intellectual property provisions that could extend monopolies on life-serving medicines, severely hampering India's pharmacy of the world, and making health care unaffordable for the poor.

I would like to remind this House a warning made by Daron Acemoglu and James A. Robinson in their seminal Nobel Prize-winning work. They had warned against extractive economic institutions and extractive political institutions. In their warning, actually it is echoing, we can hear the echo of the centuries-old observation made by the famous philosopher Ibn Khaldun, who is called the father of sociology, that extractive economic policies lead to the destruction of civilization.

The future of our nation cannot be constructed by curtailing the rights of various sections of society, its federal units, or, above all, its people. It must be grounded in the human dignity of every Indian, irrespective of their faith or their economic standing.

The current Budget fails to address critical issues such as inflation, unemployment, and pollution. It offers no concrete measures to tackle unemployment through the creation of meaningful job opportunities. I would

like the Government to provide an account of the jobs generated over the past ten years. On this count, the Budget offers nothing for improving the prospects of our youth.

Sir, minority youth face particular discrimination. The Merit-cum-Means Scholarship for professional courses has been slashed from Rs.7.34 crore to a mere Rs.0.06 crore. Pre-matric scholarships have been reduced to a pittance and the Maulana Azad National Fellowship is being phased out.

These actions collectively constitute a systematic assault on minority youth, effectively excluding them from education, professional courses, and the consequent job opportunities. This is a very sorry state of affairs and I urge the Government to reconsider and rectify these measures. Thank you.

डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे (कल्याण) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके प्रति हृदय से आभार व्यक्त करता हूं कि आज आपने मुझे विकसित भारत की नींव रखने वाले वर्ष 2026-2027 के इस ऐतिहासिक केन्द्रीय बजट पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया।

मैं अपनी पार्टी शिव सेना और हमारे नेता एकनाथ शिंदे जी की ओर से इस बजट का पूरा समर्थन करता हूं। मैं छत्रपति शिवाजी की भूमि से आता हूं और मैं महाराष्ट्र की 12 करोड़ जनता की ओर से इस रिकॉर्ड बारहवें बजट का समर्थन भी करता हूं।

महोदय, मैं अपनी बात को और इस बजट का जो इम्पैक्ट है, उसको कुछ पंक्तियों के माध्यम से आप सबके समक्ष रखना चाहूंगा -

नए भारत का यह मजबूत आधार है,

सेहत, शिक्षा, रोजगार, हर सपना साकार होगा,

न रुके हैं क़दम, न थमेगा यह कारवां,

देख लो दुनिया वालों, यह बदलता हुआ हिन्दुस्तान है।

महोदय, यह बारह साल की यात्रा सामान्य नहीं है, यह इस बात का गवाह है कि बारह सालों में तीन बार देश की जनता ने हमें आशीर्वाद दिया और नौ बार माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस सदन में बजट पेश करने का रिकॉर्ड किया। यहां मैं उनका भी तहे-दिल से अभिनन्दन करता हूं कि भारत के इतिहास में पहली बार लगातार नौ बार बजट पेश करने का काम वित्त मंत्री जी ने किया है।

माननीय सभापति : यह काम देश की एक महिला ने किया है।

डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे : सभापति महोदय, आने वाले समय में इस देश में महिला राज आने वाला है। महिलाओं के लिए 33 प्रतिशत आरक्षण होगा।

कल कुछ लोग यहां भाषण दे रहे थे, सारी कमियां गिना रहे थे, लेकिन मैं एक युवा होने के नाते आज की पीढ़ी को यह बताना चाहूंगा कि पहले हमारा देश कहां था और आज हमारा देश कहां तक पहुंचा है।

देश का बजट वर्ष 2013-14 में सिर्फ साढ़े 16 लाख करोड़ रुपये था, पर आज माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में हमारा बजट साढ़े 53 लाख करोड़ रुपये का हो चुका है। यह हमारे भारत सरकार की ताकत है। तीसरी बार जीत और तीन गुना विकास हुआ है।

महोदय, कल से यह सदन शांति से चल रहा है। बीते कई दिनों से कुछ साथियों ने इस सदन को चलने नहीं दिया। कुछ लोग यहां पर अनपब्लिश्ड डॉक्यूमेंट्स को प्रस्थापित करने की बहुत कोशिश कर रहे थे।... (व्यवधान) आज भी यहां पर कुछ 'ग्रिप, चोक, ग्रिप, चोक', बस इतना ही मुझे शुरुआत में कुछ सुनाई दिया। क्या यहां बजट पर भाषण है या किसी और चीज पर भाषण है? क्या यहां मार्शल आर्ट्स पर भाषण देना है? अगर हमें मार्शल आर्ट्स की क्लास लेनी है तो हम आपके पास जरूर आएंगे।... (व्यवधान)

मुझे लगता है कि अगर विपक्ष के नेता भाषण करने के लिए आए तो जैसे किसी मूवी के पहले एक डिसक्लेमर आता है कि यह भाषण पूरी तरह से काल्पनिक है और यह काल्पनिक घटनाओं पर आधारित है। इसका सत्य, तर्क और वास्तविकता से दूर-दूर तक संबंध नहीं है।

हमारे पास दो स्क्रीन हैं, आप वहां लगा सकते हैं। सभी को जो समझना है, वे समझ लेंगे।

महोदय, विपक्ष के साथी इकोनॉमी और नेशनल सिक्योरिटी पर बात कर रहे थे। उनके लिए मैं आज इस सदन के पटल पर कुछ पब्लिश्ड और फैक्ट-चेक्ड इंफॉर्मेशन रखना चाहूंगा। पूर्व आरबीआई गवर्नर सुब्बाराव जी अपनी ऑटोबायोग्राफी "Just A Mercenary" में लिखते हैं - "Finance Ministry pressurized RBI to soften interest rates and project an overly optimistic economic view." अभी कुछ लोग बात कर रहे थे कि इकोनॉमी खतरे में है। ये लोग इकोनॉमी ग्रोथ की गलत पिक्चर प्रेजेंट करने के लिए ऐसी नीतियां अपनाते थे।

दूसरा, एक ब्रुक्स रिपोर्ट है, जिसको पब्लिश करने के लिए इस सदन में पहले भी मांग उठी है, लेकिन आज तक उसको इस सदन में पेश नहीं किया गया। यह रिपोर्ट बताती है कि वर्ष 1962 के युद्ध में क्या हुआ था। अभी कुछ लोगों ने युद्ध और चीन के बारे में बात रखने की कोशिश की। वर्ष 1963 में जब वाई.बी. चव्हाण हमारे डिफेंस मिनिस्टर थे, तब उन्होंने इस सदन में एक रिपोर्ट का जिक्र किया था - "Indian reverses were the result of high-level interference in tactical operations." आज यहां जो लोग आलोचना और आरोप लगाने का काम कर रहे थे, उन्हीं के डिफेंस मिनिस्टर का यह स्टेटमेंट है और यह उनके ही खिलाफ है। मुझे लगता है कि इनको पहले अपने गिरेबां में झांक कर देखने की जरुरत है कि जब हम सत्ता में थे तो क्या कर रहे थे। यह रिपोर्ट आपके सिक्योरिटी फेल्योर का सर्टिफिकेट है।

महोदय, आज मैं यहां कुछ देर पहले विपक्ष के नेताओं का भाषण सुन रहा था। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में ग्रिप शब्द का बहुत बार इस्तेमाल किया। वे कह रहे थे कि सरकार का राजनीति पर ग्रिप नहीं है, हमारी नीतियों पर ग्रिप नहीं है।

महोदय, मुझे इनसे कुछ कहना है। ये लोग खड़े-खड़े सपना देख रहे थे कि अगर इंडिया अलाएन्स अमेरिका के साथ डील करता तो किस प्रकार से डील करता। देखिए, सपने देखना तो अच्छा है, लेकिन जागते हुए और खड़े हो कर सपने देखना हानिकारक है। अमेरिका से डील करना तो दूर की बात है, मुझे लगता है कि इंडिया अलाएन्स के पार्टनर्स के साथ पहले इनको डील

करना बहुत जरूरी है। इनका एक पार्टनर यहां है, एक पार्टनर वहां है एवं एक पार्टनर कहीं और है। आज वे इस प्रकार से डील के बारे में बात कर रहे थे। उनकी खुद की पोलिटिकल डील हर राज्य में कैंसिल हो रही है। आज वे सदन में खड़े हो कर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संधियों पर ज्ञान दे रहे हैं। पहले आप अपना घर संभालिए, फिर देश और उसके बाद दुनिया के बारे में सोचिए।

महोदय, यहां चोकिंग के बारे में बात की गई। इतिहास गवाह है कि विगत 12 सालों में किस तरीके से हर राज्य में लोगों ने इनकी पार्टी को चोक करने का काम किया है। यह आज तक कंटीन्यू हो रहा है और आगे भी ऐसे ही चोकिंग होती रहेगी। ... (व्यवधान) लावू जी बोल रहे हैं कि 96 टाइम्स चोकिंग होगी।

राहुल जी, अभी आप वहां गए हैं। पहले आप यहीं थे। उसका आप थोड़ा सा एडवांटेज लीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) अगर आप अगली बार वहां रहेंगे तो चोक हो जाएंगे।

सभापति महोदय, यहां पर डेड इकोनॉमी के बारे में बात की गई। वे लोग डेटा के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं। आप डेड इकोनॉमी के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं। मैं कुछ तथ्य और डेटा यहां पर रखना चाहूंगा। यह डेटा आपको स्पष्ट कर देगा कि जो डेड इकोनॉमी थी, वह वर्ष 2014 के पहले थी और यह हमें विरासत में मिली। वर्ष 2014 के बाद हमारे माननीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हमारा देश डेवलपिंग इकोनॉमी की ओर बढ़ रहा है। भारत तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था बनने जा रही है।

15.00 hrs

ये आप टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री के बारे में कह रहे थे कि टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री डेड है। मैं महाराष्ट्र से आता हूँ। महाराष्ट्र, इस देश का टेक्सटाइल हब माना जाता है, जहां की मिलों की धड़कन से देश का कपड़ा बाजार चलता है। ये टेक्सटाइल सेक्टर एक करोड़ लोगों को जॉब देने का काम करता है। जो टेक्सटाइल सेक्टर एक करोड़ लोगों को जॉब देता है, वह कैसे डेड हो सकता है? यह सरकार की नीतियों का फल है कि विगत 12 साल में जो टेक्सटाइल हब पूरी तरह से डेड हो चुका था, उसे पूरी तरह से रिजूवनेट करने का काम और जिंदा करने का काम हमारी

सरकार ने किया, हमारी नीतियों ने किया है। इसलिए एक करोड़ लोगों को जॉब देने का काम यह टेक्सटाइल सेक्टर कर रहा है।

यदि हम ग्लोबल टेक्सटाइल एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में बात करें, तो यह चार प्रतिशत है, जो पूरी दुनिया का 4 प्रतिशत टेक्सटाइल हिस्सेदार हो सकता है, वह डेड कैसे हो सकता है। इसलिए मैंने आपसे कहा है कि शुरुआत में डिस्क्लेमर लगा दीजिए।

ये यहां पर एक गंभीर बात कर रहे थे कि भारत माता को बेच दिया। यहां पर किरेन रिजिजू जी ने कहा है कि किसी माई के लाल में दम नहीं है, जो भारत माता को बेच दे। लेकिन इनके समय भारत माता का अपमान करने का काम किसने किया? आपको अक्साई चिन याद होगा। इनके प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कहा था कि वहां तो घास का एक तिनका भी नहीं उगता है, इस जमीन का हम क्या करेंगे? कच्चाथीवु द्वीप, जो श्रीलंका को दे दिया, इनके ही समय दिया गया है। भारत माता का अपमान करने का काम इन लोगों ने किया है। जम्मू और कश्मीर, जिसको 370 कलम हटाकर बचाने का काम हमारे प्रधानमंत्री और होम मिनिस्टर जी ने किया है। आज इसी की बदौलत जम्मू और कश्मीर, भारत का हिस्सा है।

ये यहां पर कह रहे थे कि पाकिस्तान और भारत को अमेरिका ने एक ही तराजू में तौला है। ये बुक लेकर आए थे। मैं यहां पर कुछ न्यूज लेकर आया हूँ। US used Pakistan then threw away like toilet paper, ये दो दिन पहले किसने कहा, ख्वाजा आसिफ, जो पाकिस्तान के डिफेंस मिनिस्टर हैं, ये उन्होंने कहा है। यह पाकिस्तान का लेवल है। जो हर समय भारत के बाहर जाकर भारत को अपमानित करने का काम करता है और यहां पर इस सदन में खड़े रहकर भारत का अपमान करने का काम कुछ लोग रोज कर रहे हैं।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने युवाओं और रोजगार को सामने रखते हुए बजट प्रस्तुत किया है। यहां पर हमेशा प्रश्न उठता था कि यह जो ग्रोथ हो रही है, वह जॉबलेस ग्रोथ हो रही है, लेकिन जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया है, वह वर्ष 2047 को सामने रखते हुए, विकसित भारत को सामने रखते हुए, युवाओं को सामने रखते हुए और महिलाओं को सामने रखते हुए यह बजट प्रस्तुत किया

गया है। इसलिए हमें आज इस बजट से सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर यहां मिलते हैं कि यह बजट वर्ष 2047 तक कैसे रोजगार उत्पन्न करके देगा। ये बजट को जॉबलेस ग्रोथ कह रहे थे। यह बजट भारत को ग्लोबल बायोफार्मा हब बनाने का है, इसके लिए 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है। एवीसीजी, जो मुम्बई में स्थापित होने वाली है। केमिकल प्रोडक्शन के लिए तीन केमिकल पार्क्स स्थापित होंगे। महात्मा गांधी ग्राम रोजगार स्वराज अभियान हो। अभी तक 200 लिगेसी इंडस्ट्रियल क्लस्टर्स का कभी निर्णय नहीं लिया गया था। जो सिक इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, उनको पुन: रिजूवनेट करने का काम इस बजट के माध्यम से होगा।

सबसे महत्वपूर्ण एसएमईज़ ग्रोथ फंड, जिसके अंदर 10,000 करोड़ रुपये का डेडिकेटेड एसएमई फंड है। छोटे-मोटे उद्योगों को चलाने का काम इस बजट के माध्यम से होने वाला है। इंडस्ट्रियल और लॉजिस्टिक कॉरिडोर के पास पांच यूनिवर्सिटी टाउनशिप हैं। हमेशा प्रश्न रहता था कि हमने शिक्षा ले ली, तो उसके बाद जॉब कैसे मिलेगी? एक महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय इस सरकार के माध्यम से, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के माध्यम से इंडस्ट्रीज स्टूडेंट पार्टनरशिप को बढ़ाने के लिए जहां पर इंडस्ट्रीज और लॉजिस्टिक पार्क्स हैं, वहां पर यूनिवर्सिटी टाउनशिप स्थापित करने का काम किया गया है। इससे यहां पर युवाओं को तुरंत नौकरी मिलेगी। यह नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार है, यह डेवलपमेंट का कमिटमेंट है। ... (व्यवधान) सर, मैं अपनी पार्टी की ओर से अकेला स्पीकर हूँ।

अलग-अलग निर्णय इस बजट में लिए गए। उनके अंदर मैं नहीं जाऊंगा। मेरे बहुत से साथी इसके ऊपर बात कर चुके हैं। लेकिन कल यहां पर कुछ लोग नेशनल सिक्योरिटी, महिलाओं पर अत्याचार, जीने से मरने तक का टैक्स देना पड़ता है, इनके ऊपर बहुत बड़ा भाषण दे कर गए। अब मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि नेशनल सिक्योरिटी को सबसे ज्यादा कमज़ोर किसने किया है। नेशनल सिक्योरिटी को सबसे ज्यादा कमज़ोर बंगाल की सरकार ने किया है, क्योंकि सबसे ज्यादा घुसपैठिए इस देश में बंगाल के माध्यम से सिर्फ वोट बैंक की राजनीति के लिए यहां पर छोड़े जाते हैं। आज मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र में भी सबसे ज्यादा घुसपैठिए और बांग्लादेशी आपको मिल जाएंगे। 01

अप्रैल, 2011 से 30 सितंबर, 2025 के बीच पश्चिम बंगाल की कुल 6,895 कंपनियां, जो रजिस्टर्ड थीं, वे चली गईं। वे क्यों चली गईं? वे आपकी नीतियों की वजह से चली गईं। जिस बंगाल को हब ऑफ इनोवेशन कहा गया था, उस बंगाल को आज हब ऑफ इनफिल्ट्रेशन बना दिया गया है, क्योंकि वहां पर इनवेस्टर्स के नहीं, बल्कि घुसपैठियों के लिए रेड कारपेट बिछाने का काम हो रहा है।

सर, कल यहां पर कहा गया कि हम कौन से भारत से आते हैं। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि एक नए भारत, जो वर्ष 2014 के बाद विकसित भारत की ओर जा रहा है,मैं उस भारत से आता हूँ, जहां आज कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स घोटाला, 2जी घोटाला और कोयला घोटाले जैसे हाई स्पीड करप्शन के दौर से निकल कर पुणे-बैंगलुरू और मुंबई-पुणे हाई स्पीड कॉरिडोर की तरफ हम लोग बढ़ रहे हैं। मैं उस भारत से आता हूँ, जो नौ प्रतिशत इनफ्लेशन से निकल कर दो लाख स्टार्ट-अप्स और 120 यूनिकॉर्न्स के माध्यम से इनोवेशन की तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं। मैं उस भारत से आता हूँ, जहां कश्मीर से हम टैररिज्म को समाप्त करते हुए दो करोड़ के रिकॉर्ड टूरिज्म की तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं। मैं उस भारत से आता हूँ, जो फ्रेजाइल फाइव की लिस्ट से निकल कर फास्टेस्ट ग्रोइंग इकोनॉमी बन रही है। मैं उस भारत से आता हूँ जहां अब कम्यूनल वॉयलेंस और अपीज़मेंट की राजनीति नहीं, बल्कि 25 करोड़ लोगों को गरीबी से बाहर निकालने वाली अपलिफ्टमेंट की नीति चलती है। मैं उस भारत से आता हूँ, जहां पहले की राजनीति करप्शन पथ पर चलती थी,आज कर्तव्य पथ पर चल रही है। मैं उस भारत से आता हूँ, जहां वर्ष 2014 में हाईवे सिर्फ 91 हज़ार किलोमीटर थे। जो आज डेढ़ लाख किलोमीटर हो गए हैं। सड़क बनने की रफ्तार 11 किलोमीटर प्रतिदिन से 34 किलोमीटर बन चुकी है। मैं उस भारत से आता हूँ, जहां पोर्ट्स की क्षमता 14 से बढ़ कर 2,700 एमएमटीपी हो गई है। मैं उस भारत से आता हूँ,जहां एयरपोर्ट्स 74 से बढ़ कर 160 कर दिए गए हैं। मैं उस भारत से आता हूँ, जहां नक्सलवाद शुरू हुआ था, जो आज हमारी सरकार में 126 जिलों से सिमट कर सिर्फ आठ जिलों में रह गया है। मैं उस भारत से आता हूँ, जहां भारत का डिफेंस एक्सपोर्ट वर्ष 2013-14 के 680 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ कर वर्ष 2024-25 में 23,600 करोड़

रुपये तक हो गया है। यह है मेरा भारत। जिस पर मुझे गर्व है। यह नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व वाला नया भारत है। जो विकास,विरासत और जनता के विश्वास के साथ आगे बढ़ रहा है। आप कितने भी स्पीड ब्रेकर बन कर रोकने की कोशिश करें, यह रिफॉर्म एक्सप्रेस है, बुलेट ट्रेन की स्पीड से ही आगे चलेगी।

सर, अंत में अपनी बात समाप्त करने से मैं पहले कहना चाहता हूँ बजट महज़ पन्नों का पुलिंदा नहीं है। यह बजट किसान के खेत में पानी,युवा के हाथ में रोज़गार और महिलाओं के जीवन में सम्मान और गरीब के घर में राशन की गारंटी है। ये लोग जितनी भी नकरात्मकता फैला दें,देश अब रुकने वाले नहीं है। देश अब अनपब्लिश्ड किताबों पर नहीं बल्कि पब्लिश्ड विकास पर ही विश्वास करेगा। अंत में कुछ पंक्तिया –

“जहां उम्मीदें दम तोड़ती थीं, वहां हमने फूल खिलाए हैं।
बड़ी तरकीब से कश्ती यहां तक ले कर आए हैं।
बदल देते हैं दरिया की लहरें, अपनी हिम्मत से,
आंधियों में भी अक्सर हमने चिराग जलाए हैं।”

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का पूरे तरीके से समर्थन करता हूँ। वित्त मंत्री का फिर से एक बार अभिनंदन करता हूँ।

जय हिंद। जय महाराष्ट्र।

श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल (दमन और दीव) : सभापति महोदय, आज मैं बजट का समर्थन करते हुए एक अत्यंत गंभीर और विचारणीय विषय पर इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, सबसे पहले हमें स्वयं से कुछ मूल प्रश्न पूछने होंगे? हम सब इस सदन के सदस्य किसके प्रति जवाबदेह हैं? यह सदन किसके पैसे से चलता है ? इस सदन की गरिमा क्या है ? और सबसे महत्वपूर्ण - जनता ने हमें यहाँ क्यों चुनकर भेजा है ?

सभापति महोदय, मैं पहली बार सांसद बना हूँ, लेकिन वर्षों से इस सदन की कार्यवाही को

टीवी पर देखता आ रहा हूँ। मैंने अतीत में भी वाद-विवाद देखे हैं। तीखी बहसें देखी हैं। सत्ता और विपक्ष को टकराते हुए देखा है। लेकिन सदन की गरिमा को जिस स्तर तक आज गिरते हुए हम देख रहे हैं, ऐसा दृश्य पहले कभी नहीं देखा गया। आज इस सदन में व्यक्तिगत आरोप, निम्न स्तर की भाषा और असंयमित आचरण आम हो गया है। कभी किसी को "फेकू" कहा जाता है, तो कभी किसी को "पप्पू" और गड़े मुर्दों को बेवजह उखाड कर एक दूसरे को नीचा दिखाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। क्या यही हमारी गौरवशाली संसदीय परंपरा है?

महोदय, पूरी दुनिया हमारे लोकतंत्र को देख रही है। भारत की संसदीय प्रणाली विश्व के लिए एक उदाहरण मानी जाती है। लेकिन आज हम स्वयं से यह प्रश्न पूछने को मजबूर हैं - क्या हम सच में अपनी इस गौरवमयी विरासत को संभाल पा रहे हैं?

सभापति महोदय, जब से हम चुनाव जीत कर इस सदन के सदस्य बने हैं, तब से लगातार देख रहे हैं कि सत्तापक्ष और विपक्ष, दोनों ही बार-बार अपनी जवाबदेही से भटक रहे हैं। निजी स्वार्थ, व्यक्तिगत महत्वाकांक्षा और राजनीतिक लाभ के चलते पूरा का पूरा सत्र हंगामे की भेंट चढ़ा दिया जाता है। क्या हम नहीं जानते कि इस सदन को चलाने में कितना खर्च आता है?क्या हमें यह नहीं पता कि यह पैसा किसकी जेब से जाता है? और क्या हमें यह तक नहीं मालूम कि जनता हमसे क्या उम्मीद करती है? जनता ने हमें यहाँ व्यक्तिगत राजनीतिक लड़ाइयाँ लड़ने के लिए नहीं, बल्कि उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान निकालने के लिए भेजा है।

महोदय, जब सदन की कार्यवाही शुरू होती है, तो पूरा देश बड़ी उम्मीद और विश्वास के साथ हमें देखता है कि आज हम उनकी बेरोज़गारी, उनकी महँगाई,उनकी शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य की समस्याओं पर बात करेंगे। आज देश का युवा बेरोज़गारी से जूझ रहा है। महंगी शिक्षा और महंगी स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ आम आदमी की पहुँच से बाहर होती जा रही हैं। महँगाई ने जनता की कमर तोड़ दी है। गरीबी और भूखमरी आज भी एक सच्चाई है। ज़हरीली हवा, ज़हरीला पानी और ज़हरीला भोजन लोगों की जान ले रहा है। प्रदूषण एक मूक हत्यारा बन चुका है।

महोदय, किसान, व्यापारी, युवा, महिलाएँ समाज का हर वर्ग स्वयं को असहाय और ठगा

हुआ महसूस कर रहा है और हम इन गंभीर राष्ट्रीय मुद्दों को छोड़कर निजी राजनीति के कारण सदन को ठप कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, लोकतंत्र में सदन चलाने की जिम्मेदारी केवल सत्तापक्ष की ही नहीं, केवल विपक्ष की भी नहीं - बल्कि दोनों की समान रूप से है। महोदय, इसमें आपकी भूमिका भी उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण है, जितनी हम सभी सदस्यों की है। पर मुझे कभी-कभी लगता है, सत्ता पक्ष सदन चलाना नहीं चाहता और विपक्ष उसे चलने नहीं देना चाहता, दोनों ही अपनी मनमानी से लोगो की आशाओं, अपेक्षाओं और विश्वास का गला घोंट रहे है।

महोदय जी, वाद-विवाद लोकतंत्र की आत्मा है। एक दिन या दो दिन, हो तो समझ आता है। लेकिन जब पूरा का पूरा सत्र बिना चर्चा के समाप्त हो जाए, तो यह लोकतंत्र के लिए शुभ संकेत नहीं है। इस बार तो स्थिति और भी चिंताजनक रही कि राज्य सभा नियमित रूप से चलती रही, लेकिन लोक सभा लगभग ठप रही। यह अंतर क्यों? क्या सत्तापक्ष और विपक्ष के लिए राज्य सभा और लोक सभा के एजेंडे अलग-अलग हैं?

महोदय, मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से इसलिए भी व्यथित हूँ क्योंकि मैं एक केंद्र शासित प्रदेश का प्रतिनिधि हूँ। हमारे पास न तो राज्य सभा में प्रतिनिधित्व है, न ही कोई स्थानीय विधान सभा। लोक सभा ही एकमात्र मंच है, जहाँ हम अपने प्रदेश की आवाज़ उठा सकते हैं। हम 15-15 दिन पहले प्रश्न लगाते हैं, हर दिन शून्य काल में एक उम्मीद लेकर खड़े होते हैं। और जब कभी प्रश्न या शून्य काल लगता भी है, तो सदन स्थगित कर दिया जाता है। बिलों पर बोलने के लिए हम पूरी तैयारी के साथ आते हैं, लेकिन हंगामे के कारण बिल या तो अधूरी चर्चा में या बिना चर्चा के ही पारित हो जाते हैं।

महोदय, एक और विडंबना यह है कि जब सत्तापक्ष को कोई बिल पास करना होता है, तो हंगामे के बीच भी चर्चा कराकर उसे पारित करा लिया जाता है और विपक्ष लोकसभा में हंगामा कर लोकसभा बाधित करता है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं अकेला सदस्य हूँ और यह मेरे प्रदेश की बात भी नहीं है। विपक्ष लोक

सभा में हंगामा करता है, उसको बाधित करता है, लेकिन राज्य सभा को सुचारू रूप से चलाता है। यह दोहरा चरित्र नहीं है तो क्या है?

सभापति महोदय, आज बजट पर चर्चा के माध्यम से मैं यह अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि सदन को चलाने की हमारी प्राथमिक जिम्मेवारी होती है। राजनीतिक मतभेद और वाद-विवाद होना चाहिए, लेकिन देश की जनता की कीमत पर नहीं होना चाहिए।

अंत में, मैं आपसे बड़ी विनम्रता से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सदन केवल सत्ता पक्ष और विपक्ष की बात रखने के लिए, बड़े-बड़े राज्यों के बड़े-बड़े नेताओं के लिए ही नहीं है, बल्कि यह सदन हम जैसे न्यूट्रल और छोटे प्रदेश के लोगों के लिए भी उतना ही है, जितना इनके लिए है। हमें भी जनता ने चुनकर भेजा है। बल्कि हमें तो निर्दलीय चुनकर भेजा है। हम किसी पार्टी की दया से नहीं आए हैं। हम हमारी जनता के आशीर्वाद से आए हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं एक अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि आप हम जैसे लोगों को भी सदन में पूरी बात रखने का समान अवसर दें। बाकी अटल जी की सरकार भी एक वोट से गिर गई थी। साथ ही आप अपनी ओर से इस अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय को बजट की चर्चा में शामिल करें, ताकि सदन की गरिमा, जनता का विश्वास और लोकतंत्र की आत्मा सुरक्षित रह सके।

अत: मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Thank you, Mr. Chairperson, Sir. I rise to oppose the Budget proposals for the financial year 2026-27 because they lack vision and direction. The Budget proposals are not sufficient to achieve the target, that is, the dream of achieving "*Viksit Bharat*" by the year 2047.

Sir, the total expenditure is estimated at Rs.53.47 lakh crore in the Budget for the financial year 2026-27. There is an increase of 7.7 per cent over the Revised Estimate for the year 2025-2026. The total receipts, other than

borrowings, are Rs.36.51 lakh crore, out of which the net tax revenue is estimated at Rs.28.66 lakh crore. The revenue deficit is targeted at 1.5 per cent, and the fiscal deficit is targeted at 4.3 per cent. The interesting fact to be noted is that out of the total expenditure, 26 per cent is allocated for interest payments. The total GDP is estimated at Rs.393 lakh crore. According to the hon. Finance Minister, the sole spirit of the Budget Speech during all these years has been to achieve *Viksit Bharat* by 2047.

So, my first question regarding *Viksit Bharat* and the Budget proposal is whether the proposed expenditure and revenue are sufficient to meet the goal by 2047. According to me, they are not sufficient. Why? It is because we must look into the *Economic Survey*. The *Economic Survey* gives a clear direction to the Government regarding the challenges and opportunities prevailing in or facing the Indian economy. The annual *Economic Survey*, prepared by the Union Government's Chief Economic Adviser and his team, presents an excellent account of the global and national economic context, and the environmental challenges and opportunities presently facing the Indian economy.

The *Economic Survey* draws attention to the following five major challenges: the first is youth unemployment; the second is inadequate private corporate investment; the third is the new global trade order; the fourth is the acquisition of new technology and strategic resources; and the fifth is enhancing investment in the health and education sectors. None of these five challenges have been addressed in the Budget proposals or in the Budget

Speech for the year 2026-27. That is why, I am strongly opposing the Budget proposals.

Everybody, including the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister, speaks about *Viksit Bharat* and how we are to achieve the goal by 2047. According to the former Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, if India has to become a developed country by 2047, it must increase the average annual rate of growth from 6.5 per cent in the past two decades to 8 per cent in the next two decades. How is this going to be achieved? The hon. Finance Minister is present here, and I would like to seek an explanation from her.

I would also like to say that it is the sole responsibility of the hon. Finance Minister to convince Parliament whether the expenditure and revenue proposals will enable acceleration in growth during the term of the Government, at least up to 2029, because the tenure of the Government is up to 2029. Therefore, I am seeking an explanation from the hon. Finance Minister regarding *Viksit Bharat* by 2047, and particularly regarding the expenditure and revenue proposals.

Coming to another major challenge of the *Economic Survey* is about the unemployment.

Sir, the last year's growth is 7.4 per cent. How has this growth happened? It is because it is driven by the consumption. It is growth without job generation, growth without employment generation. It is because there is no investment-led growth. Just examine the contributions of various sectors in

the GDP. It will elucidate the fact that it is a jobless economic growth without having any equitable principles of equity of justice.

Sir, the contribution of agriculture in GDP is only 15.2 per cent but the service sector's contribution is 51.5 per cent, the manufacturing sector remains at 13 per cent unchanged for a decade despite the 'Make in India' programme and the Production Linked Incentive Schemes. Even after all these schemes, the manufacturing sector still remains at 13 per cent. How will the employment generation take place when this is the situation which we are seeing?

Regarding the job security, gig workers, platform workers do not have any security. All the structural economic reforms are at the cost of the labour. Ease of Doing Business and Ease of Living is at the cost of the labour. That is what is happening in the Indian economy. So, that has to be taken into account.

In the last year's Budget discussion, I had raised the same issue. I would like to reiterate the fact that now the Finance Ministry is shifting from the fiscal deficit to debt to GDP ratio. The FRBM Act of 2003 requires the Government to progressively reduce the fiscal deficit to three per cent of the GDP. The Section 4 of the FRBM Act is very clear. It is a mandatory provision that the fiscal deficit has to be contained by three per cent. But unfortunately, it is being missed out. How is the mandatory provision being complied with and how are you going to debt to GDP ratio when the mandatory provision of containing the fiscal deficit to three per cent is there? Without amending the FRBM Act, how is this being shifted?

Now, I come to the allocation to various Ministries. I am not going into the details. It is very clear that the Government is claiming that there is an increase in allocation. But what is the increase in allocation in proportion to the GDP? That has to be evaluated. The allocation for health is Rs. 1.0 lakh crore. That means it is less than 0.3 per cent. Similarly, in the case of education also, it is less than 0.3 per cent. We are demanding that six per cent of the GDP has to be spent and the Health Policy of 2017 is very clear that not less than two per cent of the GDP has to be made in the health sector, but unfortunately, that is also missing.

I have two points regarding the State of Kerala and my constituency also. The State of Kerala is being totally discriminated as far as the Budget allocation is concerned. Most of the learned friends from my State have already stated that seven rail corridors were there in the Budget. Unfortunately, none of them is passing through the State of Kerala. All India Institute of Medical Science is a long pending demand of the Kerala, but unfortunately, we have not seen it.

I have two very important issues concerning my constituency. That is regarding the dedicated rare earth corridor. That is a new proposal which is being brought. That corridor will be from Odisha, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. I do appreciate it. Mining, processing, manufacturing and research has to be done. I do appreciate it. But I would like to strongly recommend to the hon. Finance Minister as well as the Government that the mining and mineral separation should be in the public sector. It shall not be privatized.

That is one point.

Another point is regarding the cashew industry. I am always taking up this issue with the hon. Finance Minister as well as the Commerce Minister. 95 per cent of the cashew workers in the cashew industry are women and they belong to the backward classes, they are downtrodden people. It is a appreciable suggestion. I welcome the suggestion of the hon. Finance Minister. Cashew cultivation has to be increased and we have to be self-sufficient regarding the raw cashew nut production, but at the same time, my request to the Government is to take away the import duty on raw cashew nuts from foreign countries.

These are the suggestions which I would like to make.

With these words, I conclude.

Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS (KAKINADA): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I rise to participate in the discussion on the Union Budget 2026-2027, a Budget that is forward-looking, reform-driven and firmly anchored in the vision of *Viksit Bharat*. This is not merely an annual financial statement; it is a strategic blueprint to sustain economic momentum deepen cooperative federalism and ensure that growth reaches the last mile.

The hon. Finance Minister Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman ji, who is one of the best Finance Ministers India has ever seen, has outlined three *Kartavyas* for national transformation. As the representative of Kakinada, a coastal constituency, I see the first Kartavya, accelerating and sustaining economic

growth, clearly reflected in the Budget's strong and strategic thrust on the maritime sector.

I commend the Government for enhancing the allocation to the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways from Rs. 3,470 crore in the Budget 2025-2026 to Rs. 5,164 crore in the Budget 2026-2027, which is nearly a 49 per cent increase. This sends a clear signal of India's commitment to building world-class port infrastructure, strengthening coastal logistics and reducing supply chain costs. The Rs. 1,000 crore Maritime Development Fund will bridge financing gaps in ship-building, ship repair and port modernisation, powering sustained growth.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, the second *Kartavya*, fulfilling aspirations and building capacity, finds strong expression in the sharp 62 per cent increase in allocation to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, from Rs. 6,100 crore to Rs. 9,885 crore. Rs. 600 crore allocation for the Integrated Scheme in Skilling Architecture is particularly significant, as it aligns national frameworks with State-level planning and industry demand. Through pilots, including in Andhra Pradesh, it will enable local skill mapping, industry-linked training and continuous upgradation, transforming India's demographic dividend into a skilled and employable workforce.

The third *Kartavya, Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas,* is woven throughout the Budget by aligning growth with inclusion. Flagship initiatives such as VB-G RAM G with an outlay of Rs. 95,692 crore and PM SETU for ITI upgradation at Rs. 6,141 crore reflect a strong push towards job creation and employment-led

growth, especially for youth and first-generation learners.

At the grassroots, PM SVANidhi exemplifies people-centric governance. Its allocation has been enhanced from Rs. 373 crore to Rs. 900 crore. In Kakinada district alone, over 33,000 street vendors have already received sanctioned and disbursed loans, strengthening livelihoods and formal financial inclusion.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I also commend the Government for securing major international trade agreements, particularly the landmark trade deal with the European Union, widely hailed as the "mother of all trade deals”. As food and marine exports assume greater importance under this agreement, coastal regions like Kakinada, with strong fisheries base, aquaculture clusters and proximity to port infrastructure are uniquely positioned to contribute. With targeted support for cold chains, processing facilities, quality certification and logistics, Kakinada's fisheries sector can play a pivotal role in boosting marine exports, increasing fishermen's incomes and strengthening India's global trade footprint.

I now place specific demands for my State and constituency. Under the leadership of Shri N. Chandrababu Naidu Garu and Shrl Pawan Kalyan Garu, port-led development has gained momentum. Kakinada Gateway Port Phase-I is nearly 30 per cent complete and targeted for completion by December, 2026, adding 16 million metric tonnes *per annum* capacity. I urge the Union Government to support Kakinada's port and shipbuilding ecosystem under initiatives such as the Shipbuilding Financial Assistance Scheme, the National

Shipbuilding Mission and the Maritime Development Fund, which together have an allocation of Rs. 1,515 crore.

Under the leadership of hon. Deputy Chief Minister Shri Pawan Kalyan Garu, Andhra Pradesh has prioritised rural connectivity, with over 3,200 kilometres of roads and 77 bridges sanctioned under PMGSY-III. I urge enhanced support for Andhra Pradesh under the Rs. 19,000 crore PMGSY allocation in this Budget.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, under the visionary leadership of hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji, and the committed governance of Shri N. Chandrababu Naidu Garu and Shri Pawan Kalyan Garu in Andhra Pradesh, *Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas* is no longer a slogan, it is a lived reality.

With these words, I strongly support the Union Budget 2026-2027. Thank you, Sir.

***DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN (CHIDAMBARAM):** Hon Chairperson Sir, Vanakkam. I wish to state at the outset that this Budget is against the marginalised sections of the people of this country. This Budget is betraying farmers and labourers. This Budget betrays in a targeted way the States which are not ruled by BJP or the States which cannot be ruled by BJP.

There is no new Scheme that is announced for Tamil Nadu in this Budget. An amount of Rs. 3542 Crore which is allocated for Samagra Shiksha Abhyan has already been denied for Tamil Nadu. An amount of Rs 3100 Crore demanded by Tamil Nadu under Jal Jeevan Mission has not yet been

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

released. No new Schemes have been announced for Tamil Nadu. All the States have requested the 16th Finance Commission for increasing the share of devolution of funds from the tax revenues collected by the Union to 50 per cent. But the 16th Finance Commission has decided to allocate only 41 per cent. This Union Government has tried to follow this recommendation. If you see in this regard, it would be just 4 per cent for Tamil Nadu.

I wish to state that it is as a matter of concern that amount has also been reduced by Rs. 1200 crore in this Budget now. The proposal for having Metro Rail projects in Coimbatore and Madurai was earlier accepted and now rejected. This is again perturbing us. Similarly, Hosur is an important area near Dharmapuri. Industrial development is taking place in Hosur. Setting up of an airport is an important demand of the people of this area. But that demand has also been denied. It raises a doubt that whether the Union Government is working with an intention of not allowing Tamil Nadu to develop. Another doubt is whether Tamil Nadu is a State in India or not.

You have announced 100 day employment guarantee Scheme. You have also announced that the number of man days has been increased from 100 to 125. But you have amended the guidelines of this Scheme by not allowing developed States like Tamil Nadu to implement this 100 day employment guarantee Scheme. Tamil Nadu is a developed State. You have changed the guidelines as if there is no need for implementing this Scheme in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu is number one State in India in the fields of education, health and industrial development. This Government should have encouraged

the State of Tamil Nadu by providing funds and Schemes. But the Union Government intends to betray Tamil Nadu. This actually pains me.

When there were elections held in Bihar, several new Schemes were announced for that State, Thousands of Crores of Rupees were provided to the State of Bihar. But there is election due in Tamil Nadu this year. In that scenario, keeping in view the election that is due for Tamil Nadu, funds could have been allocated for expanding BJP's presence in Tamil Nadu. But you have not done so. They think that there will be no use in allocating funds to Tamil Nadu. BJP will not come to power in Tamil Nadu. BJP will never be able to win in Tamil Nadu. This indirectly shows their intention for not allocating any fund for Tamil Nadu. This is a matter of great concern. This is betrayal.

Adequate funds should have been allocated for MSMEs and Agriculture sectors which generate employment in large scale. But that was not done. The number of unemployed youth has risen in Tamil Nadu. There is increase in number of youth who approach private sectors for employment. It is matter of great concern that there is nothing in this Budget for providing employment. This is complete betrayal of Tamil Nadu by this Union government. This will be against the development of our entire nation.

This Budget should have been prepared with a view to get integrated development of all the States in our country. I on behalf of Viduthalai Siruthaigal Party, oppose this Budget which has completely betrayed Tamil Nadu.

Thank you for this opportunity. Vanakkam.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The profit of the Budget goes to the common man, not to any party.

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो (जमशेदपुर) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं केंद्रीय बजट 2026-27 की चर्चा पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। मैं आपका हृदय से आभार प्रकट करता हूं कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण यूनियन बजट पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का अवसर प्रदान किया। आज यह सदन ही नहीं, बल्कि देश का हर नागरिक गर्व के साथ यह कहता है कि 'मोदी है तो मुमकिन है'।

महोदय, जिस असंभव कार्य को वर्षों तक केवल नारा समझा गया, उसे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने संकल्प, साहस और सुशासन के माध्यम से साकार करके दिखाया। इसका सबसे बड़ा सशक्त प्रमाण आज प्रस्तुत केंद्रीय बजट 2026-27 है। यह केवल आय-व्यय का लेखा-जोखा नहीं, बल्कि विकसित भारत के निर्माण का एक दूरदर्शी रोडमैप है, जो हमें संकल्प से सिद्धि की ओर ले जाने वाला सशक्त मार्ग प्रशस्त करता है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, जैसे ही हम विकसित भारत की बात करते हैं, वैसे ही विपक्ष के खेमे में बैचेनी और असहजता स्पष्ट दिखायी देने लगती है, क्योंकि इन्हें न तो विकास की गति रास आती है और न ही राष्ट्र की प्रगति।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का हृदय से अभिनंदन करता हूं कि उन्होंने आम करदाताओं को बड़ी राहत देते हुए आयकर स्लैब को यथावत बनाए रखने का ऐतिहासिक निर्णय लिया। यह कदम मध्यम वर्ग, वेतनभोगी वर्ग तथा युवा पेशेवरों को सशक्त बनाने की दिशा में अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण कदम है।

महोदय, मैं वर्ष 2026-27 के इस बजट का पुरजोर समर्थन करते हुए कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बजट विकसित भारत 2047 के संकल्प को साकार करने की दिशा में एक ऐतिहासिक कदम है। सरकार द्वारा 53,47,315 करोड़ रुपये के व्यय का प्रस्ताव है, जो पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में 7.7 प्रतिशत है। यह स्पष्ट करता है कि हमारी प्राथमिकता राष्ट्र निर्माण और जनकल्याण है। यह व्यय केवल आंकड़ों तक सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि इसमें गरीबों के आवास, किसानों की आय, युवाओं के

रोजगार और देश के बुनियादी ढाँचे को मजबूत करने की स्पष्ट झलक है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, सरकार ने वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए 10 प्रतिशत की सांकेतिक जीडीपी वृद्धि दर का जो अनुमान रखा है, वह केवल एक आंकड़ा नहीं, बल्कि देश की आर्थिक मजबूती और सही दिशा में चल रही नीतियों का जीवंत प्रमाण है। वास्तविक विकास और नियंत्रित मुद्रास्फीति के संतुलन के साथ यह अनुमान दर्शाता है कि भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था वैश्विक चुनौतियों के मजबूत आधार पर आगे बढ़ रही है।

महोदय, यदि इस बजट में देश के मैन्युफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर की बात की जाए, तो यह बजट देश को विकसित बनाने, आत्मनिर्भरता को सुदृढ़ करने तथा रोजगार के नए अवसर सृजित करने एवं औद्योगिक पुनर्जागरण का स्पष्ट उद्घोष है। विपक्ष पूछता है कि रोजगार कहां है? मैं स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूं कि रोजगार भाषणों से नहीं, कारखानों से बनता है, रोजगार घोषणाओं से नहीं, निवेश से बनता है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, आज आप देखें 40,000 करोड़ रुपये इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स निर्माण के लिए दिया गया, 10,000 करोड़ रुपये बायोफार्मा के लिए दिया गया, 10,000 करोड़ रुपये कंटेनर निर्माण के लिए दिया गया, वहीं सेमीकंडक्टर मिशन 2.0 है। क्या ये रोजगार नहीं बनाएंगे? हम जब आत्मनिर्भरता की बात करते हैं, तो विपक्ष उसे जुमला कहता है, जबकि सच्चाई यह है, उनके समय में लाइसेंस राज था, हमारे समय में ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस है। इनके समय में घोटाले थे, हमारे समय में ग्लोबल निवेश है। इस बजट के माध्यम से सरकार ने 12.2 लाख करोड़ रुपये के पूंजीगत व्यय का प्रावधान किया है, जो विकास की गति को नई दिशा देगा। इतिहास में पहली बार इतने बड़े स्तर पर अवसंरचना निवेश हो रहा है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, फ्रैट कॉरिडोर, लॉजिस्टिक, हाई स्पीड कनेक्टिविटी यह घोषणा नहीं, यह डिलीवरी है। विपक्ष की समस्या यह है कि अब देश में विकास जमीन पर दिख रहा है। एमएसएमई सेक्टर को तत्कालीन यूपीए सरकार ने उपेक्षित किया। हमारी सरकार ने 10,000 करोड़ एमएसएमई ग्रोथ फंड और सुधार पर काम किया, जिससे छोटे शहरों के उद्योगों

को सीधी सहायता उपलब्ध होगी। हमारी सरकार छोटे उद्योगों को बोझ नहीं, बल्कि भारत की ताकत मानती है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, जमशेदपुर और आदित्यपुर एमएसएमई का हब है। आदित्यपुर इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट अथॉरिटी 48 किलोमीटर रेडियस में फैली हुई है, जिसके अंदर दो हजार एमएसएमई इकाइयां थीं। उस समय साठ प्रतिशत उद्योग बंद पड़े थे। वहां केवल चालीस हजार लोग ही काम करते थे। वहां युवाओं के लिए रोजगार के अवसर सीमित थे और लोग पलायन करने के लिए बाध्य थे। वर्ष 2014 के बाद माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में जब हमारी सरकार बनी, तो एमएसएमई क्षेत्र में आर्थिक सहयोग प्रदान किया गया, तभी से धीरे-धीरे इस क्षेत्र में विकास की लहर देखने को मिल रही है। आज स्थिति यह है कि आईडा के लगभग सभी उद्योग कार्यरत हैं और इस उद्योग में लगभग साढ़े तीन लाख लोग रोजगार प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। यह परिवर्तन केवल नीतियों का परिणाम है। यह आत्मनिर्भर भारत का वास्तविक चेहरा है।

सभापति महोदय, मुझे बताते हुए बेहद खुशी हो रही है कि आईडा में कुल 55 उद्योग अपने उत्पादों का निर्यात विदेश में कर रहे हैं। इसमें 22 फैक्ट्रीज़ रक्षा क्षेत्र में उत्पादन कर रही हैं। इन 22 में से एक फैक्ट्री पूरा 100 प्रतिशत उत्पाद निर्यात कर रही है। इसका 80 प्रतिशत उत्पाद केवल जर्मनी को सेल किया जाता है। यह बताता है कि जमशेदपुर का एमएसएमई केवल स्थानीय बाजार तक सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि यह वैश्विक प्रतिस्पर्धा में मजबूती से खड़ा है। अगर राज्य सरकार यहां जमीन और बिजली प्रदान करे तो और भी कई कंपनीज़ इस क्षेत्र में निवेश कर सकती हैं। वर्तमान में कछुआ से भी धीमी गति से इंडिया एलायंस की झारखंड सरकार चल रही है। इसका ध्यान केवल भ्रष्टाचार, अधिकारियों के ट्रांसफर और पोस्टिंग में लगा हुआ है। मैं इसका ज्वलन्त उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। मेरे यहां माइन्स एरिया भी है। मेरे यहां राखा, चापड़ी, केंदाडीह, सुरदा कॉपर माइन्स खदान नवीकरण के लिए पर्यावरण एनओसी के लिए लगभग तीन साल लगा दिए, जबकि एनडीए सरकार के समय यह कार्य महज तीन महीने में होता था। अनावश्यक देरी के कारण खनन की गतिविधि आज भी ठप पड़ी है।

महोदय, धोबनी, किशनीगड़िया, पाथरगोड़ा, रामचंद्रपुर और ब्यानबील कॉपर ब्लॉक को राज्य सरकार विधिवत नौटिफाई नहीं कर रही है, जिसके कारण इनका ऑक्शन नहीं हो पा रहा है। अगर ऑक्शन होता तो ये कॉपर माइन्स वहां सबसे बड़ा रोजगार का साधन होतीं। ये लोग बोलते हैं कि यह जॉबलेस बजट है।

तीसरा अत्यन्त महत्वूपर्ण तथ्य यह है कि इन कॉपर खदानों से केवल तांबा ही नहीं निकलता, बल्कि यूरेनियम, सोना, चांदी, निकल, कोबाल्ट, सल्फर, जिंक जैसे कई बहुमूल्य और रणनीतिक खनिज भी प्राप्त होते हैं। इनमें से कई खनिज क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स की श्रेणी में आते हैं, जो देश की ऊर्जा, सुरक्षा, रक्षा उत्पादन और इलेक्ट्रानिक उद्योग के लिए अत्यन्त आवश्यक हैं। जब देश आत्मनिर्भर भारत और क्रिटिकल मिनरल सुरक्षा की दिशा में आगे बढ़ रहा है, तब इस प्रकार की प्रशासनिक देरी राष्ट्रीय हित के विपरीत है।

मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने धालभुमगढ़ एयरपोर्ट का प्रस्ताव रखा है। वर्ष 2014-15 में इसका शिलान्यास हो चुका है। एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया और उस समय की एनडीए सरकार के समय यह हुआ था, लेकिन वर्तमान सरकार ने जमीन की एनओसी लगभग आठ सालों में नहीं दी है। इसके कारण यह एयरपोर्ट नहीं बन पाया है। यह एयरपोर्ट बन जाएगा तो आदित्यपुर इंडस्ट्री बेल्ट और खनन एरिया ही नहीं, बल्कि ओडिशा के क्योंझर, मयूरभंज, सुंदरगढ़ और बंगाल के खड़गपुर, मेदिनीपुर, झारग्राम, पुरुलिया, इन सब जगहों के लोग उड़ान भर सकेंगे।

मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि आपने मुझे महत्वूपर्ण बात रखने का अवसर दिया। मैं इस बजट का पूरी तरह से समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री असादुद्दीन ओवैसी (हैदराबाद) : चेयरमैन साहब, शुक्रिया, मैं इस बजट की मुख़ालिफ़त में खड़ा हुआ हूं क्योंकि यह अहम मुद्दों पर इंसाफ नहीं करता है।

सर, मिसाल के तौर पर आप देखें कि यूडीआईसी के वर्ष 2021-22 में सरकार के डाटा के अनुसार मुस्लिम एनरोलमेंट प्राइमरी का 15 परसेंट, अपर प्राइमरी का 14 परसेंट, सैकेंड्री का 12 फीसद और हायर सैकेंड्री का दस फीसद है। प्राइमरी से हायर सैकेंड्री तक पांच फीसद की गिरावट है। एआईएसएचई का सरकार का वर्ष 2020-21 का डाटा इस प्रकार है, वर्ष 2016-17 में एजुकेशन में मुसलमान 4.87 परसेंट थे, वर्ष 2019-20 में बढ़कर 5.45 परसेंट हुए और वर्ष 2021 तक 4.64 परसेंट हो गए यानी 1 लाख 79 हजार की गिरावट आई है। यह क्यों हुआ? यह इसलिए हुआ क्योंकि मोदी सरकार तास्सुब और तंग नज़री करती है। इसी वजह से मुसलमान अक्लियतों में ड्रापआउट रेट ज्यादा है, लो एनरोलमेंट है और हायर एजुकेशन को मुकम्मल नहीं कर सकते।

सर, तीन स्कॉलरशिप स्कीम्स हैं। पांच साल से कैबिनेट कमेटियों में इकनॉमिक अफेयर्स ने इन स्कीमों को मंजूरी नहीं दे रही है। यह आपकी तास्सुब और नफ़रत नहीं है तो क्या है? बजट तो ऐवान में पास हो रहा है, आप पांच साल से पैसे नहीं दे रहे हैं, क्योंकि कैबिनेट कमेटी ऑफ इकोनामिक अफेयर्स इसे मंजूरी नहीं दे रही है। आप विकसित भारत बनाना चाहते हैं, मैं ताईद करता हूं, लेकिन क्या आप 14 फीसदी आबादी को न पढ़ाकर, उनको एलिअनेट करके विकसित भारत बना पाएंगे? विकसित भारत तभी बनेगा जब मुसलमान समाजी, इक्तिसादी, तालिमी और मुआशी तौर पर ताकतवर होंगे लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है और यही सच्चाई है कि सरकार नहीं चाहती कि ऐसा हो।

सर, मैं इस हुकूमत से पूछना चाहता हूं कि यूनिट कॉस्ट स्कॉलरशिप वर्ष 2007-08 से रिवाइज़ नहीं हुई क्योंकि तालीम की कॉस्ट से मैच नहीं हो रहा है। क्या आप तीन स्कॉलरशिप्स को डिमांड ड्रिवन नहीं कर रहे हैं? आपने 11 सालों में दस स्कॉलरशिप्स नहीं बढ़ाईं , वही नंबर लाकर रख दिए, इसलिए मैं डिमांड ड्रिवन का मुतालबा करता हूं।

सर, क्यों प्री-मैट्रिक स्कॉलरशिप को 9वीं और 10वीं से शुरू किया? हाइएस्ट ड्रापआउट रेट मुसलमानों का है। हमारे मसीहा वैस्ट बंगाल में बैठे हैं। वहां मुसलमानों का ड्रापआउट रेट 23 फीसदी है और असम में 30 फीसदी है। असम की सरकार गोली मारने का वीडियो कम बनाएगी

तो शायद मुसलमान तालीम ले लें। मैं मुतालबा करता हूं कि वहां आज़ाद फैलोशिप को दोबारा शुरू किया जाए ताकि अक्लियत और मुस्लिम बच्चे एजुकेशन मुकम्मल कर सकें।

सर, आप पेरेंटल इनकम में इज़ाफ़ा क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं? एक लाख रुपये, डेढ़ लाख रुपये, आप ही बताइए कि क्या स्कॉलरशिप मिलेगी? मैं आपको मिसाल दे रहा हूं, आप तो काबिल आदमी हैं। वर्ष 2022-23 में माइनोरिटी मिनिस्ट्री का बजट 5000 करोड़ रुपये था और 16 फीसदी खर्च किया। वर्ष 2022-23 और 2023-24 में 3,000 करोड़ बजट था और पांच फीसद खर्च हुआ। वर्ष 2024-25 में 3180 करोड़ रुपये बजट था और 22 फीसदी खर्च हुआ। पीएमजेवीके स्कीम में 1914 करोड़ रुपये बजट था लेकिन इसे आपने कम करके 1565 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया। मैं सरकार से मुतालबा करता हूं, मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ माइनोरिटी का बजट कम से कम 10,000 करोड़ रुपये होना चाहिए। आप स्कीम्स के थ्रू तास्सुबियत को खत्म कीजिए।

सर, फौज में विकलांग सिपाहियों को इनकम टैक्स के बेनिफिट्स मिलते थे जबकि जो फौजी सर्विस में हैं, आपने उन लोगों से इनकम टैक्स बेनिफिट छीन लिया। यह कैसा इंसाफ है? अरे, प्राइम मिनिस्टर अगर एक ट्रेन की झंडी दिखाएंगे तो क्या इससे बढ़कर पैसे खर्च होंगे? आप क्या बचा रहे हैं? 11-12 सालों से वज़ीर-ए-आज़म मोदी जी हैं। हमारी एयरफोर्स का स्क्वाड्रन गिरकर 29 पर आ गया है। आप 12 साल से प्रधान मंत्री हैं, हम एक मिड एयर रिफ्यूलर्स इवैक्स को नहीं बढ़ा पा रहे हैं। पाकिस्तान के पास हमसे ज्यादा इवैक्स है। हमने ऑपरेशन सिंदूर में देखा कि कितनी तकलीफ हुई थी। सबमरीन की शार्टेज है, लेकिन आपको फिक्र नहीं है। हम थर्ड एयरक्राफ्ट कैरियर भूल गए। आखिर कैसे हम चाइना को इंडो-पेसिफिक में रोक पाएंगे? यह देशभक्ति नहीं है। हमारी फौज में कमी है। क्या यह मुल्क इतना कमजोर हो गया कि हम बच्चों को फौज में भर्ती नहीं करा सकते? अग्निपथ स्कीम का रिव्यू होना चाहिए और ऐवान में चाइना बार्डर पर बहस होनी चाहिए।

सर, अब यूएस ट्रेड डील पर आ जाइए। ट्रम्प ने एग्जीक्यूटिव ऑर्डर निकाला, मैं सैक्शन 4 क्वोट कर रहा हूं। अगर हम डायरेक्टली या इनडायरेक्टली रशिया से ऑयल लेंगे तो 25 परसेंट

ड्यूटी लगा देगा। कौन है वो गोरी चमड़ी वाला, वहां बैठकर हमें बोलने वाला? क्या इस मुल्क को आजाद इसलिए करवाया था कि वह वहां बैठकर बोलेगा? मैं जिससे चाहूंगा उससे तेल खरीदूंगा, तुम होते कौन हो? तुम मेरे माई-बाप हो क्या? आप 25 फीसदी ड्यूटी लगाएंगे। वर्ड क्या इस्तेमाल किया, इंडिया, यानी अब नायारा कंपनी बंद हो जाएगी और हमें मॉनिटर करेंगे, भारत को मॉनिटर करेंगे? अफसोस की बात है कि सरकार खामोश है।

क्या वह भारत को मॉनिटर करेगा? आप उस पर ओवरसाइट करेंगे? यह अफसोस की बात है कि सरकार खामोश है।

सर, वर्ष 2019 में उसने कहा कि ईरान से ऑयल मत लो। आपने गलती की। आपने ईरान का ऑयल नहीं लिया। अमेरिका ने कहा कि इराक से लो, कॉम्पैरिबल रेट पर, मार्केट रेट पर, नॉमिनल प्राइस पर नहीं। आज यूएस कह रहा है कि मोनोपॉली रेट पर लो। ऐसा हम क्यों कर रहे हैं? हम क्यों इस गोरी चमड़ी वाले के सामने इतना गिर रहे हैं? आखिर हमारी अहमियत कहां है? मैं और एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ।

यूएस ट्रेड डील और यूरोपियन यूनियन की ट्रिटी से पीएलआई पर पूरा असर पड़ेगा, क्योंकि आपने टैरिफ गिरा दिया । आपने मेडिकल डिवाइसेज पर टैरिफ गिरा दिया, सॉफिस्टिकेटेड मशीनरीज़ पर टैरिफ गिरा दिया। इससे यूएस इंडस्ट्रियल गुड्स आएंगे। इस तरह से, इस मुल्क में डी-इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन का खतरा है।

Sir, are we signing a free trade agreement or a forced purchase order? बांग्लादेश से यूएस ने कह दिया कि ज़ीरो टैरिफ पर हम से कॉटन खरीदो। इससे भिवंडी, मालेगांव और बनारस के पावरलूम्स का क्या होगा? हम बांग्लादेश को 70 फीसदी रॉ कॉटन देते हैं।

सर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एमएचए का बजट 5.7 परसेंट बढ़ गया, डिफेंस का बजट 15.99 परसेंट बढ़ गया। मैं सरकार से मुतालिबा करता हूँ कि वेनेजुएला में जो हुआ, आप एक 'ऑपरेशन इंसाफ' कीजिए। 'ऑपरेशन इंसाफ' के तहत हाफिज़ सईद, मसूद अज़हर और लखवी को घुसकर भारत में लाइए, तभी इंसाफ होगा।

सर, हम कुलभूषण यादव को भूल गए। उस कुलभूषण यादव को जिसको आईसीजे से रुकवाया गया। आखिर हम कुलभूषण यादव को कब लेकर आएंगे? वज़ीरे आज़म इज़रायल जा रहे हैं। मैं उनसे यह मुतालिबा करता हूँ कि वे गाज़ा जाएं। केवल वहां 15 मिनट के लिए जाकर देखें, वहां पर 60 हजार फिलिस्तिनियों को खत्म कर दिया गया। नेतन्याहु पर आईसीसी का अरेस्ट वारंट है। उन पर आईसीसी में केस चल रहा है। इसलिए मैं आपसे मुतालिबा करता हूँ कि वज़ीरे आज़म गाज़ा के बारे देखें। मैं ज़ायनिज्म मुर्दाबाद बोलता हूँ और भारत जिंदाबाद बोलता हूँ।

यह सरकार तेलंगाना से नाइंसाफी कर रही है। उसके लिए कुछ नहीं दे रही है।

बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

[جناب اسدالدین اویسی (حیدرآباد) :چیرمین صاحب شکریہ، میں اس بجٹ کی مخالفت میں کھڑا ہوا ہوں کیونکہ یہ اہم مدعوں پر انصاف نہیں کرتا ہے۔ سر، مثال کہ طور پر آپ دیکھئے کہ یو۔ڈی۔آئی۔سی۔ کے سال 2021-22 میں سرکار کے ڈاٹا کے مطابق مسلم اینرولمینٹ پرائمری کا 15 فیصد، اپر پرائمری کا 14 فیصد سیکینڈری کا 12 فیصد اور ہائر سیکینڈری کا 10 فیصد ہے۔ پرائمری سے ہائر سیکنڈری تک فیصد کی گراوٹ ہے۔ اے۔آئی۔ایس۔ایچ۔ای۔ کا سرکار کا سال 21-2020 کا ڈاٹا اس پرکار ہے، سال 17-2016 میں ایجوکیشن میں مسلمان 4.87 فیصد تھے، سال 20-2019 میں بڑھ کر 5.45 فیصد ہوئے اور 2 021تک 4.64 فیصد تک ہو گئے یعنی 1 لاکھ 79 ہزار کی گراوٹ آئی۔ یہ کیوں ہوا؟ یہ اس لئے ہوا کیونکہ مودی سرکار تعصب اور تنگ نظری کرتی ہے۔ اسی وجہ سے مسلمان اقلیتوں میں ڈراپ آؤٹ ریٹ زیادہ ہے، لو اینرولمینٹ ہے اور ہائر ایجوکیشن کو مکمل نہیں کر سکتے۔

سر، 3 اسکالرشِپ اسکیمس ہیں5 سال سے کیبنیٹ کمیٹیوں میں ایکونومِک افیئرس نے ان اسکیمس کی منطوری نہیں دی رہی ہے۔ یہ آپ کی تعصب اور

نفرت نہیں ہے تو کیا ہے؟ بجٹ تو ایوان میں پاس ہو رہا ہے، آپ 5 سال سے پیسے نہیں دے رہے ہیں، کیونکہ کیبنیٹ کمیٹی آف ایکونِک افیئرس اسے منظوری نہیں دے رہی ہے۔ آپ وِکست بھارت بنانا چاہتے ہیں، میں تائید کرتا ہوں، لیکن کیا آپ 14 فیصدی آبادی کو نہ پڑھا کر، ان کو ایلینیٹ کرکے وِکست بھارت بنا پائیں گے؟ وِکست بھارت تبھی بنے گا جب مسلمان سماجی، اقتصادی، تعلیمی اور معاشی طور پر طاقتور ہوں گے لیکن افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑھ رہا ہے اور یہی سچائی ہے کہ سرکار نہیں چاہتی کہ ایسا ہو۔

سر، میں اس حکومت سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یونٹ کاسٹ اسکالرشپ سال 2007-08 سے ریوائز نہیں ہوئی کیونکہ تعلیم کی کوسٹ سے میچ نہیں ہو رہا ہے۔ کیا آپ 3 اسکالرشِپ کو ڈیمانڈ ڈریون نہیں کر رہے ہیں؟ آپ نے 11 سالوں سے دس اسکالرشپس نہیں بڑھائی، وہی نمبر لاکر رکھ دئے اس لئے میں ڈیمانڈ ڈریون کا مطالبہ کرتا ہوں ۔

سر، کیوں پری-میٹرک اسکالرشپ کو 9ویں اور 10ویں سے شروع کیا؟ ہائیسٹ ڈراپ آؤٹ ریٹ مسلمانوں کا ہے۔ ہمارے مسیحا ویسٹ بنگال میں بیٹھے ہیں۔ وہاں مسلانوں کا ڈراپ آؤٹ ریٹ 23 فیصدی ہے اور آسام میں 30 فیصدی ہے۔ آسام کی سرکار گولی مارنے کا ویڈیوں کم بنائے گی تو شاید مسلمان تعلیم حاصل کر لیں۔ میں مطالبہ کرتا ہوں کہ وہاں آزاد فیلوشپ کو دوبارہ شروع کیا جائے تاکہ اقلیت اور مسلم بچے تعلیم مکمل کر سکیں۔

سر، آپ پیرنٹل انکم میں اضافہ کیوں نہیں کر رہے ہیں؟ 1 لاکھ روپئے، 1.50 لاکھ روپئے، آپ ہی بتائیے کہ کیا اسکالرشپ ملے گی؟ میں آپ کو مثال دے رہا ہوں، آپ تو قابل آدمی ہیں۔ سال 2022-23 میں مائنوریٹی منسٹر ی کا

بجٹ 5000 کروڑ روپئے تھا اور 16 فیصدی خرچ کیا۔ سال 2022-23 اور 2023-24 میں 3000 کروڑ بجٹ تھا اور 5 فیصد خرچ ہوا۔ سال 2024-25 میں 3180 کروڑ روپئے بجٹ تھا اور 22 فیصدی خرچ ہوا۔ پی۔ایم۔جے۔وی۔کے۔ اسکیم میں 1914 کروڑ روپئے بجٹ تھا لیکن اسے آپ نے کم کرکے 1565 کروڑ روپئے کر دیا۔ میں سرکار سے مطالبہ کرتا ہوں، منسٹری آف مائنوریٹی کا بجٹ کم سے کم 10000 کروڑ روپئے ہونا چاہئیے۔ آپ اسکیمس کے ذریعہ تعصبیت کو ختم کیجئے۔

سر، انکم ٹیکس کے بینیفٹ فوج میں وِکلانگ سپاہیوں کو ملتا تھا جبکہ آپ نے جو فوجی سروس میں ہیں آپ نے ان لوگوں سے انکم ٹیکس بینیفٹ چھین لیا۔ یہ کیسا انصاف ہے؟ پرائم منسٹر اگر ایک ٹرین کی جھنڈی دکھائیں گے تو کیا اس سے بڑھ کر پیسے خرچ ہوں گے؟ آپ کیا بچا رہے ہیں؟ 11-12 سالوں سے وزیرِ اعظم مودی جی ہیں۔ ہماری ائر فورس کا اسکوائڈرن گر کر 29 پر آ گیا ہے۔ آپ 12 سال سے پردھان منتری ہیں، ہم ایک مِڈ ائر ریفولرس ایویکس کو نہیں بڑھا پا رہے ہیں۔ پاکستان کے پاس ہم سے زیادہ ایویکس ہیں۔ ہم نے آپریشن سندور میں دیکھا کہ کتنی تکلیف ہوئی تھی۔ سب مرین کی شارٹیج ہے، لیکن آپ کو فکر نہیں ہے۔ ہم تھرڈ ائر کرافٹ کیرئر بھول گئے۔ آخر کیسے ہم چین کو انڈو۔پیسِفک میں روک پائیں گے؟ یہ دیش بھکتی نہیں ہے۔ ہماری فوج میں کمی ہے۔ کیا یہ ملک اتنا کمزور ہو گیا کہ ہم بچوں کو فوج میں بھرتی نہیں کرا سکتے؟ اگنی پتھ اسکیم کا ریویو ہونا چاہئے اور ایوان میں چین کے بارڈر پر بحث ہونی چاہئیے۔

سر، اب یو۔ایس۔ ٹریڈ ڈیل پر آجائیے۔ ٹرمپ نے ایکزیکیوٹیو آرڈر نکالا،

میں سیکشن 4 کوٹ کر رہا ہوں۔ اگر ہم ڈائریکٹلی یا ان ڈائریکٹلی روس سے آئل لیں گے تو 25 فیصد ڈیوٹی لگا دےگا۔ کون ہے وہ گوری چمڑی والا، وہاں بیٹھ کر ہمیں بولنے والا؟ کیا اس ملک کو آزاد اس لئے کروایا تھا کہ وہ وہاں بیٹھ کر بولے گا؟ میں جس سے چاہوں گا اس سے تیل خریدوں گا، تم ہوتے کون ہو؟ تم میرے مائی باپ ہو کیا؟ آپ 25 فیصدی ڈیوٹی لگائیں گے۔ ورڈ کیا استعمال کیا، انڈیا، یعنی اب نایارا کمپنی بند ہو جائےگی اور ہمیں مونیٹر کریں گے، بھارت کو مونیٹر کریں گے؟ افسوس کی بات ہے کہ سرکار خاموش ہے۔

کیا یہ بھارت کو مونیٹر کریں گے۔ آپ اس پر اوور سائٹ کریں گے؟ یہ افسوس کی بات ہے کہ سرکار خاموش ہے۔ سر، سال 2019 میں اس نے کہا تھا کہ ایران سے آئل مت لو۔ آپ نے غلطی کی۔ آپ نے ایران کا آئل نہیں لیا۔ امریکہ نے کہا کہ عراق سے لو، کامپٹی بل ریٹ پر، مارکیٹ ریٹ پر، نامینل پرائس پر نہیں ۔ آج یو۔ایس۔ کہہ رہا ہے کہ مونوپولی ریٹ پر لو۔ ایسا ہم کیوں کر رہے ہیں؟ ہم کیوں اس گوری چمڑی والے کے سامنے اتنا گر رہے ہیں؟ آخر ہماری اہمیت کیا ہے؟ میں اور ایک بات بتانا چاہتا ہوں۔

یو۔ایس۔ٹریڈ ڈیل اور یوروپین یونین کی ٹریٹی سے پی۔ایل۔آئی پر پورا اثر پڑے گا، کیونکہ آپ نے ٹیریف گرا دیا۔ آپ نے میڈیکل ڈیوائسز پر ٹیریف گرا دیا، سوفسٹی کیٹڈ مشینریز پر ٹیریف گرادیا۔ اس سے یو۔ایس۔ انڈسٹریل گوڈس آئیں گے۔ اس طرح سے اس ملک میں ڈی۔انڈسٹریلا زیشن کا خطرہ ہے۔ Sir, are we signing a free trade agreement or a forced purchase order? بنگلا دیش سے یو۔ایس۔ نے کہہ دیا کہ زیرو ٹیریف پر ہم سے کاٹن خریدو۔ اس سے بھونڈی، مالے گاؤں اور بنارس کے پاورلومس کا کیا ہوگا؟ ہم بنگلا دیش کو 70 فیصدی را کاٹن دیتے ہیں۔

سر، میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ایم۔ایچ۔اے۔ کا بجٹ 5.7 فیصد بڑھ گیا، ڈیفینس کا بجٹ 15.99 فیصد بڑھ گیا۔ میں سرکار سے مطالبہ کرتا ہوں کہ وینیزویلا میں جو ہوا، آپ ایک آپریشن انصاف کیجئے۔ آپریشن انصاف کے تحت، حافظ سعید، مسود اظہر اور لکھوی کو گھُس کر بھارت لائیے، تبھی انصاف ہوگا۔

سر، ہم کلبھوشن یادو کو بھول گئے۔ اس کُلبھوشن یادو کو جس کو آئی۔سی۔جے۔ سے رکوایا گیا۔ آخر ہم کلبھوشن یادو کو کب لیکر آئیں گے؟ وزیرِ اعظم اسرائیل جا رہے ہیں۔ میں ان سے یہ مطالبہ کرتا ہوں کہ وہ غزہ جائیں ۔ صرف وہاں 15 منٹ کے لئے جا کر دیکھیں، وہاں پر 60 ہزار فلسطینیوں کو ختم کر دیا گیا۔ نیتنیاہو پر آئی۔سی۔سی۔ کا اریسٹ وارنٹ ہے، ان پر آئی۔سی۔سی۔ میں کیس چل رہا ہے۔ اس لئے میں آپ سے مطالبہ کرتاہوں کہ وزیرِ اعظم غزہ کے بارے میں دیکھیں میں جائنزم مردہ بعد بولتا ہوں اور بھارت زندہ بعد بولتا ہوں۔یہ سرکار تیلنگانہ سے نا انصافی کر رہی ہے۔ اس کے لئے کچھ نہیں دے رہی ہے۔ بہت بہت شکریہ]

***SHRI SELVARAJ V. (NAGAPATTINAM):** Hon Chairperson Sir, Vanakkam.

The Economic Survey of India acknowledges that the Indian economy has reached a critical turning point and that global politics, geography, restructuring, investments, supply chains and growth prospects will have long-term implications. But this Budget lacks any plan or direction to address these central challenges. There is no economic stimulus to prepare India for global economic shocks.

The Budget, which was presented with the slogan of Yuva Shakti, ended

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

with a proposal of the Standing Committee on Higher Education, Employment and Labour, with targets set for 2047. There is no secured and decent job opportunity for the youth of our country. They are not only distant promises, but promises that do not deliver providing employment as the urban unemployment has risen to 19%. Hon Finance Minister has cleverly tried to cover up the deep economic crisis with just figures.

This is a budget with grandiose announcements like a fiscal deficit target of 4.3% and an attempt to reduce the debt-to-GDP ratio to 55.6%. It fails to address the immediate problems of the people like hunger, poverty, unemployment. Although the total expenditure is said to be 53.5 lakh crores, it is an anti-people budget with systematic cuts in social funding. There is no serious attempt to collect taxes from high-profit companies. Instead, the non-tax revenue is said to increase by 12.49% in 2026-27, the profit share of most large government companies is collected by a 16.9% increase, and non-interest income is said to increase the tax burden on the public. The 49.5% increase in foreign aid between the 2025-26 and 2026-27 budget estimates raises concerns about whether fiscal sustainability is dependent on external, rather than domestic pressures.

The increase in debt, service and interest costs has severely affected growth and welfare allocations. Yet another budget that completely ignores the fact that real growth means public welfare. This budget is a clear gift to billionaires. The minimum alternative tax has been reduced from 15% to 14%. Safe work arrangements have been generously provided to companies. But

the public is facing a net tax burden of Rs 28.7 lakh crore. For the first time, personal income tax collection has exceeded Rs 14.66 lakh crore and corporate tax collection has exceeded Rs 12.3 lakh crore. Incentives like duty exemption for private manufacturers, five-year tax holiday for foreigners supplying capital goods in bonded zones, the illusion of socialising economic risks and privatising profits, and the allocation for Vishwakarma scheme, which is a minimum employment opportunity despite its contradictions, has been reduced from Rs 3,993 crore to Rs 3,891 crore.

Incentives for companies have been expanded. Import duty exemption for Nuclear Energy projects till 2035, and tax holiday for data centre investors till 2047 show the Government's support for companies. Railway allocations are being channelized towards high-speed routes for high-end passengers. Ordinary passengers are facing congestion. Benefits have not been restored for Senior citizens.

This is a budget that deepens the policy of government with revenue generation through privatisation. Health allocation is only 1.96% of the total expenditure. Although the budget is said to support MSMEs, in reality the allocation has shrunk to activities at low production levels. Allowing Special Economic Zone (SEZ) units to sell goods in the Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) at concessional duty rate will have a severe impact on domestic tax revenues. There is no real increase in agricultural programs after adjusting for inflation. Fertilizer subsidy has been reduced by 8.4%. Food subsidy has not been increased as required.

There has been no increase in allocation for basic services Schemes. There is a cut in allocations meant for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, North-Eastern States, and sectors like education, health and social welfare. Gender-budgeting has been reduced to Rs 51,144 crore. In the guise of bank reforms, it has been proposed to reform state-owned banks through merger and privatization. Farmers continue to be cheated.

This is a budget that reaffirms the BJP's decade-long empty promise of doubling farmers' income. There are no plans to improve the rural economy. 50 Crore workers will be on strike from tomorrow to press their legitimate demands. Their demands have been completely ignored. With no permanent job opportunities, Crores of youth are being forced into insecure gig work.Although this is mentioned in the Economic Survey, there is no provision for the welfare of gig workers. There is no funding or scheme for unorganized workers, who constitute more than 90 percent of the Indian workforce.

The Communist Party of India strongly opposes this anti-people corporate-backed budget that will further deepen the already severe inequality. I wish to make some demands. PM Kisan Samman Fund should be increased. Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme should be re-implemented. There should be intervention by Union Government on fishermen issues to find a smooth solution. Train services should be increased to provide better rail connectivity in Nagappattinam constituency.

All the funds that are due to Tamil Nadu should be provided soon. In addition to these demands, I would like to make a sincere request to the Hon.

Prime Minister, Hon Finance Minister, Hon Minister for Health, Hon Minister for Petroleum and others to look into this issue of helping a one-and-a- half year old girl named H.D. Dhananya, belonging to Panangudi village in my Nagapattinam parliamentary constituency. She is severely affected by a disease called Spinal Muscular Atrophy Type 2 and currently undergoing medical treatment. Doctors say that this girl needs to get medicine from United States of America. They say that it will cost about Rs. 9 Crore. Therefore, I kindly request our Hon Ministers and leaders to consider and help to save the life of that girl child.

Thank you. Vanakkam.

श्री मोहम्मद हनीफ़ा (लद्दाख) : महोदय, आपने मुझे केन्द्रीय बजट 2026-27 पर बोलने का मौका दिया है, उसके लिए आपका शुक्रिया।

महोदय, इस बजट ने पूरे लद्दाख में गहरी तशवीश पैदा कर दी है, क्योंकि केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश लद्दाख के लिए बजट एलोकेशन में कमी की गई है। यह कमी ऐसे वक्त पर हुई है, जब लद्दाख को अपनी मुनफ़रिद तरक़्क़ियाती और स्ट्रैटिजिक ज़रूरियात पूरी करने के लिए ज्यादा माली मदद की जरूरत है।

महोदय, लद्दाख के केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश बनने के बाद पहला सालाना बजट एलोकेशन तकरीबन 3,500 करोड़ रुपये के आसपास रखा गया था। दूसरे साल में तरक़्क़ियाती खला और प्रशासनिक चुनौतियों को देखते हुए, इसे बढ़ाकर तकरीबन 6,000 करोड़ रुपये के आसपास कर दिया गया है। इस इज़ाफ़े ने उम्मीदें पैदा की हैं और मुख़्तलिफ़ सेक्टर्स में तरक़्क़ियाती कामों को रफ़्तार दी है, लेकिन लद्दाख के मौजूदा बजट एलोकेशन में कमी आई है, जो न सिर्फ अप्रत्याशित है, बल्कि इंतिहाई मायूस-कुन भी है।

यह कमी इस हक़ीक़त के बावजूद की गई है कि केन्द्र शासित प्रशासन और खासकर

ऑटोनॉमस हिल डेवलेपमेंट काउंसिल ने फंड्स के इस्तेमाल को बेहतर बनाने के लिए संजीदा कोशिशें की हैं। कैपेक्स बजट में यूटिलाइजेशन तकरीबन 90 फीसदी तक रहा है और कई सेक्टर्स में एक्सपेंडिचर्स हालिया वर्षों में तकरीबन 100 फीसदी तक पहुंचा है। इस वक्त जब निज़ाम मज़बूत हो चुके हैं।

16.00 hrs

इम्प्लीमेंटेशन बेहतर हुई है, एलोकेशन में कमी जारी मंसूबों पर असर डालेगी और फ्यूचर प्लानिंग को महदूद कर देगी।

महोदय, लद्दाख में बेरोजगारी पिछले कई सालों से गंभीर मसला बनी हुई है। पिछली बार एमएचए ने लद्दाख के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स के साथ बात-चीत में वहां के रिजर्वेशन्स का मसला बहुत अच्छी तरीके से हल किया था और डोमिसाइल का मसला भी हल हुआ था। लेकिन, अब तक रिक्रूटमेंट का सिलसिला जिस तरीके से शुरू होना चाहिए था, उस तरीके से शुरू नहीं हो पा रहा है। बहुत-सी पोस्ट्स वैकेंट पड़ी हैं। इनके हिसाब से बजट एलोकेशन करने की जरूरत है। मेरी आपके जरिए दरख्वास्त है कि सभी गैज़ेटेड और नॉन-गैज़ेटेड पोस्ट्स के लिए जल्द से जल्द बहाली शुरू करके इसे टाइम-बाउंड मैनर में पूरा किया जाए।

महोदय, एक संगीन मसला और है। पहले जिन नए जिलों का ऐलान किया गया था, उनका बजट में कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया है। मैं हुकूमत से दरख्वास्त करता हूं कि जिले बनाने के साथ मुनासिब बजटरी सपोर्ट भी फ़राहम किया जाए। एग्रीकल्चर और हॉर्टीकल्चर लद्दाख की रूरल इकॉनमी की बैकबोन है। लद्दाख के कई इलाकों में हॉर्टीकल्चर की बेपनाह पॉटेंशियल मौजूद है। खासतौर पर इनके एप्रीकॉट, एप्पल और सीबकथॉन को मुल्की और गैर-मुल्की बाजार में अलग पहचान हासिल हो चुकी है। इन्हें गल्फ कंट्रीज़ में एक्सपोर्ट भी किया जा रहा है। लेकिन, क्लाइमेट चेंज के बाइस बढ़ते टेंपरेचर ने लद्दाख के बड़े हिस्सों में सूखे जैसे हालात पैदा कर दिए हैं। शदीद पानी की कमी और सिंचाई इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर में कमी की वजह से हॉर्टीकल्चर बढ़ नहीं पा रही है। यहां तक कि मौजूदा बाग़ात भी ख़ुश्क हो रहे हैं।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, हॉर्टीकल्चर लद्दाख के लिए एक गेम चेंजर साबित हो सकती है। यह किसानों के लिए आमदनी को नुमाया तौर पर बढ़ा सकती है और खास तौर पर नौजवानों के लिए रोजगार पैदा कर सकती है। एक मजबूत हॉर्टीकल्चर जवानों और खवातीनों के लिए सस्टेनेबल आमदनी पैदा कर सकते हैं। इस मकसद के लिए लद्दाख को फौरी तौर पर ड्रॉट इफेक्टेड एरियाज़ में बड़े सिंचाई प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए फाइनेंशियल सपोर्ट की जरूरत है, जिनमें बड़े पैमाने पर कैनाल्स और सोलर लिफ्ट इरीगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स शामिल हैं।

महोदय, अब मैं आपका ध्यान एजुकेशन सेक्टर की तरफ लाना चाहूंगा। यूटी बनने से पहले लद्दाख के सरकारी स्कूल JKBOSE के साथ एफिलेटेड थे। यूटी बनने के बाद क्लास 10वीं और 12वीं को सीबीएसई के साथ एफिलेट कर दिया गया। लेकिन प्राइमरी और मिडिल स्कूल के स्टेटस अब तक वाज़ह नहीं है। इससे एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कन्फ्यूजन पैदा हो रही है। एकेडमिक प्लानिंग मतासीर होती है, मजीद, जो स्कूल सीबीएसई एफिलेशन में लाए गए हैं, वे बुनियादी सीबीएसई इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर नॉर्म्स भी पूरा नहीं करते हैं। इन स्कूलों को मुकम्मल ओवरहॉल की जरूरत है। सेन्टर से स्पेशल फाइनेंशियल सपोर्ट के बगैर लद्दाख के लिए सीबीएसई स्टैंटर्ड को मुनासिब तरीके से इंप्लीमेंट करना बहुत मुश्किल होगा।

महोदय, लद्दाख यूनिवर्सिटी, ख़ुसूसन इसके कारगिल कैंपस को बड़े पैमाने पर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर एवं डेवलपमेंट की जरूरत है। एक नई यूनिवर्सिटी बने होने के नाते जो बड़े और दूर-दराज के इलाके की खिदमत करती है, इसे एकेडमिक ब्लॉक हॉस्टल, रिसर्च फैसिलिटीज़ और फैकल्टी हाउसिंग की जरूरत है। हेल्थ सेक्टर में भी संजीदा खला मौजूद है। लेह में एक मेडिकल कॉलेज अप्रूव किया गया था, जिससे लोगों में उम्मीद पैदा हुई है। लेकिन, अब तक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की तरक्की के हवाले से कोई नुमाया पेश रफ्त नहीं हुए हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया अपनी बात को समाप्त करें।

श्री मोहम्मद हनीफ़ा : सर, प्लीज बोलने दीजिए। कुछ इंपॉर्टेंट इश्यूज़ हैं। कारगिल में इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज का ऐलान हुआ है। जमीन की निशांदगी हो चुकी है और अब तक फंड मंजूर

नहीं हुआ है। मैंने इन मसलों को कई बार एमएचए और फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री में उठाया था, लेकिन बदकिस्तमती से इस बजट में भी इन इदारों के लिए फंड मंजूर नहीं किया गया। मुनासिब हेल्थ केयर और टेक्निकल एजुकेशन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के बगैर लद्दाख बैलेंस्ड डेवलपमेंट हासिल नहीं कर सकता है। लद्दाख के दूर-दराज सरहदी इलाकों में हेल्थ सेक्टर शदीद दबाव में है। लोगों को बुनियादी मेडिकल केयर के लिए सख्त मौसम के लंबे फासले तय करने पड़ते हैं।

ऑनरेबल प्राइम मिनिस्टर का बॉर्डर के इलाकों को फर्स्ट विलेज के तौर पर देखने का विजन तभी हकीकत में बन सकता है, जब हेल्थ, इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर, ह्यूमन रिसोर्स और कनेक्टिविटी को मजबूत बनाने के लिए काफी फंड प्रदान किए जाएं। टूरिज्म सेक्टर का भी पूरा पोटेंशियल अभी तक मुकम्मल इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ है। खासतौर पर कागरिल में एडवेंचर टूरिज्म और विंटर टूरिज्म की बड़ी पोटेंशियल मौजूद है।

माननीय सभापति : कृपया अपनी बात को समाप्त करें।

श्री मोहम्मद हनीफ़ा : जोजिला टनल के अगले एक-दो साल में खुलने का तवक्को है, जिससे विंटर टूरिज्म तेजी से बढ़ेगा। इसके लिए अभी से तैयारी शुरू करनी होगी। स्नो स्कींग, आइस हॉकी, आइस स्केटिंग और दीगर विंटर स्पोर्ट्स, जिनमें से कई ओलंपिक डिसिप्लिंस हैं, लद्दाख में बेहतरीन इमकानात रखते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) मगर मुनासिब ट्रैक, ट्रेनिंग फैसिलिटीज और इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की कमी को देखते हुए अगर मुनासिब फंडिग प्रदान की जाए तो लद्दाख एक विंटर स्पोर्टिंग डेस्टिनेशन बन सकता है, जो मुकामी नौजवानों के लिए इकोनॉमिक और इंप्लॉयमेंट अपॉर्च्युनिटी पैदा करेगा।

माननीय सभापति : आपकी बात आ गई है। आप अपनी बात को समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री मोहम्मद हनीफ़ा : सभापति महोदय, इसलिए फंड्स, फोकस्ड बजटरी एलोकेशन और लॉन्ग टर्म प्लानिंग की जरूरत है। शुक्रिया।

[جناب محمد حنیفہ (لدّاخ) چیرمین صاحب،آپ نے مجھے مرکزی بجٹ پر بولنے کا موقع دیا، ہے اس کے لئے آپ کا بہت شکریہ۔

چیرمین صاحب، اس بجٹ نے پورے لدّاخ میں گہری تشویش پیدا کردی ہے، کیونکہ کیندر شاسِت پردیش لدّاخ میں بجٹ ایلوکیشن میں کمی کی گئی ہے۔ یہ کمی ایسے وقت پر ہوئی ہے جب لدّاخ کو اپنی منفرد ترقیاتی اور اسٹریٹِجِک ضروریات کو پورا کرنے کے لئے زیادہ مالی مدد کی ضرورت ہے۔

چیرمین صاحب، لدّاخ کے کیندر شاسِت پردیش بننے کے بعد پہلا سالانہ بجٹ ایلوکیشن تقریباً 3500 کروڑ روپئے کے آس پاس رکھا گیا تھا۔ دوسرے سال میں ترقیاتی خلاء اور پرشاسنِک چنوتیوں کو دیکھتے ہوئے، اسے بڑھا کر تقریباً 6000 کروڑ روپئے کے آس پاس کر دیا گیا ہے۔ اس اضافہ نے امید پیدا کی ہے، اور مختلف سیکٹرس میں ترقیاتی کاموں کو رفتار دی ہے، لیکن لدّاخ کے موجودہ بجٹ ایلوکیشن میں کمی کی گئی ہے، جو نہ صرف اپرتیاشت ہے بلکہ انتہائی مایوس کن بھی ہے۔یہ کمی اس حقیقت کے باوجود کی گئی ہے کہ کیندر شاست پرشاسن اور خاص کر آٹونومس ہِل ڈیولپمینٹ کاؤنسل کے فنڈس کے استعمال کو بہتر بنانے کے لئے سنجیدہ کوششیں کی ہیں، کیپیکس بجٹ میں یوٹیلائزیزیشن تقریباً 90 فیصد تک رہا ہے، اور کئی سیکٹرس میں ایکسپینڈیچر حالیہ سالوں میں تقریباً 100 فیصدی تک پہنچا ہے۔ اس وقت جب نظام مضبوط ہو چکے ہیں۔ امپلی مینٹیشن بہتر ہوئی

ہے، ایلوکیشن میں کمی جاری منصوبوں پر اثر ڈالے گی اور فیوچر پلاننگ کو محدود کر دے گی۔

چیرمین صاحب، لداخ میں بے روزگاری پچھلے کئی سالوں سے بے حد گمبھیر مسئلہ بنی ہوئی ہے۔ پچھلی بار ایم۔ایچ۔اے۔ نے لداخ کے ریپریزینٹیٹیو کے ساتھ بات۔چیت میں وہاں کے ریزرویشنس کا مسئلہ بہت اچھی طریقے سے حل کیا تھا اور ڈومیسائل کا مسئلہ بھی حل ہوا تھا۔ لیکن، اب تک ریکروٹمنٹ کا

سلسلہ جس طریقے سے شروع ہونا چاہئیے تھا، اس طریقے سے شروع نہیں ہو پا رہا ہے۔ بہت سی پوسٹ خالی پڑی ہیں۔ ان کے حساب سے بجٹ ایلوکیشن کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ میری آپ کے ذریعہ درخواست ہے کہ سبھی گیزٹیڈ اور نون گیزیٹیڈ پوسٹس کے لئے جلد سے جلد بحالی شروع کرکے اس ٹائم باؤنڈ مینر میں پورا کیا جائے۔

چیرمین صاحب، ایک سنگین مسئلہ اور ہے۔ پہلے جن نئے ضلعوں کا اعلان کیا گیا تھا، بجٹ میں ان کا کوئی ذکر

نہیں کیا گیا ہے۔ میں حکومت سے درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ ضلع بنانے کے ساتھ مناسب بجٹری سپورٹ بھی فراہم کی جائیں۔ ایگریکلچر اور ہارٹیکلچر لداخ کی رورل ایکونومی کی بیک بون ہے۔ لداخ کے کئی علاقوں میں ہارٹیکلچر کی بے پناہ پوٹینشیل موجود ہے۔ خاص طور پر ان کے ایپریکوٹ، ایپل اور سی۔بکتھورن کو ملکی اور غیر ملکی بازار میں الگ پہچان حاصل ہو چکی ہے۔ انہیں گلف ممالک میں ایکسپورٹ بھی کیا جا رہا ہے۔ لیکن، کلائمیٹ چینج کے باعث بڑھتے ٹیمپریچر نے لداخ کے بڑے حصوں میں سوکھے جیسے حالات پیدا کر دئے ہیں۔ شدید پانی کی کمی اور سینچائی انفراسٹرکچر میں کمی کی وجہ سے ہارٹیکلچر بڑھ نہیں پا رہا ہے۔ یہاں تک کی موجودہ باغات بھی خشک ہو رہے ہیں۔

محترم چیرمین صاحب، ہارٹیکلچر لداخ کے لئے ایک گیم چینجر ثابت ہو سکتا ہے۔ یہ کسانوں کے لئے آمدنی کو نمایاں طور پر بڑھا سکتی ہے اور خاص طور پر نوجوانوں کے لئے روزگار پیدا کر سکتی ہے ۔ ایک مضبوط ہارٹیکلچر جوانوں اور خواتینوں کے لئے سسٹین ایبل آمدنی پیدا کر سکتے ہیں۔ اس مقصد کے لئے لداخ کو فوری طور پر ڈروٹ ایفکٹڈ ایریاز میں بڑے

سینچائی پروجیکٹ کے لئے فائننشیل سپورٹ کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے، جن میں بڑے پیمانے پر کینالس اور سولر لفٹ ایریگیشن پروجیکٹس شامل ہیں۔

چیرمین صاحب، اب میں آپ کا دھیان ایجوکیشن سیکٹر کی طرف لانا چاہوں گا۔ یو۔ٹی۔ بننے سے پہلے لداخ کے سرکاری اسکول جے۔کے۔ بوس کے ساتھ ایفیلیٹڈ تھے۔ یو۔ٹی۔ بننے کے بعد کلاس دسویں اور بارہویں کو سی۔بی۔ایس۔ای۔ کے ساتھ ایفی لیٹ کر دیا۔ لیکن پرائمری اور مِڈل اسکول کے اسٹیٹس اب تک واضح نہیں ہیں۔ اس سے ایڈمنسٹریٹیو کنفیوزن پیدا ہو رہی ہے۔ اکیڈمِک پلاننگ متاثر ہوتی ہے، مزید

جو اسکول سی۔بی۔ایس۔ای۔ ایفی لیشن میں لائے گئے ہیں، وہ بنیادی سی۔بی۔ایس۔ای۔ انفراسٹرکچر نارمس بھی پورا نہیں کرتے ہیں۔ ان اسکولوں کو مکمل اورحال کی ضرورت۔ سینٹر سے اسپیشل فائننشیل سپورٹ کے بغیر لداخ کے لئے سی۔بی۔ایس۔ای۔ اسٹینڈرڈ کو مناسب طریقے سے امپلی مینٹ کرنا بہت مشکل ہوگا۔

چیرمین صاحب، لداخ یونیورسٹی، خصوصاً اس کے کارگل کیمپس کو بڑے پیمانے پر انفراسٹرکچر اور ڈیولپمینٹ کی ضرورت ہے۔ ایک نئی یونیورسٹی بنے ہونے کے ناطے جو بڑے اور دور دراز کے علاقے کی خدمت کرتی ہے، اسے اکیڈمِک بلاک ہاسٹل، ریسرچ فیسلیٹیز ہاؤسنگ کی ضرورت ہے۔ ہیلتھ سیکٹر میں بھی سنجیدہ خلاء موجود ہے۔ لیہ میں ایک میڈکل کالج اپرو کیا گیا تھا، جس سے لوگوں میں امید پیدا ہوئی ہے۔ لیکن اب تک انفراسٹرکچر کی ترقی کے حوالے سے کوئی نمایاں پیش رفت نہیں ہوئی ہے۔ (مداخلت) سر، پلیز بولنے دیجئے، کچھ امپورٹینٹ ایشیوز ہیں، کارگل میں انجینئرنگ کالج کا اعلان ہوا ہے۔ زمین کی نشاندگی ہو چکی ہے۔ اور اب تک فنڈ منظور نہیں ہوا

ہے۔ میں نے اس مسئلے کو کئی بار ایم۔ایچ۔اے۔ اور فائننس منسٹری میں اُٹھایا تھا، لیکن بد قسمتی سے اس بجٹ میں بھی ان اداروں کے لئے فنڈ منظور نہیں کیا گیا۔ مناسب ہیلتھ کئیر اور ٹیکنیکل ایجوکیش انفراسٹرکچر کے بغیر لداخ Balanced Develoment حاصل نہیں کر سکتا ہے۔ لداخ اور دور دراز سرحدی علاقوں میں ہیلتھ سیکٹر شدید دباؤ میں ہیں، لوگوں کو بنیادی میڈیکل کیئر کے لئے سخت موسم کے لمبے فاصلے طے کرنے پڑتے ہیں۔

آنریبل پرائم منسٹر کا بارڈر کے علاقوں کو فرسٹ ولیج کے طور پر دیکھنے کا وِزن تبھی حقیقت میں بن سکتا ہے،

جب ہیلتھ، انفراسٹرکچر، ہیومن ریسورس اور کنیٹیویٹی کو مضبوط بنانے کے لئے کافی فنڈ مہیا کئے جائیں۔ ٹورزم سیکٹر
کا بھی پورا پوٹینشیل ابھی تک مکمل استعمال نہیں ہوا ہے۔ خاص طور پر
کارگل میں ایڈوینچر ٹورزم اور وِنٹر ٹورزم کی بڑی پوٹینشل موجود ہے۔

جوجیلا ٹنل کے اگلے ایک دو سال میں کھلنے کی توقع ہے، جس سے وِنٹر ٹورزم تیزی سے بڑھے گا۔ اس کے لئے ابھی سے تیاری شروع کرنی ہوگی۔, ice hockey, ice skating, snow skiing اور دیگر وِنٹر اسپورٹس، جن میں سے کئی اولمپک ڈیسپلنس ہیں، لداخ میں بہترین امکانات رکھتے ہیں، مگر مناسب ٹریک، ٹریننگ سہولیات اور انفراسٹرکچر کی کمی کو دیکھتے ہوئے اگر مناسب فنڈنگ مہیا کی جائے تو لداخ ایک وِنٹر اسپورٹنگ ڈیسٹی نیشن بن سکتا ہے۔جو مقامی نوجوانوں کے لئے ایکونومک اور ایمپلائمنٹ مواقع پیدا کرے گا۔

چیرمین صاحب، اس لئے فنڈس، فوکسڈ بجٹری ایلوکیشن اور لونگ ٹرم پلاننگ کی ضرورت ہے۔ شکریہ]

श्री विशालदादा प्रकाशबापू पाटील (सांगली) : सभापति महोदय, इस अवसर के लिए धन्यवाद।

महोदय, फोर्थ-लार्जेस्ट-इकोनॉमी, फास्टेस्ट-ग्रोइंग-इकोनॉमी और विकसित भारत की तो बहुत बात हो चुकी है, बहुत लोग इन विषयों पर बोल चुके हैं। I want to talk about 140 crore people of our country.

सर, यह बजट 53 लाख करोड़ रुपए के खर्चे का बना है। इसमें से अगर ब्याज का भुगतान और सैलरीज़ का भुगतान निकाल दें, तो प्रति व्यक्ति सिर्फ 14,000 रुपए का आवंटन इस बजट में किया गया है। पर-कैपिटा जीडीपी में हम आज 146वें नंबर पर आए हैं, because there is no concentration of per capita expenditure.

सर, माननीय मंत्री महोदया घोषणाएं तो बहुत करती हैं, उन्होंने अच्छी-अच्छी घोषणाएं की हैं। I congratulate the hon. Minister for doing that. They have also spoken that वर्ष 2022 तक सबको घर देंगे, लेकिन, ये यह नहीं कर पाए। इन्होंने किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने की बात भी की थी। इन्होंने ऐसी बहुत सारी घोषणाएं की थीं, मगर कुछ कर नहीं पाए। अब ट्रेड डील पर बहुत लोग बोल चुके हैं। यह ट्रेड डील है या टेढ़ी डील है, इस पर मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं दूंगा, लेकिन, बजट में उसके लिए कुछ प्रोविजन तो करना चाहिए था। हमारे किसान कॉटन यानी कपास उगाते हैं। मक्का और सोयाबीन पर जो इफेक्ट आने वाला है, इसलिए, उनको बचाने के लिए बजट में कुछ तो लाना जरूरी था। 'रुपी-अगेंस्ट-डॉलर' के बारे में बहुत लोग बोल चुके हैं, इसलिए, मैं उस पर नहीं बोलूंगा। मैं आपको बस यह बताऊंगा कि साउथ अफ्रीका का रैंड 12 और 15 परसेंट बढ़ा है। नाइजीरिया का 11 परसेंट और इजिप्ट का सात परसेंट बढ़ा है। So, while other countries have experienced growth, we have seen a decline.

Sir, we are talking about self-reliance – Atmanirbhar Bharat. But the trade deficit with China has now gone down to 99.02 billion US dollars. ये 'लाल आंख' की बात करते हैं, लेकिन, इन्होंने चाइना के लिए 'लाल कार्पेट' बिछा रखा है। आप देखिए

कि चाइना का माल अफगानिस्तान और नेपाल जाकर किशमिश, जो हमारे किसानों के लिए आय का इम्पॉर्टेंट स्रोत है, वह अब इम्पोर्ट हो रहा है, जिसकी वजह से किसानों का नुकसान हो रहा है।

सर, मैं और एक बात बताना चाहूंगा। न्यू इंप्लॉयमेंट जनरेशन स्कीम, जो मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ लेबर द्वारा लाई गई है। इन्होंने 20,000 करोड़ रुपए का बजट एस्टिमेट किया है और रिवाइज्ड एस्टिमेट सिर्फ 843 करोड़ रुपए का है। ऐसे ही इन्टर्नशिप स्कीम, जिसकी ये लोग बहुत चर्चा करते हैं। 10,831 करोड़ रुपए का इन्होंने बजट एस्टिमेट किया था और चुपचाप से उसको 526 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया। इस बजट में बजट एस्टिमेट को घटकार 4,788 करोड़ रुपए, यानी आधा कर दिया। सरकार यह कहती है कि युवा घर से पांच किलोमीटर से ज्यादा दूर नहीं जाना चाहते हैं, इसलिए, फेल्योर हुआ है। That is not the reason for failure. बस जुमला मारो, सारी गलतियां दूसरों पर डालो, यह सरकार ऐसा नहीं कर सकती है। इसमें कुछ तो और करना जरूरी है।

Sir, then, they have spoken National Scheme for ITI Upgrdation Scheme. तीन हजार करोड़ रुपए का एलान किया। Actually, the Revised Estimate has come down to Rs. 356 crore. इसके बाद किसान तीन लाख और पांच लाख रुपए का जो कर्जा लेता है, उस पर इंट्रेस्ट सब्सिडी की बात इन्होंने की, सब्वेंशन की बात की। लेकिन, उसके आगे कुछ भी नहीं हुआ। अत: ये अनाउंस करते जा रहे हैं, हम तालियां बजा रहे हैं। एक्चुअल बजट और रिवाइज्ड एस्टिमेट तथा एक्चुअल खर्चे में बहुत बड़ा फर्क है। सर, मैं अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के बारे में कुछ बताना चाहता हूं। हल्दी, किशमिश और गन्ना उत्पादकों के लिए इस बजट में कुछ नहीं किया गया। क्या सरकार उन्हें जरूरी नहीं मानती है? वेयरहाउसेज़ बनाने, कोल्ड स्टोरेजेज़ बनाने के लिए बजट में एडिशनल प्रोविजन करना था और हमारे स्टेट के लिए एडिशनल प्रोविजन करना था। वह भी ये नहीं कर पाए।

सर, जल जीवन मिशन में ये बस 60,000 करोड़ रुपए, 80,000 करोड़ रुपए या 90,000 करोड़ रुपए का बजट बना देते हैं, लेकिन, खर्चा तो कुछ नहीं होता है और न ही ये स्टेट में कंट्रोल

ला सकते हैं। अगर नहीं हो रहा है, तो आप जल जीवन मिशन को टेकओवर कीजिए, लोगों को पीने के लिए पानी चाहिए है। मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोलूंगा और 25-30 सेकेंड्स में अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। मुझे ज्यादा देर नहीं लगेगी। हमारे यहां इरीगेशन के लिए महसाल योजना है, टेम्भु योजना है, उसके लिए से एआईबीबी से पैसा मांग रहे हैं। मिनिस्ट्री के यहां से कोई मूवमेंट नहीं हो रही है। बहुत बारिश हो रही है, जिसकी वजह से सड़कें खराब हो रही हैं। नई सड़कों की मांग हो रही है, लेकिन, उसके लिए कुछ नहीं किया जा रहा है।

सर, सांगली में रेलवे के लिए बहुत मांग है। स्टेशन इम्प्रूव करने की मांग है, नई ट्रेन्स शुरू करने की मांग है, बड़ी-बड़ी ट्रेन्स के ठहराव की मांग है, लेकिन, बजट में कुछ नहीं किया गया है। मैं ज्यादा देर नहीं बोलूंगा, बस एक शायरी सुनाकर अपना भाषण खत्म करूंगा :-

"सिर्फ झूठे वायदों से देश की तकदीर नहीं बदलती
जीडीपी के आंकड़ों से किसान के हाथों की लकीर नहीं बदलती
आप पांच ट्रिलियन और विकसित भारत का जश्न मनाते रहो सदन में
मगर आपकी नीतियों और बजट से मेरे भारत की तस्वीर नहीं बदलती।"

धन्यवाद।

माननीय सभापति : विशाल जी, आप बार-बार बांग्लादेश के कॉटन की बात कर रहे हैं। आपके यहां महाराष्ट्र का कॉटन है। अगर बांग्लादेश के कॉटन पर उन्होंने ज़ीरो किया है, तो उनको अमेरिका से ही कॉटन खरीदना होगा। यहां की सरकार ने कॉटन पर कोई समझौता नहीं किया है।

… (व्यवधान)

DR. JAYANTA KUMAR ROY (JALPAIGURI): Hon. Chairperson, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak in this august House. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Nothing will go on record except Shri Jayanta Kumar Roy's speech.

… (*Interruptions*)...*

DR. JAYANTA KUMAR ROY: I rise today to strongly support this forward-looking Union Budget which reflects the Government's unwavering commitment to development with discipline, inclusive growth and cooperative federalism. The Budget for 2026-27 proposes a total expenditure of Rs.53.47 lakh crore with effective capital expenditure rising to Rs.17.14 lakh crore, a clear signal that this Government believes in building long-term national assets rather than indulging in short-term populism. At the same time, fiscal deficit has been contained at 4.3 per cent of GDP, reaffirming India's macro-economic credibility and investors' confidence.

This Budget is particularly significant for West Bengal. The total transfer to States and Union Territories stands at Rs.25.43 lakh crore, showing a substantial increase over previous years. This decisively exposes the false narrative of the TMC Government that Bengal is being deprived by the Centre. Funds are flowing, delivery is failing. Despite generous Central support, the people of West Bengal continue to suffer because of corruption, political obstruction, and administrative paralysis under the TMC regime. The Central schemes for housing, drinking water, roads, health and employment have been either stalled, distorted or weaponized for political gain. The Budget offers transformative opportunities for North Bengal in particular. Major thrust on infrastructure and connectivity including strategic rail and transport corridors will benefit the region immensely. Projects such as the Siliguri-Varanasi High

* Not recorded.

Speed Rail Corridor will integrate North Bengal with national economic and cultural hubs, strengthen tourism and trade and unlock Siliguri's potential as the gateway to Northeast, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh.

The enhanced allocation for roads, transport, urban development, AMRUT, PM Awas Yojana, Jal Jeevan Mission, Swachh Bharat Mission, agriculture, irrigation, fisheries and rural livelihoods can fundamentally change the lives of people in districts like Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Alipurduar and Kooch Behar, if the State Government allows honest implementation.

I would also like to highlight the Corporate Mitra Scheme introduced in this Budget which is a forward-thinking reform aimed at reducing the compliance burden on MSMEs. By creating a cadre of trained professionals in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities, this scheme will help small entrepreneurs with regulatory compliance, GST filings and formalization at affordable cost.

For North Bengal, with its MSME clusters in tea, agro-processing, tourism, handicrafts and small manufacturing, the Corporate Mitra Scheme can generate local skilled employment, strengthen entrepreneurship and bring thousands of small enterprises into the formal economy, provided the State machinery cooperates and does not politicize implementation.

This Budget clearly demonstrates that the Union Government is committed to inclusive regional balance to growth. Unfortunately, the TMC Government remains focused on appeasement politics, cut money culture and blame-shifting instead of governance. Let me state this unequivocally that the TMC Government has failed the people of West Bengal. This Budget lays a

strong foundation for a *viksit* North Bengal within a *Viksit Bharat*. I wholeheartedly support this Budget and express full confidence that under the visionary leadership of our hon. Prime Minister, India will continue on the path of growth, stability, and national resurgence. Thank you.

श्री राजकुमार रोत (बांसवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, आपने आज बजट पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया इसके लिए धन्यवाद। 78 पेज के इस बजट भाषण में देश के जरूरतमंद आदिवासी, दलित, पिछड़े, किसान, मजदूर एवं शिक्षित बेरोजगारों हितों का कोई विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। डबल इंजन के इस बजट में जरूरतमंद लोगों की उपेक्षा की गयी है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं विशेषकर इस बजट में शिक्षा को लेकर, विशेषकर आदिवासी बाहुल्य क्षेत्र में शिक्षण संस्थाओं की भौतिक सुविधाओं को लेकर उम्मीद थी, क्योंकि हमेशा राज्य सरकार कहती है कि केन्द्र का विषय है। समग्र शिक्षा के तहत वहां से बजट आता है। यहां केन्द्र कहता है कि राज्य का विषय है। आज राजस्थान राज्य का भी बजट आया। दोनों बजटों को हमने देखा, लेकिन राजस्थान के अंदर शिक्षण व्यवस्था को लेकर जो हालात हैं, वर्तमान में राजस्थान में 2,80,000 स्कूलों के कमरे बच्चों के बैठने लायक नहीं हैं। दो लाख से अधिक कक्षा-कक्ष जर्जर हैं और इस वर्तमान सरकार ने 1500 प्राथमिक और उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यालयों को तीन-चार किलोमीटर दूर स्थित सीनियर स्कूलों में मर्ज करने का काम करके बच्चों को शिक्षा से वंचित करने का काम किया है। 100 से अधिक स्कूलें बंद कर दी गयी हैं। वर्तमान में टेंट, पेड़ के नीचे और किराये के मकान में सरकारी विद्यालय चल रहे हैं। हमें उम्मीद थी कि इस बजट में शिक्षा को लेकर विशेषकर राजस्थान के आदिवासी बाहुल्य क्षेत्र के लिए विशेष पैकेज आएगा, लेकिन ऐसा कुछ हुआ नहीं है। आज देखा राजस्थान के बजट में भी ऊंट के मुंह में जीरा वाली बात करके इतिश्री करने का काम किया है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, वर्तमान में हम कहते हैं कि इस देश को आत्मनिर्भर भारत बनाना है। आत्मनिर्भर भारत तभी बन पाएगा, जब इस देश का आदिवासी, पिछड़ा, दलित

समुदाय आत्मनिर्भर होगा, तभी आत्मनिर्भर देश की जो कल्पना कर रहे हैं, वह पूरी हो पाएगी और वह आदिवासी, दलित, पिछड़ा समुदाय आत्मनिर्भर तभी बन पाएगा, जब उनको हम उनको मूलभूत सुविधा विशेषकर शिक्षा को लेकर उपलब्ध करा पाएंगे।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, आज 150वीं बिरसा मुंडा जयंती मनाई जा रही है। इसको राष्ट्रीय गौरव दिवस के रूप में मनाया जा रहा है। हमें इस बात का गर्व है, लेकिन बिरसा मुंडा कौन थे? बिरसा मुंडा तत्कालीन समय में जमींदार और अंग्रेजों के लिए एक विद्रोही एवं देशद्रोही थे और आज वह हमारे लिए एक क्रांतिकारी हैं, एक भगवान हैं, एक आदर्श हैं। वे जल, जंगल, जमीन की लड़ाई लड़ते थे, वही आज का हिडमा आज के परिपेक्ष्य में आपकी नजर में नक्सलवादी है, लेकिन हो सकता है कि भविष्य में आने वाली पीढ़ी के लिए वह बिरसा के रूप में जाना जाए। आज बस्तर का जो पूरा आदिवासी इलाका है।

माननीय सभापति : आप भगवान बिरसा मुंडा की हिडमा के साथ कैसे तुलना कर रहे हैं?

श्री राजकुमार रोत : सभापति महोदय, मैं उस बात को जानना चाह रहा हूं कि आदिवासी बाहुल्य क्षेत्र का युवा हथियार क्यों पकड़ रहा है? हमें उनको कलम, कागज पकड़ाने की जरूरत थी, लेकिन वह हथियार पकड़ रहा है। मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा और सरकार भी कह रही है कि हम भी चाहते हैं और मैं इस सदन के अंदर से उस क्षेत्र के आदिवासी युवाओं से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि आपको जल, जंगल, जमीन की लड़ाई कलम और कागज से लड़ने की जरूरत है, हथियार उठाने की जरूरत नहीं है। यह अलग समय है। मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि नक्सलाइट उन्मूलन के नाम से कांग्रेस सरकार ने वर्ष 2005 से 2011 तक सलवा जुडूम अभियान चलाया। उस समय एक खूनी संघर्ष हुआ, सरकार के द्वारा एक खूनी खेल खेला गया। उस 500 आदिवासी नक्सली के नाम पर मारे गए, 800 से अधिक हमारे जवान शहीद हए, 1500 से अधिक आम आदिवासी मारे गए और हजारों आदिवासी बहन, बेटियों के साथ बलात्कार हुआ। आज वर्तमान समय में भी वहीं चीजें हुई, 500 के आसपास आदिवासी समुदाय नक्सलाइट के नाम से मारे गए। सभापति महोदय, यह बात इसलिए बता रहा हूं कि आज हम जिसका नक्सलाइट कह रहे हैं वह इस देश

का आदिवासी है और यह भी जानना पड़ेगा कि इस देश का मूल मालिक है। माननीय सभापति महोदय, इस सदन के अंदर आदिवासियों के हक, अधिकार की बात आती है... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप इस सदन के जिम्मेदार सदस्य हैं। क्या आप उनको महिमामंडित करने का काम करेंगे? आप एक प्रतिनिधि हैं।

श्री राजकुमार रोत : माननीय सभापति महोदय, इस देश का आदिवासी अगर जल, जंगल, जमीन की बात कर रहा है, मैं मानता हूं वह हथियार उठा रहा है, मैं यह भी चाहता हूं वह खत्म होना चाहिए, लेकिन चायना से लाकर उनको हथियार देने वाले लोग कौन हैं? यह भी सफाई होनी चाहिए। मार्च, 2026 में नक्सलाइट खत्म होना चाहिए, लेकिन वे बड़े लोग कौन हैं जो हथियार सप्लाई कर रहे हैं?

माननीय सभापति : कृपया समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राजकुमार रोत: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मेरे क्षेत्र में अंग्रेजी शासनकाल में कई अत्याचार हुए। इस देश के आदिवासी समुदायों में सबसे बड़ा समुदाय भील समुदाय है और भील समुदाय के साथ अनेक अत्याचार हुए। सबसे बड़ा अत्याचार आज़ादी के बाद इस भील समुदाय को चार राज्यों राजस्थान, गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और केन्द्रशासित प्रदेशों में बांट दिया गया। दूसरा, सबसे बड़ा अत्याचार हुआ, ऐतिहासिक अन्याय वर्ष 1966 में हुआ उस एरिया से माही नदी गुजरती है।

माननीय सभापति : कृपया अब समाप्त करें।

श्री राजकुमार रोत : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मेरा समय तीन मिनट हुआ है, एक मिनट लास्ट है। एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा।

माननीय सभापति : छह मिनट हो गए हैं।

श्री राजकुमार रोत : सभापति महोदय, एक मिनट में अपनी बात रखना चाहूंगा।

मैं चाहता हूं कि माही और कगड़ी जो बांध बने हुए हैं, उन बांधों पर बृहद सिंचाई परियोजना करके बांसवाड़ा, डुंगरपुर आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्र की जनता को लाभ पहुंचाया जाए। हमारी यह मांग

है और हम अच्छी एजुकेशन, अच्छी हेल्थ चाहते हैं । आज सबसे पिछड़े हुए इलाके में बच्चे कुपोषित हैं। वे कुपोषित क्यों हैं? हम विकसित भारत की बात कह रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : धन्यवाद। आपकी बात आ गई है।

श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल जी।

श्री राजकुमार रोत : अगर इस देश के आदिवासियों के साथ न्याय नहीं होगा तो विकसित भारत की कल्पना पूरी नहीं हो सकती है। मेरी अंतिम मांग यह है कि वर्तमान में रोजगार गारंटी को लेकर एक बड़ा इश्यु चल रहा है, आप 125 दिन करने की बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन पिछले दो साल में 100 दिन का काम कितने लोगों को दिया गया है? आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ता के लिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि केन्द्र सरकार उनको जो 4500 रुपये दे रही है, उससे घर नहीं चल सकता है। हमें कम से कम 10 हजार रुपये उनको देना चाहिए । वर्तमान समय में स्कूलों के अंदर पोषाहार बनाने वाली जो महिलाएं हैं, उनको हजार रुपये दिए जा रहे हैं। उनका हजार रुपये में कैसे घर चलेगा?

16.22 hrs (Shrimati Sandhya Ray *in the Chair*)

उनके लिए मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि सरकारी विद्यालयों में पोषाहार बनाने वाले जो मजदूर हैं या महिलाएं हैं, उनको कम से कम 5 से 7 हजार रुपये तनख्वाह दी जाए। साथ ही लखपति दीदी के नाम से इस देश की महिलाओं के साथ एक छलावा किया जा रहा है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप अपनी बात कंपलीट कीजिए।

श्री राजकुमार रोत : मेरी अंतिम मांग है, अब मैं कुछ नहीं बोलूंगा, क्योंकि हो सकता है कि मेरे भाषण से किसी को दिक्कत हो जाए। मेरी मांग मूल रूप से यही है कि आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्र के अंदर शिक्षा व्यवस्था, स्वास्थ्य के विषय पर सरकार विशेष ध्यान दे । माही और कगड़ी बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट है, इस प्रोजेक्ट से बृहद सिंचाई परियोजना बनाई जाए । जल, जंगल, जमीन में जो आदिवासी हजारों सालों से रह रहे हैं, उनके पास कागज नहीं हैं, उनके पास कागजी अधिकार नहीं है। मैडम, एक बात समझनी पड़ेगी। इस बात को समझना पड़ेगा कि कागज कब जाएगा? जब वहां एजुकेशन होगी तो कागज जाएगा? हमने उनको एजुकेशन ही नहीं दी है ।... (व्यवधान) अब

एजुकेशन ही नहीं दी है तो वह कागज कैसे जाएगा? … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल जी।

श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल (भीलवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदया, मुझे वर्ष 2026-2027 के बजट के समर्थन में बोलने का अवसर देने के लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत आभार। इसमें कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं है कि 12 वर्ष पहले जब यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने एनडीए की सरकार का काम संभाला तो उस समय सोने की चिड़िया कहलाने वाले भारत की आर्थिक व्यवस्था बैसाखियों के सहारे चल रही थी। लेकिन हमारी एनडीए की केंद्र सरकार ने लोक लुभावन के स्थान पर जनहित को प्राथमिकता देते हुए अंत्योदय को प्राथमिकता दी है। गत 12 वर्षों में हमारी केंद्र सरकार ने आत्मनिर्भर भारत को अपना लक्ष्य मानते हुए घरेलू विनिर्माण क्षमता एवं ऊर्जा सुरक्षा का निर्माण किया है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की इस दूरगामी सोच का ही परिणाम है कि हमने एक तरफ आज देश के लिए महत्वपूर्ण उत्पादों के लिए आयात निर्भरता को कम किया है, वही दूसरी ओर रोजगार सृजन, कृषि उत्पादकता में बढ़ोतरी, लोगों की क्रय शक्ति और लोगों के लिए सर्वव्यापी सेवाओं की सहायता हेतु सरकार ने हर प्रकार का प्रयास करते हुए सीधा लाभ पंक्ति में अंतिम स्थान पर खड़े व्यक्ति तक पहुंचाने का प्रयत्न किया है। 7 प्रतिशत की उच्च विकास दर हासिल करना अपने आप में बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है।

राष्ट्र निर्माण की इस भावना को आगे बढ़ाते हुए केन्द्रीय वित्त मंत्री आदरणीया श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी ने एक बार फिर देश के समग्र विकास को केंद्र में रखकर जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है उसमें अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, घुमंतू, किसानों, श्रमिकों, महिलाओं, युवाओं, आधारभूत संरचना और आर्थिक सुधारों को प्राथमिकता दी गई है।

महोदया, इस बार के बजट में अनिर्णय के बजाय कार्रवाई, भाषणों के बजाय सुधार और लोक लुभावन वादों के बजाय जनता को प्राथमिकता दी गई है। इस बजट में वर्ष 1996 व 2004 से 2014 की पुरानी सरकारों की तरह अपने कर्तव्यों से इतिश्री करने की बजाय विकास, क्षमता निर्माण एवं समावेशी अवसर दिए गए हैं, जिससे संतुलित और सतत विकास को सुनिश्चित किया

गया है। लगभग 10 प्रतिशत की आर्थिक वृद्धि से रोजगार और आय में वृद्धि होगी। इस बजट में जीएसटी एवं श्रम संहिताओं सहित 350 सुधार किए जा रहे हैं।

जिससे व्यापार में सुगमता बढ़ेगी। सरकार द्वारा इंडिया सेमीकन्डक्टर मिशन 2.0 प्रारंभ किया जा रहा है, जिससे चिप आयात पर निर्भरता मे कमी होगी और रणनीतिक आत्मनिर्भरता बढ़ेगी। दुर्लभ मृदा स्थायी चुम्बकों हेतु अनुसंधान, खनन और निर्माण योजना से ईवी, रक्षा और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्रों को मजबूती प्राप्त होगी। घरेलू उत्पादन बढ़ाने हेतु तीन रासायनिक पार्क के निर्माण से रसायन आयात में कमी और औद्योगिक आधार मजबूत होगा। इस बार के बजट में विशेष तौर से 200 पुराने औद्योगिक क्लस्टरों के पुनरुद्धार की योजना प्रशंसनीय है। इस बजट में तीन प्रतिशत तक राजकोषीय घाटे से सतत ऋण और आर्थिक स्थिरता बढ़ेगी। मानसिक रोग और वृद्ध देखभाल का विस्तार किया जाएगा, जिससे सामाजिक कल्याण में सुधार होगा। सात हाई स्पीड रेल कॉरिडोर की सहायता से यातायात और सुगम होगा। कैंसर की दवाओं के साथ-साथ अन्य बीमारियों की 17 दवाओं पर शुल्क कम करने से सस्ती दवाएं सुलभ होंगी।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, रेशम, ऊन और जूट जैसे प्राकृतिक फाइबर एवं मानव निर्मित फाइबर में आत्मनिर्भरता हेतु राष्ट्रीय फाइबर योजना महत्वपूर्ण है। मशीनरी-प्रौद्योगिक उन्नयन हेतु पूंजीगत सहायता और चुनौती मोड़ में मेगा टेक्सटाइल पार्क से तकनीकी टेक्सटाइल पर फोकस होगा। ट्रेडर्स के साथ एमएसएमई को सात लाख करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि उपलब्ध कराई गई है। वित्तीय तरलता से व्यवसाय सुगम होगा। टियर-2 और टियर-3 कस्बों के विकास पर फोकस से पांच लाख तक की आबादी वाले कस्बों के इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर का विकास होगा। वर्ष 2004-2014, यानी मनमोहन सिंह जी के 10 वर्ष में इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर जितना फंड नियोजित किया गया, उन 10 वर्षों के फंड के बराबर इस एक साल के बजट में 12 लाख 20 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव देश के मौलिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। DBT के अंतर्गत 56 मंत्रालयों की 327 योजनाओं के माध्यम से लगभग 93 करोड़ लाभार्थियों को 46 लाख करोड़ रुपये का सीधा लाभ पहुँचने से भ्रष्टाचार पर अंकुश लगा है। 20 नए राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग, सात उच्च गति रेल

कॉरिडोर्स, 15 पुरातत्व एवं सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन स्थलों को विकसित करने का प्रस्ताव अभिनंदनीय है। 11 वर्षों में 25 करोड़ लोगों का गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर उठना बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है। भारतीय योग को माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के उल्लेखनीय प्रयासों से मिली वैश्विक पहचान के बाद अब आयुर्वेद की वैश्विक स्वीकार्यता हुई है। उच्च शिक्षा में छात्राओं को आने वाली चुनौतियों के लिए प्रत्येक जिले में एक महिला छात्रावास की स्थापना अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। मत्स्य पालन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 500 जलाशयों और नारियल उत्पादकों के संवर्धन का प्रस्ताव महत्वपूर्ण है।

सभापति महोदया जी, राजीविका बहनों पर आज़ादी के बाद माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ध्यान देकर तीन करोड़ लखपति दीदी का लक्ष्य हासिल करने के उद्देश्य से काम किया है। अब उनके घरेलू उत्पाद के लिए खुदरा आउटलेट की स्थापना से उन्हें बाजार उपलब्ध होगा। गरीब और कमजोर तबके को दुर्घटना या अन्य आपातकालीन स्थिति में सहायता के लिए 50 प्रतिशत जिला अस्पतालों में आपातकालीन और ट्रॉमा सेंटर की स्थापना बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में 4000 ई-बसों का संचालन और इसी के साथ में पिछले समय में आयकर दाताओं को 12 लाख रुपये तक की कर मुक्त आय एवं नेक्स्ट जनरेशन जीएसटी जैसे प्रयासों ने आम उपभोक्ताओं को भारी राहत दी है। अब भारत के युवा केवल सरकारी नौकरी की लाइन में खड़े नहीं होते, बल्कि स्वयं का स्टार्ट अप प्रारम्भ कर रोजगार प्रदाता बन रहे हैं।

मैं अंतिम बात कहना चाहूंगा कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के दूरदर्शी नेतृत्व के कारण आज भारत और भारतीय की प्रतिष्ठा विश्व जगत में बढ़ी है। अर्थव्यवस्था का बारहवें पायदान से चौथे पायदन पर आ जाना सुखद अनुभव है। प्रति व्यक्ति आय में इजाफा और क्रय शक्ति में बढ़ोतरी के साथ आम व्यक्ति का जीवन उत्कृष्ट हुआ है। सात प्रतिशत उच्च विकास दर और न्यूनतम महंगाई दर सरकार की बेहतर वित्तीय प्रबंधन का उदाहरण है। ईयू से ट्रेड डील विश्व पटल पर अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण हो कर भारत को तीसरी आर्थिक शक्ति बनाने की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण पड़ाव है।

मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के कुशल मार्गदर्शन में वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत बेहतरीन बजट का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

भारत माता की जय।

वंदे मातरम्।

***SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER (SANGRUR):** Thanks, Madam Chairperson. This is the 3rd budget since I have come to this House and Punjab hasn't even found a mention in the 3 consecutive budgets. Area of Punjab is almost 1.5% of the country and the population is also about 2.3%. Despite these facts, Punjab provides 40% of wheat and 26% of paddy to the country. This is not the only contribution.

Punjab has contributed in several important sectors. Thus, in a joint family, the elder son doesn't get any recognition despite his major contribution in strengthening the family. So our farmers didn't get any relief be it fulfilling the promise of MSP or diversification of crops. So we, the people of Punjab are being directly tortured and we are suffering due to the central policies.

Punjab has either got agriculture or some industry and also the youth of the state is in the army. Jai Jawan Jai Kisan is mentioned on the rear side of tractor trollies. In the families having two sons, one is sent to the army while the other is engaged in agriculture, but due to your policies, particularly the new Agniveer scheme, the recruitment of Punjabis in the army in the last 2 years has come down by 70% i.e. 1.2% from 7.7%. It was a direct loss to us on one side and on other hand, we suffer due to recent agreements with the United States.

It is for the first time that instead of protecting the farming, they are

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

interfering in it. It is mentioned in a note of 9th February on the website of White House of US that they will be investing in food and agriculture sector of India. You will see that it will not stop on apple and soyabean, the road opened by you will reach or wheat and paddy also.

Please see that the Indian farmers get only 6% subsidy and the American farmers get Rs.27 lacs and how our farmers getting only Rs.6000 will be able to complete with Americans. This is not at all understandable as to why this agreement was required because on one side we are dying economically and on the other hand, our honour is also at stake.

Sometimes in Punjab, a farmer takes land through auction even anticipating loss but does so for the sake of honour. Our money is vanishing and on other hand in an executive order dated 6th February they have stated ongoing monitoring on us. Are we thieves? Will we sell or buy oil from Russia? So I fail to understand that why this deal has been signed. This agreement will put us in a losing position.

If we talk of Punjab, nothing has been done for our agriculture or industry. During the period of militancy, the then Governor BD Pandey in his book In Service of Free India had mentioned that even during that period industry of Punjab was doing better than the entire country. Our industry didn't die at that time but it perished when our neighbouring states were made tax havens.

Today, Punjab has suffered due to the policies of the Centre. So I request that despite Punjab not being on agenda of the Centre, at least during

election year when other states are getting packages, our state of Punjab should also be given some package to revive and improve our industry.

Thanks.

श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल (रायपुर) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूं। उन्होंने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, यह बजट देश को तरक्की देने वाला बजट है। यह बजट विकसित भारत के संकल्प को पूरा करने वाला बजट है। यह बजट संकल्प को ठोस आधार देने वाला बजट है। यह बजट योजनाओं से आगे बढ़कर परिणामों को देने वाला बजट है । यह बजट किसानों के सम्मान का बजट है, युवाओं के अवसर का बजट है । यह बजट महिलाओं के सशक्तीकरण का बजट है, यह बजट गरीबों की सुरक्षा का बजट है।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं नेता प्रतिपक्ष राहुल गांधी को सुन रहा था, वह मार्शल आर्ट के बारे में बोल रहे थे। मार्शल आर्ट तो विदेशी आर्ट है, मोदी जी धोबी पछाड़ जानते हैं। कभी आपने कुश्ती देखी है? कुश्ती में क्या होता है? उसी धोबी पछाड़ के कारण तीन चुनाव जीते और आपको विपक्ष में बैठना पड़ा है। कभी आपने देखा है कालाजंग? कुश्ती का एक दावं है। राहुल जी, मार्शल आर्ट से काम चलने वाला नहीं है, आपको कुश्ती सीखनी पड़ेगी, आपको कबड्डी सीखनी पड़ेगी। आपको भारत के खेल सीखने पड़ेंगे, जब तक आप भारत के खेल नहीं सीखेंगे, तब तक आपको विपक्ष में बैठना पड़ेगा।

मोदी जी भारतीय हैं, भारत की चिंता करते हैं और भारत को जानते हैं। वह पूरे भारत में घूमे हैं। वे गांव, गरीब, किसान, जवान, मजदूर और महिलाएं, सभी के लिए चिंता करने वाले हैं। यह इस बजट में दिखाई दे रहा है।

वह सेलिंग डाटा की बात कर रहे थे। यूपीए की सरकार में 2जी स्कैम क्या था? सेलिंग डाटा किसने किया था? इसके बारे में उनको बताना चाहिए, स्पैक्ट्रम पसर्नल एटीएम बन गए थे। स्पैक्ट्रम बेचकर वह पैसा कमा रहे थे। आज भी भ्रष्टाचार की जांच चल रही है। आप सेलिंग डाटा के बारे में बताएं? क्यों नहीं बताना चाहते हैं? आप उसके बारे में चर्चा क्यों नहीं करते ?

माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं राहुल गांधी जी को सुन रहा था, उन्होंने कोई अच्छी बात नहीं की। उनको यह बजट समझ में नहीं आया। यह बजट खर्च का बजट नहीं है, निवेश का बजट है। कांग्रेस ने खाली खर्च किया है, मुझे मालूम है, कहां बोलना है। यह देश के भविष्य का बजट है। हम उज्ज्वल वर्तमान की ओर देखते हैं तो अतीत की परछाइयां स्वत: ही सामने आ जाती है कि इन्होंने क्या-क्या काले कारनामे किए थे। 60 साल तक देश कैसे डुबोया था।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, देश में संभावनाएं थीं, किन्तु इनके पास में दिशा नहीं थी। संसाधन थे, लेकिन इनके पास संकल्प नहीं था, जनसंख्या थी, किन्तु इनके पास योजना नहीं थी। भारत के पास अवसरों का महासागर था, किन्तु भारत विकास की बूंद-बूंद के लिए तरसता था।

कांग्रेस शासन एक लेखक की तरह था, जिसके पास कागज थे, किन्तु उसकी कलम में स्याही नहीं थी, वह क्या लिखते? आज भी वही परंपरा है, वही परंपरा राहुल जी में भी दिखायी देती है। वह राजनीति के एक ऐसे कवि हैं, जो भावनाओं की कविता तो लिखते हैं, किन्तु यथार्थ की गद्य भाषा उनको नहीं आती है। वह देश को मंजिल दिखाने चले हैं, किन्तु स्वयं को रास्ता मालूम नहीं है। सदन में क्या बोलना है, क्या नहीं बोलना है, उनको यह भी समझ में नहीं आता है।

अध्यक्ष जी टोकते हैं, वह नियम-कायदे नहीं जानते हैं। अपनी महिला सांसदों को प्रधानमंत्री की कुर्सी तक भेज देते हैं, क्या नियम जानते हैं? क्या यही नियम-कानून जानते हैं, यही अनुशासन जानते हैं? यही लोकतंत्र जानते हैं? जब उनकी गलतियों को रोकने का काम लोक सभा अध्यक्ष करते हैं तो उनके खिलाफ अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लेकर आते हैं। मैं इसकी निंदा करता हूं। आप लोक सभा की कार्यवाही को ठीक तरह से चलाना नहीं चाहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) मैं बजट पर ही बोल रहा हूं।

शब्द बहुत हैं, लेकिन सुझाव नहीं हैं। नेता प्रतिपक्ष को सरकार को सुझाव देना चाहिए कि सरकार को क्या-क्या करना चाहिए। उनके पास आरोप बहुत हैं, पर आत्मचिंतन नहीं है। उनके पास नारे बहुत हैं, नीतियां नहीं हैं। वह कैसे-कैसे प्रश्न उठाते हैं। इन्हें अपने खानदान की

विफलताओं के बारे में बताना चाहिए। आपके खानदान के कितने लोग 60 सालों तक प्रधान मंत्री रहे? उस समय देश इतना आगे क्यों नहीं बढ़ा ? मोदी जी के 11 सालों के नेतृत्व में देश आगे बढ़ रहा है । आप गरीबी की बातें करते हैं, लेकिन अपने शासन में गरीबी मिटा नहीं पाए । आप बेरोजगारी पर भाषण देते हैं, पर अपने दौर में उद्योग खड़े नहीं कर पाए। आप भ्रष्टाचार पर बोलते हैं, पर आपकी सरकार घोटोलेबाजों की प्रयोगशाला बनी रही।

महोदया, 60 वर्षों तक ये सत्ता में रहे, लेकिन इनके बजट में देश पिछड़ता रहा । यह दुर्भाग्य नहीं, विफल नेतृत्व का परिणाम है । आज जब मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में बजट आ रहा है, निर्मला सीतारमण जी बजट प्रस्तुत कर रही हैं, तो आज देश का युवा खुश है, देश की महिला खुश है, देश के किसान खुश हैं, देश की एमएसएमई इंडस्ट्रीज़ खुश हैं । कांग्रेस में वंश की छाया रही, विचारों की कमी रही । साहस अनुपस्थित रहा । इन्होंने जनता की सेवा नहीं, केवल सत्ता को अपनी धरोहर मान लिया। नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में बीते 11 वर्षों में देश ने गति पाई है। देश ने गौरव पाया है, वैश्विक पहचान बनाई है। आज भारत इस बजट के माध्यम से आत्मनिर्भर भारत बन रहा है। नया बजट आत्मविश्वास का परिणाम है। यह बजट कहता है कि अब भारत रुकेगा नहीं, झुकेगा नहीं, थमेगा नहीं।

महोदया, राहुल जी की राजनीति अतीत की डायरी हो गई है। उसके पन्ने पीले हो गए हैं। भविष्य की पुस्तक यदि कोई लिख रहा है, भारत के भविष्य की पुस्तक यदि कोई लिख रहा है, तो वे हमारे प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी हैं। वह इस बजट के माध्यम से लिख रहे हैं, जिसके पृष्ठ पर इस देश का विकास लिखा हुआ है। मैं पूरे विश्वास के साथ कहता हूं कि भारत की नींव अगर विफलताओं पर रखी गई थी, तो उनकी सफलता की नींव यदि कोई रख रहा है, तो वह देश के प्रधान मंत्री हैं। …(व्यवधान)

महोदया, अभी तो मैंने बोलना शुरू किया है । ये बात कर रहे थे भारत विस्तार एआई मिशन। एआई मिशन के अंतर्गत छत्तीसगढ़ के किसानों को भी फायदा मिलेगा। छत्तीसगढ़ी भाषा में भी किसानों को खेती करने का तरीका बताया जाएगा। किसानों को पहले 1310 रुपये धान का

सपोर्ट प्राइस मिलता था। आज 2369 रुपये मिल रहा है और छत्तीसगढ़ में 2100 रुपये दे रहे हैं। मोदी जी की गारंटी को पूरा किया जा रहा है। पूरे देश में कांग्रेस की सरकार क्या इतना पैसा दे रही थी? कांग्रेस सरकार के समय सड़क 12 किलोमीटर प्रतिदिन बनती थी, आज 33 किलोमीटर प्रतिदिन बन रही है। राहुल जी के परिवार के राज में भारत की विश्व के 5 देशों में गिनती होती थी, आज भारत विश्व की चौथी अर्थव्यवस्था मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में बना है।

महोदया, 40 हजार करोड़ रुपये से आज बैटरियां, सेमीकंडक्टर्स बन रहे हैं। उनके लिए रेयर अर्थ मिनरल्स की जरूरत है। छत्तीसगढ़ में लिथियम मिला है, उसका विकास होगा और कॉरिडोर बनेगा। रेयर अर्थ के लिए 40 हजार करोड़ रुपये रखे गए हैं। भुवनेश्वर से विशाखापट्नम तक स्पीड कॉरिडोर में हमारे छत्तीसगढ़ को भी जोड़ा जाएगा । छत्तीसगढ़ विकसित होगा । राजकोषीय घाटा इनके समय 8.9 प्रतिशत होता था, जो आज 4.4 प्रतिशत हो गया है । इनके समय में रेलवे ट्रैक 6.4 किलोमीटर प्रतिवर्ष बनते थे, आज वे 100 किलोमीटर प्रतिवर्ष बन रहे हैं। अब 15 हजार स्कूल्स और 7 हजार कॉलेजेज़ बनेंगे और वे केवल खेलने के लिए नहीं बनेंगे। वहां पर खेल का सामान बनाने की प्रयोगशाला बनेगी। उनको विकास मिलेगा। महिलाओं के लिए हर जिले में गर्ल्स हॉस्टल्स बनेंगे और उन हॉस्टल्स के माध्यम से महिलाओं का तेजी से विकास होगा।

महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश का बजट 53 लाख 47 हजार करोड़ रुपये का हो गया है। हमारा पूँजीगत व्यय अब 12 लाख 22 हजार करोड़ रुपये का हो गया है। हमारा प्रभावी पूँजीगत व्यय 17 लाख 15 हजार करोड़ रुपये का हो गया है। हमारे रक्षा बजट को देखिए। अगर पाकिस्तान और चीन को सबक सिखाना है, ये लोग तो घोंसलों में घुस जाते थे, … (व्यवधान) अब मोदी जी की सरकार ने बजट में इतनी व्यवस्था की है कि हमारे सैनिकों को पूरे साजो-सामान मिलेंगे और अगर पाकिस्तान में घुसकर मारने की आवश्यकता होगी तो वह भी हम करेंगे। जल-जीवन मिशन के तहत, घर-घर पानी पहुँचाने के लिए 67,670 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था है। शिक्षा के लिए 42,100 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था है।

महोदया, आज के अवसर पर मैं आपके माध्यम से पूरे देश को बताना चाहता हूँ कि विदेश में जो हमारे छात्र पढ़ने जाते हैं, उन पर 5 प्रतिशत ब्याज लगता था, लेकिन अब वह 2 प्रतिशत लगेगा। जो छात्र चिकित्सा शिक्षा के लिए विदेश में जाएंगे, उनको जो 5 परसेंट ब्याज लगता था, वह भी अब 2 परसेंट लगेगा। हमारे देश के छात्र अब विदेशों में उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त कर पाएंगे और इसके माध्यम से हमारी युवा पीढ़ी तेजी से विकसित होगी।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्रीमती हरसिमरत कौर बादल जी।

श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल : महोदया, गृह ऋण, जिनके पास दो घर हैं, उनको गृह ऋण के ब्याज में भी आयकर से छूट दी गई है। कानूनों का सरलीकरण किया गया है।... (व्यवधान) 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये बीफार्मा की सख्ती के लिए रखा गया है। आर्थिक सम्पूर्णता के लिए कंटेनर चाइना से आते थे, अब 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये हमारे माल को विदेश में निर्यात करने के लिए कंटेनर के लिए रखा गया है। सेमीकंडक्टर के लिए 40 हजार करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है।... (व्यवधान) कांग्रेस के जमाने में हमारे बैंक्स करप्ट हो गए थे, अब हमारे बैंक प्रॉफिट में आ गए हैं।... (व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL (BATHINDA): Madam, for the first time in the history of this country, the Union Budget was presented on a Sunday and that too on the auspicious occasion of Guru Ravidas Jayanti.

*Guru Ravidas says, “Garib Nawaz is my lord who bestows Crown on your head.” He was such a Guru who became voice of the poor and oppressed and contributed most for their uplifting and that is why he is revered. When the budget is presented on his birthday falling on a Sunday, it was but natural that the poor and backward people of Punjab had high hopes regarding the ideology of Guru Ravidas. They hoped that the Prime Minister will surely give something big to the poor and oppressed people of Punjab in the budget at

..... English translation of this part of speech was originally delivered in Punjabi.

Jalandhar while paying respect to Guru Ravidas or will announce in Punjab.*

The hon. Minister says that the Government's *Sankalp* is to focus on the poor, underprivileged and disadvantaged, and to deliver this *Sankalp*, she is inspired by three *Kartavyas* – Accelerate and sustain economic growth; fulfil the aspirations of the people; and ensure '*Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas'* – so that every community and every region have access to resources and opportunities for meaningful participation.

Madam, I would like to only ask what was in this budget that will speed up the growth of Punjab and fulfill the aspirations of people of Punjab. I am in this House for the last 18 years and I can say that after 2015, Punjab has not been given even petty assistance in any of the budgets. Not even a single developmental work has been done. Nothing can be more shameful.

You speak of something like '*Sabka Saath*' and you neglect it. आपके रिफार्म्स एक्सप्रेस तक पहुंचते ही नहीं हैं। उधर कोई स्टॉप ही नहीं हैं। You treat Punjab as if Punjab is not even a part of this country. Every year, we give over Rs. 2000 crore in taxes to the Central Pool. Yet, when it comes to getting something, I am sorry to say, there is nothing for us. That is why the Inequality Report of 2026 says that inequality in India is amongst the highest in the world showing very little improvement and this says everything about '*Sabka Saath'*.

*Punjab has the maximum population of Scheduled castes in the country which is about 32%. What to talk about Punjab government of AAP, they are on a lootIng spree and the farmers and poor labourers are not getting their

..... English translation of this part of speech was originally delivered in Punjabi.

rights. No development is taking place there. Average National growth rate is 6.8 to 7% but in Punjab it has come down to less than 6%.

The debt-to-GSDP ratio stands at 47 per cent. (By the next year, the government of Punjab will burden the people with debt of more than 4 lac crore.*

Madam, agriculture is the backbone. *My state Punjab has got 1.5% area of the country.* third-largest contribution to the granary of food security of this nation. We have depleted our water resources to ensure national food security.

Our farmers protested against the three black farm laws. They were promised. *Our farmers were assured that MSP will be made mandatory with a legal guarantee as per Swaminathan model but they have got nothing in the last 5 years. They are still waiting. Agriculture University of Punjab has stated that the maximum farmers' suicides are committed in Punjab. In the last 5 years, 1000 farmers have committed suicide and every farmer is under debt. It is a matter of regret that in Punjab, Kisan Nidhi beneficiaries are under loss.*

The beneficiaries have been reduced by 50 per cent. You have reduced the subsidy on urea and fertilizers, thereby increasing the burden and impacting the agrarian State of Punjab.

मैडम, कभी इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बिल, कभी सीड बिल और अभी लेटेस्ट यूएस ट्रेड डील, इन सभी चीजों से देश भर के किसानों का नुकसान है। सबसे ज्यादा पंजाब के किसानों का है, जो सिर्फ किसानी पर निर्भर हैं।

Madam, Punjab witnessed the worst floods of the last decade in 2025. The sad part is this. (Rs.12500 crore of Disaster Relief Fund was kept with the Punjab government but they have misutilised it and say that they have no funds. Prime Minister and several ministers went to Punjab for flood tourism and Rs.1600 crore relief was announced but Punjab received nothing.… (*Interruptions*)

Madam, please give me five more minutes.

As far as our industry is concerned, it is mentioned in a report today that 60% of public sector enterprises of Punjab are incurring losses. They have suffered a loss of Rs.18000 crores. At times, the Centre gives concession to Himachal Pradesh and our industry moves there. Our rice shellers could have been saved but you are not sending racks there as a result of which warehouses are full with last year's crop. Shellers and farmers are suffering. Small traders are tortured through GST and are being blackmailed. I wish to submit that during war times, Punjab suffers maximum loss.

जब ऑपरेशन सिंदूर हुआ, तो हमारा अटारी बॉर्डर बंद कर दिया गया। अटारी बॉर्डर बंद होने से पंजाब का ट्रेड तो बंद हो गया, लेकिन गुजरात से, महाराष्ट्र से सी रूट के माध्यम से ट्रेड चलता रहता है। क्रिकेट मैच शुरू हो जाता है, लेकिन करतारपुर साहब का कॉरिडोर नहीं खोला जाता है। यह हर बार पंजाब के साथ ही क्यों होता है? जिसकी वजह से पंजाब का किसान, पंजाब का ट्रेडर, पंजाब की इंडस्ट्रीज़ सफर कर रही हैं। मैं आपसे यही विनती करती हूं कि आज हमारा यूथ बेरोजगारी से परेशान है। ड्रग्स से पंजाब का नुकसान हो रहा है। आपको जानकर हैरानी होगी

..... English translation of this part of the speech was originally delivered in Punjabi.

कि क्रॉस बॉर्डर नार्को टेररिज्म के कारण पंजाब में ड्रग ओवरडोज के कारण देश में सबसे ज्यादा मौतें हुई हैं। ...(व्यवधान) Please give me two minutes. It is a very important issue, Madam.

मैडम, बीएसएफ की रिपोर्ट बताती है कि हर रोज 24 ड्रोन्स पकड़े जाते हैं और कितने ऐसे हैं जो नहीं पकड़े जाते। पिछले साल के 11 महीनों में 270 ड्रोन्स पकड़े गए हैं, जिनमें से 317 किलो हेरोइन,19 किलो आइस ड्रग, 14 किलो ओपीएम, 200 वेपन्स, 3,600 राउंड एमुनेशन, 10 किलो आरडीएक्स, 12 हैंड ग्रेनेड पकड़े गए हैं। यह सब पाकिस्तान रोज भेज रहा है। इससे पंजाब का लॉ एंड ऑर्डर तहस-नहस हो गया, लेकिन सेंटर के असिस्टेंस फोर नार्को कंट्रोल फंड्स में से दुवन्नी भी पंजाब को नहीं दी है।

माननीय सभापति : धन्यवाद माननीय सदस्य। माननीय सदस्य श्री आगा रुहुल्लाह मेहदी जी।

श्रीमती हरसिमरत कौर बादल : मैडम, केवल दो मिनट और दे दीजिए।

माननीय सभापति : मैडम, नो, नो, नो। प्लीज आप कंप्लीट कीजिए।

श्रीमती हरसिमरत कौर बादल : मैडम, ठीक है, आप डिमांड रख लेने दीजिए। हमारी एजुकेशन हो या हेल्थ हो, आज पंजाब में हर रोज गले के कैंसर से आठ औरतें मरती हैं। मैं आपको यह कहती हूं कि आपने हमें न लेदर इंडस्ट्री के लिए कुछ दिया है, न ही स्पोर्ट्स गुड्स के लिए कुछ दिया, न टेक्सटाइल्स के लिए, न कोई हाई-स्पीड ट्रेन, कोई कॉरिडोर नहीं, टूरिज्म सर्किट में कुछ नहीं है, कम से कम हमारा जो कर्जा है, वह माफ कर दीजिए।

फार्मर्स को फ्लड रिलीफ का कम्पेनसेशन दे दीजिए। हमें कोई इंडस्ट्रियल पैकेज दे दीजिए, जिससे हमारी इंडस्ट्री बच जाए। ड्रग्स रीहैबिलिटेशन के लिए कोई सपोर्ट दे दीजिए। किसानों को जो एमएसपी देने की गारंटी थी, वह दे दीजिए।

पंजाब को बचा लीजिए। यह वह बॉर्डर है, जो देश को बचाता है, देश का पेट भरता है, पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाई लड़ता है। इस देश की लड़ाई में सबसे पहले पंजाब आता है। इस बजट में पंजाब के ऊपर ध्यान दीजिए।

शुक्रिया।

श्री आगा सैय्यद रूहुल्लाह मेहदी (श्रीनगर) : मैडम चेयरपर्सन, शुक्रिया।

मैडम, मैं इस बजट में जम्मू-कश्मीर के हवाले से दो-तीन इम्पॉर्टेन्ट प्वायंट्स के बारे में बात करना चाहूंगा। चूंकि टाइम बहुत कम है, तो मैं ज्यादा टाइम नहीं लूंगा।

एक बात तो यह है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर के हवाले से कैपिटल एक्सपेंडिचर के बारे में इस गवर्नमेंट की कितनी सीरियसनेस है कि 50,000 करोड़ रुपये के करीब जो जम्मू-कश्मीर की एलोकेशन है, उसमें से सिर्फ 0.25 पर्सेंट, एक पर्सेंट भी नहीं, कैपिटल एक्सपेंडिचर के लिए करीब 100 करोड़ रुपये ईयरमार्क्ड किये गये हैं। कैपिटल एक्सपेंडिचर के लिए इस कंफाइन्ड अमाउंट से जम्मू-कश्मीर कितना आगे बढ़ सकता है, यह आप खुद से अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं। जम्मू-कश्मीर के हवाले से इस गवर्नमेंट की कितनी सीरियसनेस है, इस बात का अंदाजा आप खुद लगा सकते हैं।

इनकी सीरियसनेस कहां पर है, यह इस बात से पता चलता है कि इस बजट में पुलिस के लिए करीब 10,000 करोड़ रुपये ईयरमार्क्ड किए गए हैं, एलोकेशन की गयी है, मगर जम्मू-कश्मीर में कैपिटल एक्सपेंडिचर के लिए, जिससे 'रीढ़ की हड्डी' खड़ी हो सकती है, जिससे एम्प्लॉयमेंट बन सकती है, जिससे जम्मू-कश्मीर तरक्की कर सकता है, वहां पर सिर्फ 100 करोड़ रुपये दिए गए हैं। जहां पुलिस के लिए 10,000 करोड़ रुपये एलोकेट किए गए हैं, वहां वे अहम सेक्टर्स, जैसे टूरिज्म को वे भूल चुके हैं, एस.एम.ईज़. को वे भूल चुके हैं, टेक्नोलॉजी को वे भूल चुके हैं।

After the undemocratic abrogation of Article 370, Kashmir has become the least employed State, which used to be amongst the best employed States in the country. आज वह पहले या दूसरे नम्बर पर है। जहां से जम्मू-कश्मीर अपनी एम्प्लॉयमेंट जेनरेट कर सकता था, चाहे वह प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हो, चाहे टूरिज्म के हवाले से हो, चाहे हॉर्टीकल्चर के हवाले से हो, टेक्नोलॉजी के हवाले से हो, एस.एम.ईज़. के हवाले से हो, उसके लिए इस बजट में बिल्कुल भी कोई इनिशिएटिव नहीं है, कुछ भी ईयरमार्क्ड नहीं किया गया है, कोई इंसेंटिव नहीं दिया गया है।

जम्मू-कश्मीर के हवाले से एक बात बहुत अजीब है कि जब ताकत दिखानी हो तो कश्मीरी लोगों को दिखाते हैं, जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोगों को दिखाते हैं, मगर वहां जो हॉर्टीकल्चर है, जो जम्मू-कश्मीर की 'रीढ़ की हड्डी' है, जहां से सेब आते हैं, ड्राई फ्रूट्स वगैरह आते हैं, जिससे हमारा रोजगार चलता है, हमारी इंडस्ट्री चलती है, हमारा स्टेट चलता है, उसको ज़ख्म पहुंचाने के लिए जितनी भी कोशिश की जा सकती थी, वह की जा रही है, ताकि कश्मीर में ज्यादा से ज्यादा अनएम्प्लॉयमेंट हो, इंडस्ट्रीज़ कमजोर हो, हॉर्टीकल्चर कमजोर हो। एक मिसाल आपके सामने है। कश्मीरियों को रोब दिखाएंगे, मुसलमानों को रोब दिखाएंगे, मगर अमेरिका के सामने झुक जाएंगे।

अमेरिका से, ईरान से या दूसरे मुमालिक से प्रोडक्ट्स पर इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी खत्म कर दी गयी है। अमेरिका से बिल-खुसूसी रिसेन्ट डील के बाद, जहां ये अमेरिका के सामने झुक गए हैं, उसमें अमेरिका के इम्पोर्ट पर इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटीज़ खत्म कर दी गयी है। जम्मू-कश्मीर के सेब, प्रोडक्ट्स इसके कारण 'सफ्फर' करेंगे। जम्मू-कश्मीर की इंडस्ट्री को कमजोर करने की मुझे यह एक सोची-समझी साजिश लगती है। वहां एम्प्लॉयमेंट का हाल आप देख ही रहे हैं। आर्टिकल 370 के अनकंस्टीट्यूशनल एब्रोग्रेशन के बाद यह लीस्ट-एम्प्लॉयड स्टेट है।

जल जीवन मिशन के लिए 1500 करोड़ रुपये की लाएब्लिटीज़ अभी भी हैं। इस बजट में उसके हवाले से कोई जिक्र नहीं है, किसी फंड को ईयरमार्क्ड नहीं किया गया है। मुसलमानों की हालत आपको पता ही है।

इस मुल्क में मेरिट-कम-मीन्स स्कॉलरशिप्स जो थीं, वह पिछले पांच सालों से बतदरीज कम होती जा रही है। वर्ष 2023 में इसके लिए 44 करोड़ रुपये थे और इस बजट में सिर्फ और सिर्फ 6 लाख रुपये हैं। जो मौलाना आज़ाद नेशनल फेलोशिप प्रोग्राम था, वह वर्ष 2023 में 96 करोड़ रुपये हुआ करता था और अब इस बजट में वह सिर्फ और सिर्फ 36 करोड़ रुपये रह गया है।

मैडम, मैं बस दो मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूं। पोस्ट-मैट्रिक स्कॉलरशिप्स, जो माइनॉरिटीज़ के लिए हुआ करती थीं, वह वर्ष 2023 में 1,065 करोड़ रुपये थी। इस बजट में वह

40 पर्सेंट से भी कम 581 करोड़ रुपये है। प्री-मैट्रिक स्कॉलरशिप्स तो अब बिल्कुल खत्म ही कर दी गयी है, जो पहले 450 करोड़ रुपये के करीब हुआ करती थीं। वह अब सिर्फ और सिर्फ 200 करोड़ रह चुकी हैं।

फंडिंग फॉर माइनॉरिटी एजुकेशन इंस्टीट्यूशंस, जिसमें मदरसा वगैरह भी आते थे, वह 10 करोड़ रुपये से बिल्कुल ज़ीरो पर आ चुका है। यह बात फॉर्मल पॉलिसी और फॉर्मल बजट की है। लेकिन, जो इंफॉर्मल पॉलिसी है, जो यहां पर बयां नहीं की गयी, वह एक्शन में बयां की जाती है। जब कोई कश्मीरी मुसलमान अपने रोजगार के लिए, कमाने के लिए उत्तराखंड चला जाता है, हिमाचल प्रदेश में चला जाता है, तो उसकी पिटाई की जाती है।... (व्यवधान)

17.00 hrs

श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा (जयपुर) : सभापति महोदया, भारत को विकसित करने वाले इस बजट के लिए मैं आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और माननीया वित्त मंत्री श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी का बहुत-बहुत आभार एवं धन्यवाद करती हूँ।

महोदया, यह बजट देश के गरीब, युवा, किसान, महिला एवं समस्त देशवासियों को समर्पित है और उनके सपनों को साकार करने वाला है। यह बजट वर्ष 2047 तक विकसित भारत का जो सपना देखा गया है, उसकी नींव रखने वाला बजट है। आज विश्व में आर्थिक मंदी का दौर है। पश्चिमी देशों की अर्थव्यवस्था मंदी से प्रभावित है। लेकिन हमारे यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के कुशल नेतृत्व एवं वित्त मंत्री श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी की सूझ-बूझ से भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था विश्व में सबसे तेजी से बढ़ रही है। वर्ष 2013 में विश्व की 10वीं सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था थी, वहीं आज विश्व की चौथी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था है। हम बहुत जल्दी ही पांच ट्रिलियन इकोनॉमी के लक्ष्य को हासिल कर विश्व की तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था बन जाएंगे।

महोदया, यह बजट उत्पादकता को बढावा देने वाला है। आर्थिक विकास को गति देने के लिए बायोफार्मा शक्ति, रेयर अर्थ कॉरिडोर, तीन समर्पित रसायन पार्क, इंडिया सेमी कंडक्टर मिशन 2.0 का एलान किया गया है। इसके अलावा कंटेनर निर्माण योजना, टैक्सटाइल पार्कों की

स्थापना वर्ष 2047 के हमारे विकसित भारत की ओर तेजी से दौड़ रही है । राष्ट्रीय फाइबर योजना, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स कम्पोनेंट का विनिर्माण इस बजट में शामिल है।

महोदया, सबका साथ - सबका विकास कर्तव्यों को पूरा करने के लिए जलाश्यों और अमृत सरोवरों का निर्माण, चंदन, अखरोट व काजू जैसी उच्च मूल्य वाली कृषि को प्रोत्साहन और महिलाओं के लिए जो सबसे ज्यादा काम है, वे महिलाएं जो अपने घरों में स्वरोजगार कर ली हैं, उनके लिए इस बजट में 'शी-मार्ट' का प्रावधान किया गया है। महिलाओं को सशक्त करने का एक अनूठा पहल की गई है। इसके लिए मैं बहुत आभार व्यक्त करती हूं। दिव्यांगजन कौशल योजना, पूर्वोदय योजना, बहुभाषीय एआई टूल इत्यादि से भारत को समृद्ध बनाने की ओर श्रेष्ठ कदम है।

महोदया, शी-मार्ट योजना के अन्तर्गत महिलाओं को अपने कारोबार स्थापित करने में बडी मदद मिलेगी। साथ ही साथ स्कूल और कॉलेज के छात्रों के क्रिएटिव को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 15 हजार माध्यामिक स्कूल और 500 कॉलेजों में कन्टेंट क्रिएटिव लैब बनाई जाएंगी । आईआईटी और IIASC में 10,000 नई टेक फेलोशिप शुरू की जायेगी। इसमें एआई और डीप-टेक में शोध पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जायेगा । 5 नई टाउनशिप्स विकसित होंगी । यहां पढाई के साथ-साथ कम्पनियों में काम का अवसर देकर युवाओं को कॉरपोरेट मित्र बनाया जायेगा । ये सब बड़ा ही सराहनीय कदम हैं। यह युवाओं के भविष्य को उज्जवल बनाने के लिए कारगर सिद्ध होगा।

महोदया, अंत में मैं अपने गृह राज्य राजस्थान के बारें में बोलना चाहती हूँ। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का हृदय से आभार प्रकट करना चाहती हूँ। उन्होंने मेरे गृह राज्य राजस्थान का बजट बनाते समय ध्यान रखा और अपनी कृपा बरसाई। राजस्थान में 41 जिले हैं। प्रत्येक जिले में एक-एक गर्ल्स होस्टल का निर्माण किया जाएगा । जलाशयों और अमृत सरोवरों का विकास होगा । स्टार्टअप और महिला समूहों को बाजार से जोड़ने का रोडमैप बनेगा । राजस्थान का टेक्सटाइल सेक्टर अब वैल्यू एडिसन की राह पकड़ेगा । केन्द्रीय करों की हिस्सेदारी में अब राजस्थान को 5958 करोड़ रूपये ज्यादा मिलेगा । सिटी इकोनॉमी रीजन के तहत हर रीजन के लिए 5000 करोड़ रूपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। इससे जयपुर जैसे 2-3 टियर जैसे शहरों के

आर्थिक विकास, निवेश और रोजगार को बढावा मिलेगा। मैं इन सभी योजनाओं के प्रावधान के लिए अपने यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का हृदय से धन्यवाद करती हूँ।

महोदया, हमारे विपक्ष के नेतागण कहते हैं कि फलां-फलां राज्य को बजट में कुछ नहीं दिया है। मैं उनसे कहना चाहती हूँ कि आप ये कैसे भूल जाते हैं कि बजट में जितनी भी घोषणाएं होती हैं, वह सभी राज्यों के लिए होती हैं। केन्द्र की तो अपनी कोई टैरिट्री नहीं है, अगर राज्य खुशहाल होगें तो देश खुशहाल होगा। राज्य उन्नति करेगें तो देश उन्नति करेगा।

सभापति महोदया, इन शब्दों के साथ समय सीमा को ध्यान में रखते हुये मैं इस बजट का पुरजोर समर्थन करती हूं। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, आपका बहुत-बहुत आभार एवं धन्यवाद।

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Thank you, Madam Chairperson, for giving me the opportunity to participate in the discussion on the General Budget. … (*Interruptions*)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे (गोड्डा) : सभापति जी, मेरा पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर नंबर – 357 है। इन्होंने मेरे बारे में यह कहा कि मेरा माइक चलता रहा और मैंने पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री को कहा। मैडम, एक नहीं हज़ार बार कहूंगा। यदि ये सरेंडर की बात करेंगे, आपको पता है कि 15 अगस्त, 1947 को भारत की डेट क्यों फिक्स हुई? … (व्यवधान) मैडम, इसीलिए फिक्स हुई, क्योंकि उस दिन सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की सेना ने सरेंडर किया था। … (व्यवधान) इन्होंने चरबटिया में अमेरिका को अपना एयरबेस दे दिया, उस दिन नेहरु ने सरेंडर किया। … (व्यवधान) आपने नंदादेवी में न्यूक्लियर डिवाइस खड़ा कर दिया, उस दिन सरेंडर किया। … (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Madam Chairperson, this is the real issue. The Rules of Procedure are being completely misused by some privileged Members from the Government side. This is what happens every time. Madam, you have called me to speak on the Budget. When I rise to speak,

hon. Member raised a point of order which has no connection with my speech. … (*Interruptions*) Kindly listen. You have already heard the speech of the Leader of the Opposition today and the manner in which he presented the condition of the Indian economy, and the dangers that lie in the India-US trade deal. … (*Interruptions*) Yes, it may be *jhooth* for you. But for the country, what the Leader of Opposition said is the real truth.

Madam, at the outset, let me state without any hesitation that this Budget is not a blueprint for a just, inclusive, and confident India. It is a carefully packaged presentation meant to hide distress, reward the privileged, and ignore the pain of the common people. The Finance Minister speaks proudly about high growth and development, but behind these claims lies a harsh reality. Just as our ... * in the India-US trade deal, our rupee also surrendered to the US dollar. The Indian rupee is now at a lifetime low, crossing 91 against the US dollar. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, यदि कोई शब्द ऐसा है, तो उसको कार्यवाही से निकाल दिया जाएगा। निकाल दिया जाएगा, कोई दिक्कत नहीं है।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: My point is this. Just as India surrendered in the trade deal, our rupee has also surrendered to the US dollar. Today, the value of the Indian rupee is 91 against the dollar. There was once a Chief Minister of Gujarat who compared the value of the rupee with the value of the Government of India at that time. I am asking the same question today. What

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

is the situation now? When the rupee is at 91 against the dollar, what does that say about the value of the present Government of India, as per the then Chief Minister of Gujarat?

Madam, let us look at some real numbers. India's *per capita* income remains among the lowest in the world. Inequality has reached extreme levels. The top 10 per cent control nearly 58 per cent of our total GDP. Ten per cent control 58 per cent of the total GDP. The bottom half of the population – the common poor people of this country, the marginalised – survive on just 15 per cent.

Nearly 34 per cent of Indians live on less than Rs. 100 a day. This is the Modi era. … (*Interruptions*)

Hon. Madam, this Budget claims to be youth-centric. Madam Finance Minister stated that it is a Yuva-Shakti driven Budget, but the youth of India know the truth. Youth unemployment has reached around 15 per cent with urban youth unemployment at over 18 per cent. Regular salaried employment has declined from 22.8 per cent to 21.7 per cent. Nearly 40 per cent of the salaried workers have no written contracts and more than half have no paid leave or social security.

For women, the situation is even worse. Only 10.5 per cent of rural women work in the service sector, and one in four urban young women who want to work cannot find a job at all. This is the Yuva-Shakti Budget that Madam Finance Minister is saying.

In reply to my question in this House day before yesterday, the Ministry

admitted that only an amount of Rs. 64.91 crore was utilized out of Rs. 526 crore in 2025-2026 for the Prime Minister's Internship Scheme. Over 82,000 offers were made, but only 28,000 youth accepted them. As of January, 2026, only 3,417 interns had completed their internship. The budget cut for the scheme is from Rs. 10,831 crore to Rs. 526 crore. This shows that even the Government has lost faith in this scheme. If the Government is cutting the amount from Rs. 10,000 crore to Rs. 500 crore, what does it mean? Was the scheme successful?

Hon. Madam, there is a clear ideological difference between UPA and NDA. We are all agreeing with it. We are citizen-centric Government. We believe in rights of the citizens like right to work, right to employment, right to food, right to education, and right to information. These are the rights given by UPA to the people of this country.

What is happening now? The Government is dismantling all these rights. MGNREGA is scrapped, RTI is diluted, food security is cut, and forest rights are violated. Now, the rights are being completely violated.

Madam, I come from a State which has got 100 per cent literacy. Everybody knows about it. Whenever our hon. Prime Minister comes to Kerala, I am also glad to say that, he used to wear *Mundu/Dhoti*. But after hearing this Budget, I am reminded of one famous Malayalam poet named Vallathol Narayana Menon.

"Hearing the name of India, our hearts should swell with pride, if one hears the name kerala, blood should throb in our veins." But how the central government views Kerala, is made clear by this budget. There is no pride about India nor are there any emotions for Kerala. You have approached us with utter disdain, as if we are not even part of India. Kerala is filled with pain by this neglect you have shown to us.

Madam, as regards AIIMS, I came here in 2014 when it was the first year of the NDA Government. I was an opposition Member. At that point of time also the Health Minister was Nadda ji. In reply to a question of mine at that time, he assured the House that AIIMS would be given to Kerala. This promise was given in 2014. Hon. Shashi Tharoor ji has already mentioned this point. Already 12 years have passed and 12 AIIMS have already been sanctioned, but Kerala has not received it. Twelve years ago also you committed it. After 12 years you sanctioned 12 AIIMS, but Kerala did not get it.

As regards high speed rail corridor, you sanctioned seven in this Budget. Everybody knows E. Sreedharan. He is the architect of Konkan Railway, and admired by everybody.

Even though he contested on BJP ticket and lost the election, we also recognized his quality and capability. He came and met the Railway Minister. Sreedharan ji told the Railway Minister that we can go ahead with the high speed railway project. He started an office there in Ponnani. But there is no mention about high speed railway for Kerala here.

..... English translation of this part of the speech was originally delivered in Malayalam.

Madam, We have got a tortoise research centre for Kerala. We are thankful to you for remembering the tortoises; while you have conveniently forgotten the crores of people in Kerala. This discrimination must end.

We have to stop this discrimination against Kerala. Kerala demands it, Kerala deserves it. Therefore, I think while replying to this Budget, Kerala is expecting some positive measures and positive reply from the hon. Finance Minister.

Shri K. Suresh comes from a place where the paddy fields of Kerala is rich. It is in Kuttanad. Recently, the Finance Secretary has sent a letter to the Kerala Chief Secretary directing that the additional incentive bonus of Rs. 6.1 per kg given to paddy cultivators should be stopped. What is the reason given by them? The reason given is that surplus paddy production could become a burden for the exchequer. Citing this reason that surplus paddy production could become a burden on the exchequer, the Union Government directed the Kerala Government to stop the incentives to the farmers. What a cruelty to the farmers! Are they are doing a crime? Is the cultivation of paddy a crime? You are saying that this Budget is farmer-friendly.

Madam, no economy can grow sustainably in an atmosphere of fear and hatred. No nation can prosper when communities are divided. Today, hate is becoming a normalized situation in our country. State-sponsored terror in the name of what is proudly called bulldozer raj has become a new political tool. What is even disturbing is that the Christian community has been attacked very

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..... English translation of this part of the speech was originally delivered in Malayalam.

severely. 80 churches and 80 institutions were attacked during the last Christmas season in this country. Without communal harmony how can we grow economically?

Madam, we are all shocked by hearing the statement of a Chief Minister. I am quoting his statement, "We are not hiding anything. We directly say that we are against Miyas. Now encourage everyone to give trouble to Miya." This is the statement of ...* . … (*Interruptions*) What a …** … (*Interruptions*) … What a **… (*Interruptions*) … And even BJP Assam Unit shared an edited video showing ...*. … (*Interruptions*) Madam, let me complete. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : इसमें जो भी असंसदीय हो उसे कार्यवाही से निकाल दीजिएगा।

. … (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Let me complete please. . … (*Interruptions*) Article 25 is very clear. Our Constitution guarantees freedom of conscience and right to profess, practice and propagate religion. Christian institutions, Christians churches, fathers, nuns, all of them are being attacked by the Government. On the other side, they are also going with the cake when the Christmas season is coming, including Prime Minister. This should be stopped. Theses types of atrocities against minorities, Christians, Muslims, Sikhs should be stopped. Harmony is needed.

Mahatma Gandhi ji has told, "Whenever you are in doubt or when the

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

** Not recorded.

self becomes too much, recall the face of the poorest and the weakest man or woman, whom you may have seen and ask yourself if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to the poor man or woman." This is the idea of Ram Rajya by Mahatma Gandhi. But going through this Budget, it seems that the Government was only recalling the face of the few wealthiest, so-called friends and corporates.

Thank you very much.

*__SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE (DINDORI):__ Hon. Chairperson, on behalf of the Nationalist Congress Party (Sharad Chandra Pawar), I rise here to present my thoughts on the Union Budget 2026-2027. The discussion on the budget in this house of Parliament is not just a formality, but a symbol of the aspirations of the 140 crore people of this country. But, when I look at the budget, I see less development and more confusion of numbers.

Hon. Chairperson, this budget is like the way attractive packaging is done to sell products. This budget has been given to the people with impractical, basic, unnecessary announcements. My Maharashtra is the growth engine of the country's economy. It is Maharashtra that contributes more than 35 per cent to the country's total direct taxes. It is time for elections in Maharashtra, but the government of our thoughts has not been elected. At least, the Finance Minister and his colleagues should have respected the people. The development of Maharashtra is not visible in this budget. In the past, when respected Sharad Chandra Pawarji was in charge of the agriculture

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

ministry of this country, he gave priority to research, he gave new ideas and a new perspective, due to which agricultural income increased. But in this budget, a provision of Rs 1.30 crore has been made for the agriculture sector, but there has been a big cut in the provision of education. Due to the vagaries of nature, there has been a big loss in the agriculture sector.

Hon. Chairperson, in my Lok Sabha constituency, there was a continuous rain from May to October last year, followed by a wet drought, which damaged grapes, onions, rice farming, tomatoes, soybeans. Farmers went into debt. Today, there is no remunerative price for onions. Onions are sold for mere Rs 800 to 1000 per quintal and the cost of production is solely borne by the farmer. Therefore, priority should be given to new research. If there is no money for research, to develop new things in the climate crisis, how will farmers survive? How will we get a new vision in the agriculture sector? Farmers are demanding that their crops should get a minimum support price and a loan waiver. The answer to this question from the government is not visible in this budget.

Hon. Chairperson, in this budget, a scheme of Rs. 3 lakh crore was announced for women, but the reality is that the government is avoiding to increase the remuneration of Anganwadi workers, who are the backbone of health services in rural areas. In my Maharashtra, Melghat, Nandurbar, Dindori and Kalwan, there is a severe problem like child malnutrition.

Hon. Chairperson, the Education Minister recently told the House that 93000 schools will be closed in 10 years. As I am a teacher, I know the

seriousness of this, so my request is that schools should be run in rural and tribal areas. The 6 per cent share that is for education should be spent. Along with that, the railway issue is serious in my constituency. The trains that used to have halts during the Corona period are not stopping now, so we should think about providing stoppages for important mail-express trains.

Thank you.

DR. RANI SRIKUMAR (TENKASI): Thank you, hon. Chairperson, Madam, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Union Budget. The Budget must be judged not only by fiscal discipline but also by moral direction. Therefore, I wish to place before this House three concerns, namely, the treatment of Tamil Nadu, the state of public health financing, and the urgent need for stronger investment in nutrition. Tamil Nadu has consistently contributed to India's growth story.

Tamil Nadu has consistently performed well in industrial output, educational indicators and social welfare delivery. The Union Budget has promised women's hostel in every district. At this juncture, I can proudly say that it is Tamil Nadu that has led the way in this regard.

*Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has ensured protection for working women by setting up of Hostels called as *Thozhi* Hostels. I wish to say with pride that the Union Government has proposed to set up women's hostels emulating the Scheme implemented in Tamil Nadu.*

Yet, when we examine this Budget, there are no significant new

..... English translation of this part of the speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

initiatives directed towards the State barring rare earth corridors and high speed rail projects. Even these initiatives are suspected. It is difficult to be optimistic about this announcement of high-speed rail corridors. Tamil Nadu's demand for metro projects in Madurai and Coimbatore has been rejected. Railway allocations for Tamil Nadu remain disproportionately low.

Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu issued a statement two days ago. Tamil Nadu received only Rs.7,748 crore in Budget. Even ongoing projects face delay. Funds for land acquisition for railway projects remain pending. Approval for acquisition of about 2500 hectares has been given. However, sanction of funds is only for 931 hectares. We are still waiting for the funds.

Under the Jal Jeevan Mission, more than Rs.3,000 crore due to Tamil Nadu remain pending. I must raise a matter of deep concern. The Government has announced three new All India Institutes for Ayurveda while AIIMS, Madurai remains incomplete. Students were admitted and were studying there.

Several AIIMS hospitals have been declared for opening with AIIMS Madurai. All other AIIMS projects have been completed and students have been admitted and students were studying there. But as regards AIIMS, Madurai, the construction work is yet incomplete and students could not practically stay there and pursue their studies. I therefore urge to expedite the construction work and make Madurai AIIMS completely functional very soon. Students were admitted and were studying there.

Tamil Nadu does not ask for special treatment. We ask for equitable

..... English translation of this part of the speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

treatment. We ask that commitment be honoured, funds be released, and projects be completed without delay.

Now, I turn to public health. The total allocation for health in this Budget is slightly over Rs.1.05 lakh crore. This represents about 1.9 per cent of total Government expenditure and roughly 0.26 per cent of GDP. The National Health Policy of 2017 set a target of increasing public health expenditure to 2.5 per cent of GDP by 2025. We have not moved towards that target. If anything, we are far from it. Public health does not begin in hospitals. It begins with prevention and investment in nutrition, maternal care, and early childhood development. Allocation for Saksham, Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0 have seen only marginal increase. Given the scale of nutritional challenge in India, this increase is modest and insufficient. Data from the National Family Health Survey shows that 35.5 per cent of children under five are stunted, 19.3 per cent wasted, and 32.1 underweight. These are indicators that affect educational outcomes and future earning potential. Every rupee invested in early childhood development is long-term productivity.

Our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has started this morning breakfast Scheme for primary school students. This Scheme is first of its kind in the entire world. This Scheme has benefitted a lot. I am concluding Madam.

माननीय सभापति : श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया जी।

..... English translation of this part of the speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया (साबरकांठा) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं सर्वप्रथम आपका हृदय से आभार व्यक्त करती हूं कि आपने मुझे इस ऐतिहासिक बजट चर्चा में अपने विचार रखने का अवसर प्रदान किया है। मैं एक महिला हूं और आज मुझे गर्व हो रहा है कि हमारी वित्त मंत्री जी, जो एक महिला हैं, उन्होंने केंद्रीय बजट प्रस्तुत किया है। उन्होंने लगातार नौवीं बार केंद्रीय बजट प्रस्तुत किया है।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं हमारे यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का भी आभार व्यक्त करती हूं और अभिनंदन करती हूं, जिनके दूरदर्शी नेतृत्व में 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास और सबका प्रयास' आज नए भारत का संकल्प बन चुका है। यह बजट केवल आंकड़ों का दस्तावेज नहीं, बल्कि विकसित भारत 2047 की ठोस आधारशिला है।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, आज यह सदन दो विचारधाराओं को देख रहा है। एक ओर विपक्ष है, जिनकी राजनीति भ्रम, परिवारवाद और आरोपों तक सीमित है। मैं पहली बार की सांसद हूं। मैंने देखा कि लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन बोल रहे थे कि भारत को जकड़ा गया है, भारत को दबाकर रखा गया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से उनसे पूछना चाहती हूं कि आपने जम्मू और कश्मीर में धारा 370 लगाकर उनको जकड़ा था। हमारे यशस्वी गृह मंत्री जी ने धारा 370 हटाकर उनको आजाद किया है और वहां हमारी आन, बान और शान जैसा तिरंगा लहरा रहा है।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं एक बात आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूं। एनडीए-भाजपा सरकार, परिणाम, राष्ट्रनिर्माण और गरीब-कल्याण पर विश्वास रखती है। आज भारत लगभग 7.5 प्रतिशत की विकास दर के साथ दुनिया की सबसे तेजी से बढ़ती प्रमुख अर्थव्यवस्था है। इस बजट में पूंजीगत व्यय बढ़ाकर लगभग 48 लाख करोड़ रुपये किया गया है, जिससे सड़क, रेल, मेट्रो, लॉजिस्टिक और औद्योगिक अवसंरचना को अभूतपूर्व गति मिलेगी। विपक्ष कहता है कि बजट में कुछ नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि क्या वर्ष 2014 से पहले 4.5 करोड़ पक्के घर बने थे? मैं पूछती हूं कि क्या 15 करोड़ घरों में नल से जल पहुंचा था? क्या 55 करोड़ नागरिकों को 5 लाख रुपये तक का मुफ्त इलाज मिला था? सब इसका जवाब जानते हैं कि नहीं मिला था, लेकिन पहले

योजनाएं कागजों में रहती थीं और दलाल जमीन पर थे। आज योजनाएं भी हैं और परिणाम भी हैं। ये आंकड़े नहीं, एनडीए शासन की संवेदनशीलता का प्रमाण है। 'जल जीवन मिशन' के लिए 70,000 करोड़ रुपये और आयुष्मान भारत के लिए 90,000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान है, ताकि स्वास्थ्य और स्वच्छ जल हर नागरिक का अधिकार बने। किसानों के लिए 'प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि' के अंतर्गत अब तक लगभग 3.7 लाख करोड़ रुपये सीधे किसानों के खातों में पहुंचे हैं और इस बजट में इसके लिए 75,000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। पहले किसान खबरों में आत्महत्या के लिए जाना जाता था, लेकिन आज किसान सीधे खातों में सम्मान पा रहा है।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं इसी संदर्भ में कहना चाहूंगी कि विपक्ष के वायदे हवा में उड़ जाते थे और मोदी जी के फैसले जमीन पर उतर आते हैं। मैं अगर महिला सशक्तिकरण की बात करूं, तो यह महिला सशक्तिकरण के लिए भी ऐतिहासिक बजट है। प्रत्येक जिले में महिला छात्रावास खोलने, वर्किंग वुमेन हॉस्टल के विस्तार, मातृ स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को मजबूत करने और बेटियों की शिक्षा के लिए विशेष प्रावधान किए गए हैं। 'लखपति दीदी' अभियान और 'मुद्रा योजना' के तहत लगभग 2.5 लाख करोड़ रुपये का ऋण देकर 5 करोड़ महिलाओं को आर्थिक रूप से आत्मनिर्भर बनाने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। आज महिलाएं केवल गृहस्थी नहीं संभाल रहीं, बल्कि स्टार्टअप चला रही हैं और फाइटर जेट तक उड़ा रही हैं।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, नारी को जब साधन मिला, तो राष्ट्र को समाधान मिला। हमारे यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में आज हर महिला सम्मान पा रही है। आप देख रही हैं कि हमारे राष्ट्र की राष्ट्रपति एक महान पद पर विराजमान हैं। हमारी वित्त मंत्री जी एक महिला हैं, जो कि देश का बजट प्रस्तुत कर रही हैं। हमारी दो महिलाएं, जिन्होंने पाकिस्तान के घर में घुसकर उनके अड्डों को मिट्टी में मिलाने का काम किया। ये भारत की महिलाएं हैं, आज के नए भारत की महिलाएं हैं। आप महिलाओं का अपमान करना बंद कर दीजिए।

आप महिलाओं को क्या सिखाते हैं? यहां आप हार गए तो आप सामना नहीं कर पाते,

अपनी हार नहीं स्वीकार कर पाते, तो हमला करते हैं। आप अपनी हार स्वीकार कीजिए, क्योंकि आपको हर बार हार का सामना करना पड़ेगा। मैं भी एक महिला हूं। जब आपके नेता प्रतिपक्ष यह बोलते हैं कि हिंदू हर वक्त हिंसा करता है, तब हम महिलाओं का, सभी सांसदों का खून खौल जाता है, लेकिन हमारे नेताओं ने हमें सिखाया है कि ये उनके संस्कार हैं जो यह बोल रहे हैं, हमारे संस्कार ये हैं कि हम काम करें, हम अपनी जमीन पर जाएं और अपने क्षेत्र में काम करके दिखाएं।

महोदया, युवाओं के स्किल इंडिया, स्टार्ट-अप इंडिया और एआई आधारित परीक्षण पर पचास हजार करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का प्रावधान है, जिससे भारत नौकरी ढूंढ़ने वाला नहीं, बल्कि नौकरी पैदा करने वाला देश बना है। एमएसएमई सैक्टर को चार लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का क्रेडिट सपोर्ट दिया गया है। एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी समाज के लिए छात्रवृत्ति, कौशल और स्वास्थ्य योजनाओं पर लगभग तीस हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान कर वास्तविक सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण सुनिश्चित किया है।

महोदया, रेलवे क्षेत्र में वंदे भारत, अमृत भारत और बुलेट ट्रेन जैसी परियोजनाओं ने देश की रफ्तार बदल दी है। वर्ष 2014 की तुलना में रेलवे बजट लगभग 9 गुना बढ़ा है, जिससे आम नागरिक को सुरक्षित और आधुनिक यात्रा मिल रही है। मैं विशेष रूप से गुजरात की बात करना चाहूंगा, जो आज देश के विकास इंजन के रूप में उभर चुका है। इस बजट में गिफ्ट सिटी के विस्तार के लिए लगभग 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये सेमीकंडक्टर और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स मैनुफैक्चरिंग के लिए विशेष पैकेज, औद्योगिक कोरीडोर, लॉजिस्टिक नेटवर्क, नवीनीकरण ऊर्जा और पोर्ट आधारित विकास के लिए बड़े प्रावधान किए गए हैं। इससे गुजरात ही नहीं, पूरे पश्चिमी भारत में निवेश, रोजगार और निर्यात को नई ऊंचाइयां मिलेंगी। यही गुजरात मॉडल, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में आत्मनिर्भर भारत से विश्व गुरु भारत की यात्रा को गति दे रहा है।

महोदया, विपक्ष को सबसे अधिक पीड़ा इस बात से है कि आज सरकार जवाबदेह है और एक रुपया चलता है तो पूरा एक रुपया गरीब तक पहुंचता है। पहले एक रुपये में सिर्फ पंद्रह पैसे गरीब तक पहुंचते थे और आज एक रुपया डीबीटी के माध्यम से पूरा उनके खातों में पहुंचता है।

महोदया, ये भारत देश की चिंता कर रहे थे। मैंने कभी उनके मुंह से भारत माता की जय बोलते हुए नहीं सुना, कभी वंदे मातरम् बोलते हुए नहीं सुना, कभी मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम श्रीराम बोलते हुए नहीं सुना, कभी जय श्रीकृष्ण बोलते हुए नहीं सुना, कभी महाराणा प्रताप बोलते हुए नहीं सुना। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी।

वित्त मंत्री; तथा कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण) : मैडम, धन्यवाद। बजट के प्रस्ताव पर बहुत सारे ऑनरेबल मेंबर्स ने अपनी बात कही। उन सब के हर एक विषय के ऊपर क्लैरिफिकेशन देने से पहले मैं थोड़ा बजट के विषय सामने रखना चाह रही हूं।

Madam, this Budget is a Budget which is prepared as the first Budget in the second quarter of the 21st century. इसीलिए यह बजट वर्ष 2026 से लेकर वर्ष 2050 तक के बहुत सारे विषयों को इसमें जोड़ता है। Then, we are also starting the new five-year cycle of the next Finance Commission, that is the 16th Finance Commission, which starts from 1st April, 2026. Therefore, the estimates are largely on the recommendations of the Finance Commission. So, I am taking care of the next five years, as per the recommendations.

Then, coming to 2026-27, you are looking at one year's Budget. So, in other words, as the hon. Prime Minister has said before the commencement of this Budget Session, this is the first Budget of the second quarter of the 21st century, and, truly, it has got many of those speeches in it. That is why, you are looking at some of the long-term investments that we are making today which will have bearing in the long-term; whether you are talking of the 'Biopharma SHAKTI', the very thing where we are highlighting how biosimilars will be an answer to many of those life-threatening diseases. And that takes a

long time to evolve. You invest today and biosimilar arrives after several years. But India should have a lead in that, and, therefore, even in this Budget, we have provided for research in biopharma and making sure that we will be leaders in biologics and biosimilars.

The same is the spirit which guided us when we said that we need to have India Semiconductor Mission 2.0, the second edition of it. And in that, I would like to highlight that I have made a brief mention of investing in cutting-edge areas like carbon capture because carbon capture is a very important means through which our 2070 net zero goal can be achieved. We have mentioned about carbon capture also. The strategy, the technology, and the ways to do it are all evolving but even as it is evolving, we have invested in it so that we can be a leader in that.

By doing these which are somewhat leading us towards medium and long terms, we are also continuing our push in building infrastructure. Now, it is not just roads, it is not just national highways; it is also looking at waterways so that the cost of logistics in this country can come down and States, which are very much in the hinterland, not connected to any seaport, will have the advantage of moving goods faster at a lesser cost. So, we have very clearly created freight corridors as part of the very exclusive land, on the surface transport but equally spending resources and planning for infrastructure through national waterways.

Even as we are doing this, Madam Chairperson, we are giving emphasis on labour-intensive sectors so that not just they can have more resources to

improve but even we are looking at legacy industries, which are waiting for rejuvenation, which have been funded. I will take the example of building champions out of MSMEs, particularly the medium-sized units, which do not want to grow out of the MSME category even though they have the capacity and even though they have every strength. But even in the last Budget, we expanded the definition of MSME so that even if they go beyond a certain level in their turnover, they are still defined as MSME and they do not lose out on their benefits. But in this Budget, we have taken that a bit further, and, very clearly, announced ways in which such medium-sized industries -- which have potential to grow, and export, and also become champions in their sectors -- can be given further help. And I have announced several steps towards equity help, professional help, and, also, making sure that they will have liquidity access, and in the process of three ways in which we want to reach them, we are giving them the support which, even if they grow out of the turnover limit -- which defines them as MSMEs -- they will be leaders in their sectors so that they can participate in India's growth.

Is this only for industries? And is this Budget not going to concentrate on building manpower so that our youth can aspire in a particular sphere or activity to go with skills in his hand or her hand, and achieve jobs or become entrepreneurs themselves? In this, I would like to highlight two major announcements that we have made in which I have not named any States. In fact, I have openly said that for creating this big facility, any State can aspire going through the PM Gati Shakti filters.

If you think you have a proposition in your hand, any State can ask for it. One of the five that I have announced is in terms of allied and health services, where we want to set up medical hubs. The States can aspire to be a part of it, wherein all the aspects of medical education and hospitals for the treatment of patients can be focused in one area, where nurses or any other 10 different allied health services will have their institutions through which people can learn, get themselves skilled, find jobs there itself, and that will become a medical tourism hub. So, any State can qualify, and I am sure, States which have traditional strength can also be coming in for it. This includes AYUSH as well.

This is a major forward-looking proposition wherein, immediately, because of the medical tourism advantage that India has, this will become a centre of multi-purpose, multi-speciality allied health service centre through which we can promote medical tourism. That was one of the major announcements.

Similarly, we have said that instead of waiting to qualify, finishing your education, and coming out and seeking where they should go for acquiring skills, the skilling element can be brought into education itself, and at the end of the day, when they come out, students can say, “I can become an entrepreneur”. This kind of a mega centre can be kept next to any industrial cluster that any State has. So, these mega entrepreneurship-building centres as education hubs can also be coming up in any State. We are willing to work with the States so that this mammoth higher education centre can be propped

up and, therefore, students can go there, come out as entrepreneurs, and get into doing business.

If we have done these two major education-related and health-related activities, we have also openly said that for mega textile parks, we are willing to work with States, particularly looking at industrial textiles, looking at textiles which are going to be new-age, which are now becoming a part of manufacturing in industries. Whether they manufacture a car, where the safety cushion which comes in is completely made out of industrial textiles, these kinds of new-age textile requirements can also be produced.

These are major announcements, and I welcome any State which wants to come into this area. The Centre is willing to work with them and promote it. All this is being done at the level of youth and students and larger centres, where jobs and education can go together, health and education can go together, and health and providing services to patients who come from different parts of the world come together. We are also placing emphasis on animal husbandry and fisheries to make sure that in every district you get the facilities of a veterinary surgeon, a veterinary hospital, and testing labs, so that animal husbandry can be given that priority immediately in rural areas. Therefore, farmers or those who are not farmers but want to get into animal husbandry can also benefit.

That is why these announcements for the fishing sector go along with money being put in for restoring 500 Amrit Sarovars - the waterways. The particular National Waterway which has been announced also has institutions

of excellence along its course, along the course of the river, and shipbuilding and boat-building. Particularly, I mentioned this, the route in which the National Waterway is being announced which will end up covering all the mineral-rich parts of the country and linking up with Paradip Port or with Dhamra Port is passing through States where the “Nishad *log*” can become boat makers, and they are already experts in it. They can also teach people, and they can become part of the institute of excellence, so that inland shipbuilding and shipbuilding for transporting huge logistical facilities will all have the support of the local experts who, for generations, have done this work. They can also benefit from this growth.

Equally, Madam, as I said, it is not just helping the MSMEs which are new but also the old and legacy industries, 200 legacy clusters which have been known for decades as places which supported MSME0s and from where they produce and export. It can be any of them. It can be Ludhiana, it can be Jalandhar, or it can be Kanpur, or it can be centres near Bihar; it can be anywhere in Bengal.

So, any legacy cluster of 200, we have volunteered that it can be funded, upgraded, given the modern instruments – hardware, software, that is required, we will be undertaking that.

Other than that, we are also providing for girls hostel in every district so that girls do not hesitate to take up science education which requires long hours to be spent in the colleges and universities. All of them, not just the girls hostels but the training internship and the kind of programmes that we are

looking at education centres are all with AI provisioning. So, AI education is not any more kept at elite level. So, it is going to be available for all our young.

So, if I very quickly move to mention the numbers Madam, gross tax receipts are at Rs. 44.04 lakh crore in this BE. It is about eight per cent more than what was in RE of 2025-26, Rs. 3.26 lakh crore more than the RE. If I were to look at the total expenditure Madam for 2026-27, it is Rs. 53.47 lakh crore, so much more than what we received as tax receipts. The Capital Expenditure is at Rs. 12.22 lakh crore which is 3.1 per cent of GDP and also 11.5 per cent higher than the RE 2025-26. Of this, I am glad to say on the recommendation of the Finance Ministers from the States who met me before the Budget preparation which is a normal calender event which before every Budget I meet up with the State Finance Ministers, on their recommendations and accepting their recommendations, capital expenditure grant that we grant, call it loan without interest for 50 years, which eventually would be equivalent to grant has been increased on their request to Rs. 2.0 lakh crore under SASCI and that is very much for their capital expenditure. Many States have actually shown that some of the signature projects of their States have been completed over the years since 2021 when we have been giving them SASCI, 50 years interest free capital expenditure money which goes to the States. So, with this, the effective capital expenditure, although I said capital expenditure is Rs. 12.2 lakh crore, the effective capital expenditure which includes the grants that I give to the States as well is Rs. 17.1 lakh crore which is 4.4 per cent of the GDP which goes only to build India in the States and everywhere else, the

Union Territories and so on. So, States and Union Territories put together, for the capital expenditure Rs. 17.1 lakh crore is being given effectively.

I am not spending too much time on the fiscal summary, Madam. Fiscal Deficit, as you know, for this coming year has been pegged at 4.3 per cent. There are, of course, quite a few hon. Members who said it is by restricting your expenditure that you have come to that fiscal consolidation. I will explain it that it is not by restricting the expenditure but I can explain on that a bit later.

The resources transferred to States, often, we are accused of not really transferring the 41 per cent which the Finance Commission has recommended, that the Government of India should give 41 per cent of devolvable tax to the State's, it is not 41 per cent. I will assure this House through you, Madam, 41 per cent it is that we have transferred to the States. We have not reduced any States devolvable tax which has to go and that I will also bring in the details. Total resources to be transferred to the States including the devolution of State's share in taxes and releases that are made under the Centrally sponsored Scheme in 2026-27, the coming year is estimated to be at Rs. 25.44 lakh crore.

इस आने वाले वित्तीय वर्ष में 25.44 लाख करोड़ रुपये राज्यों को दिए जाएंगे । This entails an increase of Rs. 2.70 lakh crore, इस मार्च माह तक जो वित्त वर्ष है, अगर हम उसको कंपेयर करके देखें, तो वर्ष 2025-26 में 2.74 लाख करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि हुई है and Rs. 3.78 lakh crore more than the actuals of 2024-2025. फंड्स में इतनी स्पष्ट वृद्धि हुई है, जो राज्यों को दिए जाएंगे।

महोदया, छोटे उद्योगों के काम करने के लिए क्रेडिट अवेलेबिलिटी कैसी है। Total credit

has actually expanded by 13.8 per cent in the current financial year as of 15th January, 2026. Non-food bank credit has grown by 13 per cent and the non-bank credit, which is NBFC, has grown by 15.4 per cent at the same period. क्रेडिट की कोई कमी नहीं है।

Madam, I want to highlight the fact that 16th Finance Commission, whose Report I had tabled in this House, has very clearly said. चूंकि बार-बार यह प्रश्न किया जाता है कि केन्द्र द्वारा जो राज्यों को पैसा दिया जाना है, केन्द्र वह पैसा उनको नहीं दे रहा है। उसके बारे में वित्त आयोग के द्वारा अध्ययन करने के बाद जो बयान दिया गया है, वह इस रिपोर्ट में दर्ज है।

I am not exactly quoting it. मैं बताना चाहूंगी कि उस रिपोर्ट में क्या लिखा है। The 16th Finance Commission analysed the State's share transferred by the Centre to the States from 2018-2019 to 2022-2023 and concluded that in each of these years, the devolution made by the Centre exactly matches the recommendation of the Finance Commission.

सिर्फ हम क्लेम नहीं कर रहे हैं, वित्त आयोग के द्वारा इसका विस्तार से अध्ययन किया गया है और उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह लिखा है कि केन्द्र से जो पैसा राज्यों को दिया जाना है, उदाहरण के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19 से 2022-23 का अध्ययन करने के बाद स्पष्टता से यह कहा गया है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को जितना भी पैसा दिया जाना है, वह राज्यों के पास ठीक तरह से भेजा गया है। इसमें शक करने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है।

मैं इस विषय पर काफी स्पष्टता से बात करना चाहती हूं। सबको मालूम है, फिर भी मैं सबको याद दिलाना चाहती हूं। टोटल टैक्स से जितना धन कलेक्ट होता है, उसको ग्रॉस टैक्स रेवेन्यू कहा जाता है। उसमें सेसेज़ और सरचार्जेज़ भी शामिल होते हैं। वह अलग है। फिर संविधान यह कहता है कि सीएंडएजी के द्वारा ऑडिट करने के बाद नेट प्रोसीड्स क्या होता है।

सीएंडएजी यह निर्णय करता है। नेट प्रोसीड का मतलब है – जो ग्रॉस टैक्स रेवेन्यू है, उससे सेस को हटा दो, सरचार्ज को हटा दो, उसके बाद जितना भी धन बचता है, उसको डिविसिबल पूल कहते हैं। वह नेट प्रोसीड है। हमने उससे राज्यों को 41 प्रतिशत हिस्सा भेजा है या नहीं भेजा है, उसका अध्ययन होना चाहिए, न कि ग्रॉस टैक्स रेवेन्यू का अध्ययन होना चाहिए। ग्रॉस टैक्स रेवेन्यू में सेस भी होता है और सरचार्ज भी होता है।

जब आप केन्द्र सरकार को डांटते हुए कहते हैं कि आप सेस भी कलेक्ट कर रहे हैं और सरचार्ज भी कलेक्ट कर रहे हैं, तो हां, हम वह कलेक्ट कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि संविधान में यह प्रावधान दिया गया है कि हम सेस भी कलेक्ट कर सकते हैं और सरचार्ज भी कलेक्ट कर सकते है। उसको हटाने के बाद जो पूल बचता है, आपको उसके ऊपर 41 प्रतिशत मिलना चाहिए। वह मिल रहा है या फिर नहीं मिल रहा है, आप उसकी गणना कीजिए, न कि जीटीआर की गणना कीजिए। आप उसके बाद कहेंगे कि आप सेस भी कलेक्ट कर रहे हैं और हमें उससे कम भी दे रहे हैं। No, you cannot have it both ways. I think we should be very clear. … (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (BARAMATI): I did not mean to stop you. Cess is what you take … (*Interruptions*) The concerns that the States have … (*Interruptions*)

18.00 hrs

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, यदि सभा की सहमति हो, तो सभा की कार्यवाही माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के भाषण की समाप्ति तक बढ़ा दी जाए।

अनेक माननीय सदस्य : हां।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, आप जारी रखिए।

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: There is less accountability. The C&AG has also said that. The concerns that the State raised is that if you take everything in terms in cess, what are the States left with? In the new schemes, if you keep

cutting the funds, what does the States have? That is the limited point that the Opposition is raising. There is no allegation about it. That is the suffering for the State.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Hon. Member, there is no suffering for the States on that score. I would like to explain that as well. I will go into the details also. Cess is particularly collected for a specific purpose like health cess, education cess, road cess etc.

इन सबमें जितना भी कलेक्शन होता है, वह हमारे काम में नहीं आता है। वह स्टेट्स को जाता है। एजुकेशन सेस स्कूल बनाने के पर्पज़ के लिए जाता है। हेल्थ सेंटर्स में कुछ कमी है, तो मशीन्स खरीद लीजिए, उसके लिए हेल्थ सेस जाता है। रोड सेस रोड्स बनाने में जाता है। जितना कलेक्शन हुआ, उससे ज्यादा ही हम स्टेट्स को दे रहे हैं। वह मैं नंबर्स के साथ अभी बताऊंगी। इसीलिए सेंटर कलेक्ट करता है, इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि सेंटर ही उसका उपयोग करता है। आखिर सेंटर के पास कोई रोड नहीं है या सेंटर के पास सिर्फ एक हॉस्पिटल है, ऐसा भी नहीं है। हॉस्पिटल हर जगह पर हैं और हर जगह पर जितने भी हॉस्पिटल्स हैं, उन्हें हम स्टेट्स के साथ शेयर करते हैं। इसलिए सेस कलेक्ट करने के बावजूद पैसा स्टेट्स को ही जाता है। इसलिए मैं इसे एक्सप्लेन करना चाहती हूं। मैं वह नंबर्स भी बता देती हूं।

ऑनरेबल मेंबर्स इस विषय में बहुत रुचि लेते हैं, इसलिए मैं यह बोलना चाहती हूं। रिसीट बजट एक डॉक्यूमेंट है। बजट के समय बजट डॉक्यूमेंट के साथ वह भी आता है। आप उसका एनेक्स '4A' और '4B' देख लीजिए, उसमें सीएजी ऑडिटेड नंबर का बयान रहता है। आप देख सकते हैं। हमने हमारे बजट को रिफॉर्म करने के रास्ते पर चलते हुए एक नई रिसीट '4C' बजट में जोड़ी है। वह '4C' भी हर साल आती है। उस '4C' से आपको और क्लियर डेटा मिलेगा कि पैसा कहां जा रहा है। फाइनेंस कमीशन अभी यह रिकमेंड भी कर रही है कि आप हर साल इसका डेटा निकालिए। हम वह डेटा निकाल रहे हैं। हमारे बजट के डॉक्यूमेंट्स में और रिसीट में वह भी

है । मैं सिर्फ मेंबर्स की जानकारी के लिए यह बताना चाहती हूं । मैं इसमें से ऑनरेबल मेंबर्स के क्वेश्चन्स को लेकर शुरुआत कर रही हूं ।

Hon. MP, Mr. Premachandran, asked a question related to that. He said that we are dealing with debt to GDP ratio without amending the FRBM Act. उनका यह प्रश्न था । मैं उनसे यह कहना चाह रही हूं कि debt to GDP ratio कोई नया टार्गेट नहीं है । Along with fiscal deficit, the point regarding debt to GDP is already included as a target. वर्ष 2018 के FRBM (Amendment) Act में यह प्रावधान किया गया था । This is mentioned under the section 4(1b) of the FRBM Act. इसके कारण हम स्पष्टता से यह कह सकते हैं । The Government's strategy to achieve Viksit Bharat is to provide capital investment in the economy. For that purpose, we have allocated effectively Rs. 17.15 lakh crore and this will work as a force multiplier and therefore, accelerate our move towards Viksit Bharat. This will be a very important factor in achieving Viksit Bharat, not by moving this or that. We have not moved anything. Both are available through the FRBM Act.

मैडम, बहुत सारे लोगों ने युवाओं की बात की । उनका विषय यह था कि हम कोई ऐसी नई पॉलिसी नहीं ला रहे हैं, जिससे युवाओं को रोजगार मिले और उन्हें हम किन स्कीम्स के द्वारा अटेंड कर रहे हैं ।

मैं स्पष्टता से कहना चाहती हूं, जैसा कि मैंने पहले बताया है, पांच रीजनल मेडिकल हब्स मेडिकल टूरिज्म को बढ़ावा देंगे । उसके साथ-साथ नेक्स्ट फाइव इयर्स में एक लाख अपॉर्च्युनिटीज़ उस अलाइड हैल्थ प्रोफेशनल्स की उस बड़ी स्कीम के द्वारा होने वाली हैं । पांच नए इंडस्ट्रियल-टू-टैक्सटाइल सेक्टर-टू-लैदर सेक्टर, जो मेजर पार्क्स बना रहे हैं, उनसे भी हम मानते हैं कि नए उद्योग और जॉब्स होने की संभावना क्यिरली दिखती है ।

एल्डर्ली केयर के लिए, हमारे केयर इकोसिस्टम को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 1.5 लाख

केयरगिवर्स को हम इस साल स्किल्स के साथ तैयार कर रहे हैं। वे वैलनेस योगा और असिस्टिव डिवाइस ऑपरेशन्स, सब कर पाएंगे। इस तरह सीधे 1.5 लाख लोगों को इस साल ही जॉब अपॉर्च्युनिटीज़ मिलेंगी।

Apart from this, the loan-linked capital subsidy scheme is to be made available to veterinary professionals. गांवों में वेटरनरी प्रोफेशनल्स के रोल में काम करने के लिए 20,000 से ज्यादा लोगों के लिए अपॉर्च्युनिटीज़ क्रिएट होंगी और उनको जॉब्स मिलेंगे।

इसके अलावा हमने आइकॉनिक टूरिज्म सेंटर्स की भी अनाउंसमेंट की है। उसको साथ-साथ जोड़ने वाली स्कीम, जॉब्स से भी जोड़ने वाली एक स्कीम है, 10,000 टूरिस्ट गाइड्स को हम इसी साल तैयार करेंगे। वे लोग 20 आइकॉनिक टूरिज्म सेंटर्स में होंगे। उनको 12 वीक की ट्रेनिंग दी जाएगी, वह ट्रेनिंग ऑनलाइन भी और सीधे पर्सन-टू-पर्सन भी होगी। इस तरह ट्रेन्ड टूरिस्ट गाइड्स इन आइकॉनिक सेंटर्स में अपने रोजगार में बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

SHE-Marts का भी अनाउंसमेंट हुआ है। एसएचजी यानी कि सैल्फ हैल्प ग्रुप्स के द्वारा महिलाओं को बहुत सारा प्रोत्साहन मिलता है। उनको कॉर्पस मिलता है और उनके छोटे-छोटे बिज़नेसेज़ को भी मदद मिलती है। बैंक्स भी उनके कॉर्पस को मन में रखते हुए उनको लोन्स एक्सटेंड करते हैं, with some consideration in the rates.

इन्हीं एसएचजी ग्रुप्स पर फोकस करते हुए माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने लखपति दीदी का एक्सपेरिमेंट शुरू किया था। मैं श्योर हूं कि माननीय सदस्य गांवों में जाने के बाद इन लखपति दीदियों से मिल सकते हैं। अब लखपति दीदी हर गांव में सामने आ रही हैं। उनके नंबर्स बढ़ाने के लिए भी हमने अनाउंसमेंट किया है।

ये महिलाएं आज न सिर्फ अपने ग्रुप्स में काम करते हुए, चेयरपर्सन मैडम, मैं आपके सामने यह कहना चाहती हूं कि मैं नागालैंड गई थी, वहां नैशनल रूरल लाइवलीहुड्स मिशन के द्वारा थोड़ी कम ट्रेनिंग पाई हुई महिलाएं आज सामने आकर बोल रही हैं कि मैं अपनी दुकान चलाना चाह रही हूं। वह दुकान कपड़े की हो सकती है, लोकल अचार की दुकान हो सकती है या लोकल

हैंडिक्राफ्ट्स की दुकान हो सकती है। ये महिलाएं आज अपने इंटरप्राइज़ खोलने के लिए बहुत ज्यादा आतुर हैं। हम उनको ट्रेनिंग भी देंगे और बैंक्स के द्वारा असिस्टेंस भी देंगे। So, 'SHE' means 'Self-Help Entrepreneur'. इसका अर्थ सैल्फ हैल्प ग्रुप्स से निकली हुई महिलाओं को प्रोत्साहन देना, उनको सपोर्ट देना और मार्केटिंग असिस्टेंस प्रोवाइड करना है। यह जो ट्रांजिशन होता है, क्रेडिट-लेड-लाइवलीहुड, उससे बाहर आकर आज महिलाओं को अपने द्वारा चलाने वाली इंटरप्राइज़ के लिए उनको इंटरप्रेन्योर के रूप में तैयार करना is a major announcement.

दिव्यांगजन कौशल योजना - हम कस्टुमाइज्ड ट्रेनिंग देंगे कि किनको किस रूट पर जाना चाहिए, with sensitivity and dignity intact for Divyangjan. वे आईटी सैक्टर में अवसर पा सकते हैं। एवीजीसी सैक्टर को बड़ा प्रोत्साहन मिला। वेव्स कॉन्फ्रेंस के बाद उसे भारत में बहुत अच्छा रिस्पॉन्स मिल रहा है। दिव्यांगजनों को आईटी सैक्टर, टैक्नोलॉजी सैक्टर, एवीजीसी और हॉस्पिटैलिटी सैक्टर में भी जॉब्स मिलेंगे। ऐसे हर एक सैक्टर के ऊपर ध्यान देकर, हम उनमें युवाओं को जॉब्स के लिए ट्रेनिंग दिलवा रहे हैं और उनको एआई का एक्सपोज़र भी दिलवा रहे हैं।

मैडम, एग्रीकल्चर के ऊपर बहुत प्रश्न उठाए गए हैं। मैं उनके बारे में भी कहना चाहती हूं। बजट में एआई ड्रिवन टेक्नोलॉजी एडवाइजरी भारत विस्तार के द्वारा अनाउंस की गई है। यह एक मल्टीलिंगुअल एआई टूल होगा। एग्रीस्टैक है, जो एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के द्वारा है। इसमें हर फार्मर को आईडेंटिफाई करके उनकी क्रॉप, सॉयल हेल्थ और उनको कितने फर्टिलाइजर की आवश्यकता होगी, इनके सबके बारे में कम्प्लीटली डिजिटाइज रूप में एग्रीस्टैक में रखा जाएगा। एग्रीस्टैक हमारे यूपीए स्टैक जैसी भारत की बड़ी इनोवेटिव अप्रोच है, जो एग्रीकल्चर के डिजिटाइज के लिए है। इससे प्रोडक्टिविटी इन्क्रीज होगी और यह फार्मर्स की इनकम बढ़ाने के लिए ही यह एग्रीस्टैक पोर्टल है। इसके अलावा एग्रीकल्चरल प्रैक्टिसेस के उपर आईसीएआर का एक पैकेज है, जिसमें कौन से बीज की अच्छी क्वालिटी है, उसके टैस्ट करने के लिए। इसके अलावा उनको क्या एक्सटेंशन ट्रेनिंग दिलवानी है, इरिगेशन कैसे होगा, ये सब उसमें भी होगा। ये

दोनों का एग्रीस्टैक है, जो डिपार्टमेंट और आईसीएआर पैकेज है। क्वालिटी ऑफ प्रोसेसिंग एंड क्वालिटी ऑफ सीड एंड कल्टीवेशन दोनों को मिलाकर बैटर फार्म प्रोडक्टिविटी के लिए साइंटिफिक बेसिस पर एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री में जो काम हो रहा है, उसके लिए स्पष्टता से पूरे समर्थन के लिए कहा है। इससे फार्मर को रिस्क कम और प्रोडक्टिविटी ज्यादा होगी।

हमें अपने भारत के किसान को धन्यवाद देना चाहिए, क्योंकि उनके पास इतने सारे रिस्क हैं, जैसे बारिश होगी, ओले पड़ेंगे या क्रॉप नष्ट हो जाएगी, पानी मिलेगा या नहीं, क्वालिटी ऑफ सीड है। इन सभी विषयों में बहुत सारे रिस्क हैं, फिर भी हमारे अन्नदाता सामने आकर एग्रीकल्चर सेल्फ सफिशिएंसी दे रहे हैं। उनको डिजिटली सपोर्ट करने के लिए यह महत्वपूर्ण प्रयत्न है। फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री के द्वारा हम उनका पूरा साथ देने के लिए आगे आ चुके हैं। इसके अलावा हाई वैल्यु एग्रीकल्चर एंड हॉर्टिकल्चर है, क्योंकि डायवर्सिफाई करने की भी आवश्यकता है। इसी हाई वैल्यु एग्रीकल्चर एंड प्लांटेशन रिलेटेड मैटर्स के लिए हमने कोकोनट प्रमोशन स्कीम अनाउंस की है। इसके द्वारा ओल्ड एंड नॉन प्रोडक्टिव ट्रीज को रिप्लेस कर सकते हैं, हाई यील्डिंग सैपलिंग्स का उपयोग कर सकते हैं। कोकोनट प्रमोशन का यह एक अनाउंसमेंट एक करोड़ फार्मर्स को तुरंत बेनिफिट देगा। यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है।

I would have really appreciated the hon. Members, particularly from Kerala, who spoke about it and said that केरल को कुछ नहीं मिल रहा है। कोकोनट केरल की जीवनधारा है। हमारी सरकार के द्वारा प्रमोशन किया जा रहा है। मैं यह भी बता देती हूं कि देश भर में इन्फ्लेशन रेट एक है। टोटली इन्फ्लेशन कैलकुलेशन करने में नेशनल एवरेज का एक नंबर आएगा। हर स्टेट में भी आजकल डेटा निकल रहा है। फरवरी, 2027 से मॉसपी (MoSPI) के डेटा की नई सीरीज आ रही है, उसमें भी स्टेट के इन्फ्लेशन का डाटा देते हैं। आप लगातार देख सकते हैं, क्योंकि शॉर्ट सप्लाई की वजह से खाने और पकाने में नारियल भी चाहिए तथा नारियल तेल भी चाहिए। सिर्फ कोकोनट की किल्लत के कारण केरल की इन्फ्लेशन में असर पड़ता है। भारत सरकार केरल और कोकोनट ग्रोइंग हर राज्य में प्रमोशन स्कीम के द्वारा चाहेगी

कि कोकोनट सप्लाई भी अच्छा रहे, हमारे देश में कोकोनट ऑयल भी खूब प्रोड्यूस हो। इसके लिए जो स्टेट ज्यादातर कोकोनट का उपयोग करते हैं, उनको डायरेक्टली बेनिफिट मिलेगा। अगर एक करोड़ फार्मर्स को बेनिफिट होगा, तो मार्केट में अच्छे कोकोनट के आने पर कंज्यूमर को भी सुविधा मिलेगी। I am glad that consumers will also be benefited by it. इसमें कोकोनट ग्रोइंग अन्य स्टेट्स के लिए भी है।

दूसरा, एन.के. प्रेमचंद्रन जी मुझसे हर साल मिलते थे कि हमारे काजू ग्रोवर्स के लिए कुछ करो, बाकी माननीय सदस्य भी मिलते थे कि हमारे काजू ग्रोवर्स के लिए कुछ करो। इससे ज्यादा कंप्रिहेंसिव एप्रोच लेकर के भारत देश में काजू सेल्फ सफिसिएंसी हो, भारत देश से काजू एक्सपोर्ट हो, भारत देश में ही काजू का वेल्यू एडिशन हो जाए, ऐसे कंप्रिहेंसिव काजू के लिए टोटल पैकेज और उसके ज्यादातर, I would think 70 per cent, beneficiaries are in Kerala. Alright, also in Andhra Pradesh, our hon. Member from Kakinada spoke about it this morning. So, Maharashtra, Goa, completely crooked cashew industry. Last few years, they had their own difficulties. मगर इस स्कीम के द्वारा हम काजू को कंप्लीट सपोर्ट दे रहे हैं। इन स्टेट्स में थोड़े एक्टिव होकर, सामने आकर इस स्कीम का भरपूर उपयोग करना चाहिए। ऐसे ही कोको, आज कर्नाटक में भी बीच में इंटर क्रॉपिंग की फैसेलिटी का उपयोग हो रहा है। एरेका नट ट्रीज़ के बीच-बीच में भारत देश में कोको कल्टीवेशन हो रहा है। हम उसको भी सपोर्ट दे रहे हैं। ऐसे हमारे हिमालयन हिली स्टेट्स में पाइन नट्स, वॉल नट्स और आल्मंड्स को इस स्कीम के द्वारा प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। नॉथे-ईस्ट में पर्टिकूलरी त्रिपुरा और असम में अगरवुड होती है। Like Sambrani, the Frankincense, use it for making *agarbattis,* and South East Asia में उसका बहुत बड़ा मार्केट रहता है। मुझे मालूम है त्रिपुरा में बहुत बड़े अगर के वन है, बीजेपी सरकार आने के तुरंत बाद उधर बहुत बड़ा इनिशिएटिव लिया गया था। उसमें भी इससे बेनिफिट होगा। अंत में, केरल और कर्नाटक में सैंडलवुड के बेनिफिट के बारे में अब तक किसी भी सरकार ने बात नहीं की, मोदी जी ने उसमें डायरेक्ट मुझे आदेश दिया कि भारत की

कल्चर से जुड़ा हुआ सैंडलवुड हमारी पूजा में, हमारे घरों में रखते हैं और सैंडलवुड को हम सैक्रेड मानते हैं। उसका कल्टीवेशन ही कम हो रहा है। मुझे सुनने में आया और डेटा भी मैंने देखा कि आज आस्ट्रेलिया में वे लोग बड़ा-सा सैंडलवुड का वन तैयार कर रहे हैं। भारत को पुन: सैंडलवुड की प्रमुखता समझकर के हम इसको प्रोत्साहन देना चाहते हैं। I am grateful that the hon. Prime Minister came and said, 'you are from the South, don't you know that you are losing all the sandalwood forests?' अभी मुझे यह भी मालूम है कि आंध्रा में शायद नेल्लोर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक व्यक्ति पिछले 25-30 साल से सैंडलवुड कल्टीवेट कर रहा है। मगर उनका गर्व वन में नहीं है, उन्होंने ऑर्डिनरी लैंड में सैंडलवुड कल्टीवेट किया है। मगर कानून ऐसे हैं कि जैसे ही हम सैंडलवुड के वन को देखते हैं, उसको काटना नहीं है, उसको कुछ करना नहीं है, मगर बड़ा हो गया, यह किसान तो अपने व्यक्तिगत अनुभव के साथ उसको बढ़ाया, मगर we are not able to do anything. जब कानून रिस्ट्रिक्टिव हो जाता है। ऐसे बड़े-बड़े वनों को भारत देश की संपत्ति माना जाना चाहिए, ऐसे सैंडलवुड को भी हम इस बार प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं। I am sure Kerala, Karnataka, and States can benefit out of it. मत्स्य पालन के ऊपर एक मिनट लेती हूं क्योंकि बहुत सारे मेंबर्स ने उसके ऊपर भी बात की है। 500 रिजर्वायर्स को हम अमृत सरोवर का नाम दे रहे हैं और पूरे कोस्टल स्टेट्स में फिशरी वेल्यू चेन बनाने के लिए हम फिश फार्मर्स प्रोड्यूसर ऑर्गेनाइजेशन बनाकर उनके द्वारा वेल्यू एडिशन कोस्टल एरियाज़ में ही हो जाने दो, फिर उससे एक्सपोर्ट भी अच्छा बढ़ सकता है, उसका भी हम इस बजट में प्रावधान कर चुके हैं। इसके अलावा कभी भी ऐसे प्रोत्साहन देंगे, मगर एक्सपोर्ट करने के समय दिक्कत आ जाती है। ड्यूटी फ्री ईईजेड फिशिंग जोन, हमारे समुद्री तट में एक्सक्लूजिव इकोनॉमिक जोन जो होता है, उस पूरे इलाके में फिशिंग राइट्स हमारे फिशरमैन को मिलने चाहिए।

अभी वे 12 किलोमीटर तक ही जा सकते हैं और उसके आगे जाने में दिक्कत आ जाती है। We have amended things in such a way that they can go to the high seas also and catch fish, and that fish can be exported even from there. Every such

selling will be considered as export. हम प्रोसेसिंग को भी बूस्ट करना चाहते हैं। उसकी इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी में कुछ चेंजेज किए हैं, जिससे मत्स्यकारों को बेनिफिट हो सकता है। एनिमल हंसबैंडरी के बारे में मैं पहले ही बोल चुकी हूं। मुझे उसमें और ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना है। लाइवस्टॉक सेक्टर के लिए जब हम सेंट्रल एक्साइज ड्यूटी का कैलकुलेशन करते हैं, बायोगैस ब्लैंडेड सीएनजी के ऊपर एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाते हैं, तो हम वैल्यू चेन को एक्सक्लूड कर रहे हैं। उसके ऊपर कोई एक्साइज ड्यूटी नहीं होगी, जिससे किसान को सीधे बेनिफिट मिलेगा।

कोऑपरेटिव सेक्टर में बहुत सारे फार्मर्स काम करते हैं। उनको भी इस बजट में टैक्स से राहत दी है, क्योंकि वे कैटल फीड का उत्पादन करके कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटी में देते हैं। उसके ऊपर कोई टैक्स नहीं लगेगा। जो नेशनल फाइबर स्कीम है, उसमें हम सिल्क वूल और जूट का भी प्रावधान कर रहे हैं। उसमें छोटे-छोटे लघु उद्योग काम करते हैं। आयुर्वेद एक्सपोर्ट के लिए, जो फार्मर्स जुड़ी-बूटियों का उत्पादन करते हैं, अपने फील्ड में उगाते हैं, उनके लिए भी लैब सेट-अप करके, क्वालिटी मेडिसिन तैयार करने के लिए काम कर रहे हैं।

मैडम, जब फार्मर्स के विषय पर बात करते हैं तो बजट एलोकेशन फोर फर्टिलाइजर्स के बारे में हम ज्यादातर भूल जाते हैं। हम भारत में कुछ मात्रा में फर्टिलाइजर्स प्रोड्यूस करते हैं, लेकिन हम ज्यादातर इम्पोर्ट करते हैं। उसका खर्च भारत सरकार उठाती है। आप इम्पोर्ट करो, लेकिन किसान के लिए कोई कमी न हो। इम्पोर्ट ऑफ फर्टिलाइजर्स के लिए इस बार हमारा बजटरी एलोकेशन 1.71 लाख करोड़ रुपये है। डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ फर्टिलाइजर्स ने कहा है कि सेफगार्ड करने के लिए इतना एलोकेशन कर दीजिए, उन्होंने ऐसी डिमांड की और हमने तुरंत मंजूरी भी दे दी, जिससे फार्मर्स को कोई शॉर्टेज न हो। ... (व्यवधान) इंटरनेशनल मार्केट के अनुसार भी दाम कम-ज्यादा होते हैं। लेकिन हम किसानों के लिए उसकी किल्लत नहीं होने देंगे। यह एमाउंट बार-बार दिखाने के लिए नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) आप यह बात बताइये कि किल्लत हुई कि नहीं हुई? कोई किल्लत नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) उसकी कोई किल्लत नहीं है। जो हॉर्डिंग करके बैठे हैं या प्लाईवुड इंडस्ट्री को भेज रहे हैं, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को उनके खिलाफ एक्शन लेना

चाहिए।... (व्यवधान) कोई किल्लत नहीं है।

मैडम, बहुत सारे लोग मखाना बोर्ड के बारे में बार-बार पूछते हैं कि आपने पिछली बार एनाउंस किया था। उसका क्या हुआ? हमने एनाउंस भी किया और एमाउंट भी इंक्रीज किया। मखाना बोर्ड स्कीम के लिए पिछली बार, क्योंकि उस साल ही एनाउंसमेंट हुआ, हमने बोर्ड के लिए 30 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया। उसमें इस बार 90 करोड़ रुपये इंक्रीज हुआ है, वह कम नहीं हुआ है। बिहार सरकार ने उसके लिए जमीन एलोकेट कर दी है। उसके ऊपर काम जरूर आगे बढ़ेगा।

An hon. Member asked about cotton technology mission, mission for pulses, and mission for vegetable and fruits. उसका क्या हुआ, आप बहुत स्कीम एनाउंस करते हैं, आखिर क्या हो रहा है? हम इन तीनों को मर्ज कर चुके हैं। सेंट्रली स्पोंसर्ड स्कीम का नाम अभी कृषि उन्नति योजना है और उसके तहत इन तीनों के लिए उनको जो पैसा मिलना है, वह मिलेगा।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अखिलेश यादव जी के बात करने के समय ... (व्यवधान) Have you not got a Rubber Board in Kerala for years? ... (*Interruptions*) What are you saying about rubber now? ... (*Interruptions*) अखिलेश यादव जी बात करते समय बोले कि no bullet train for UP. उन्होंने बहुत सारे विषय बोले हैं, जिन पर मैं एक-एक करके आती हूं। ... (व्यवधान) मैं आपको जवाब दूंगी। Do not worry. ... (*Interruptions*) You will get an answer. ... (*Interruptions*) यह पूछने से पहले कि यह कब तक का विषय है, आप अपने आईएनडीआई अलायंस का विषय सोच लीजिएगा। उसको देर करने वाले कौन हैं? पूछ लो। ... (व्यवधान) यूबीटी से पूछ लो कि जमीन देर से क्यों दी? उसकी वजह से कॉस्ट क्यों बढ़ाई? वह आपके अलायंस के पार्टनर हैं, आप उनसे पूछिए, न कि मेरे से।... (व्यवधान) यदि लैण्ड समय पर दी होती, तो अब तक बुलेट ट्रेन चलती होती। लैण्ड नहीं दी और जानबूझकर मुंबई का नुकसान करवाया।... (व्यवधान)

मैडम, यूपी को बुलेट ट्रेन नहीं दी, यह सच नहीं है। Two high speed train corridors go through UP. पहला दिल्ली से वाराणसी पहली वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस यूपी को ही गई। … (व्यवधान) उसमें कानपुर और प्रयागराज को भी जोड़ा गया। इसलिए दिल्ली से वाराणसी और वाराणसी से सिलिगुड़ी तक ये हाई स्पीड ट्रेन यूपी से ही निकलती है।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : बैठिए, बैठिए।

… (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण : इसके अलावा वाराणसी को रेलवे में कनेक्टिविटी हब माना जाता है। … (व्यवधान) ईस्ट,वेस्ट, नॉर्थ और साउथ से आने वाले सारी ट्रेन्स वाराणसी हब में ही होती हैं। रेलवे का बड़ा-सा एस्टेब्लिशमेंट वाराणसी में है। … (व्यवधान) उसके कारण उधर जॉब्स भी मिलती हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश का रेलवे नेटवर्क भी बढ़ रहा है। उधर से रेलवे कोजेस की मेन्यूफेक्चिरिंग भी हो रही है। … (व्यवधान) रेलवे का पूरा ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश में है। मैं बजट का विषय बोल रही हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश में एवरेज एनुअल रेलवे बजट 18.04 गुना इनक्रीज हुआ है। … (व्यवधान) वर्ष 2009 से 2014 तक यह 1,109 करोड़ रुपये था, पर अब वर्ष 2026-27 में यह 20,012 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। एक हजार करोड़ रुपये से 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये … (व्यवधान) इस नंबर से आपको उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रमुखता समझ में आनी चाहिए। अभी उत्तर प्रदेश में ऑनगोइंग रेलवे प्रॉजेक्ट्स कितने हैं? उत्तर प्रदेश में 92,056 करोड़ रेलवे के ऑनगोइंग प्रॉजेक्ट्स आज भी हैं, जिन्हें एक लाख करोड़ तक जाना है। ऑनगोइंग क्या है- स्टेशन डेवलपमेंट, इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन, रेलवे लाइन डबलिंग, फ्रेट कॉरिडोर, हाई स्पीड कॉरिडोर, ये सब इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर उत्तर प्रदेश में सिस्टिमेटिकली बढ़ता जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं माननीय अखिलेश जी से अनुरोध करती हूं कि थोड़ा तथ्यों को नजर रखते हुए बातें करें।… (व्यवधान)

Professor Sougata Ray said, “West Bengal does not find a mention in the Budget.” वेस्ट बंगाल बजट में एक बार भी मेंशन नहीं हुआ है। ये डेलिब्रेटली पता नहीं क्यों मिस इनफॉरमेशन करना चाहते हैं? मैं बोलना चाह रही हूं कि वेस्ट बंगाल पूर्वोत्तर में एक बहुत ही

इम्पॉर्टेंट स्टेट है। स्ट्रैटेजिकली उसका लोकेशन पूर्वोत्तर में है। ईस्ट कोस्ट इंडस्ट्रियल कॉरिडोर दुर्गापुर के लिए बजट में बड़ा क्लियर अनाउंसमेंट है। इंटीग्रेटेड ईस्ट कोस्ट इंडस्ट्रियल कॉरिडोर दुर्गापुर में एक मोड़ रख करके आसनसोल-दुर्गापुर बेल्ट को पोजीशन करती है और उससे ईस्टर्न इंडियन इंडस्ट्रियल कॉरिडोर बनेगा एवं दुर्गापुर उसका एंकर होगा।

सेकंड, हाई स्पीड रेल टू नॉर्थ बंगाल, वाराणसी से सिलीगुड़ी जाने वाली ट्रेन, हाई स्पीड रेल नॉर्थ बंगाल पहुंच रही है। सिलीगुड़ी नॉर्थ में एक ट्रांजिट हब जैसा बनने वाला है। वह भी बंगाल में है।

तीसरा, हमने जूट रिवाइवल के लिए बड़ी घोषणा की है। नेशनल फाइबर स्कीम फॉर सेल्फ रिलायंस इन जूट और बंगाल के हुगली बेल्ट में जो जूट मिल्स हैं, उन सब से लाखों जूट फार्मर्स की जीविका चलती है। उनके लिए अलग से नेशनल फाइबर फॉर सेल्फ रिलायंस इन जूट, क्या वह सिर्फ बंगाल के लिए एक अकेली स्किम नहीं होगी। क्या यह बड़ी स्कीम नहीं होगी, क्या किसानों के लिए नहीं होगी, यह भी बंगाल के लिए है। इसके अलावा लेदर एक्सपोर्ट्स, ड्यूटी फ्री इनपुट्स, शू अपर इनपुट्स को हमने अभी ड्यूटी फ्री कर दिया है, जिससे लेदर इंडस्ट्री में काम करने वाले बंगाल के ज्यादातर लोग पहले छ: महीने के लिए इम्पोर्ट करते थे और छ: महीने के अंदर एक्सपोर्ट भी करना पड़ता था, लेकिन अभी ऐसा नहीं है। आप इम्पोर्ट करो। उसे पूरे एक साल रखो और उसके बाद आराम से एक्सपोर्ट करो। हमने यह सुविधा लेदर इंडस्ट्री में काम करने वालों के लिए इस बजट में लाए है। क्या यह बंगाल के लिए नहीं है?

फिर पूर्वोदय योजना है। यह पांचों स्टेट्स के लिए है। हम हर एक स्टेट में एक-एक वर्ल्ड क्लास टूरिज्म डेस्टिनेशन बनवाएंगे, जिसका अनाउंसमेंट भी हुआ है। वेस्ट बंगाल अपने चुने हुए कुछ क्षेत्रों को ऐसे हाईलाइट्स बना सकते हैं। वह अपने स्टेट की इच्छा के अनुसार काम कर सकते हैं। वह भी उनके लिए है। ऐसे ही जंगल महल एरिया में जो बीड़ी बनाने के लिए फॉरेस्ट से तेंदू लीफ्स निकालते हैं। हम तेंदू लीफ्स के ऊपर टीसीएस कलेक्ट करते थे। हमने उसे पांच प्रतिशत से दो प्रतिशत करवाया है। बांकुड़ा, पुरुलिया और मिदनापुर में जो काम करते हैं, जो

फॉरेस्ट में जाकर के तेंदू पत्ता लाकर बीड़ी वर्कर्स को देते हैं, उनको इस बजट से सीधा बेनिफिट्स मिलेगा। क्या ये सब बंगाल के लिए नहीं है? इसमें बंगाल का मेंशन नहीं हुआ है, वे ऐसा आरोप लगा रहे हैं, यह गलत आरोप है।...(व्यवधान)

मैं यह कहना चाह रही हूं कि हमने केमिकल पार्क्स का अनाउंसमेंट किया है। केमिकल पार्क्स को चैलेंज मोड में लाने के लिए, क्या बंगाल अपना साहस नहीं दिखा सकता है? हल्दिया पेट्रोकेमिकल यूनिट के पास में अगर वे केमिकल पार्क बनाना चाहते हैं, हमने बिना स्टेट्स का नाम लिए तीन केमिकल पार्क्स का अनाउंसमेंट किया है तो बंगाल सामने आ सकता है। वह भी केमिकल पार्क बनाने के लिए केंद्र के साथ काम करे। क्या वे बंगाल की जनता के हित में यह नहीं कर सकते हैं? मगर नहीं, बंगाल के लिए कुछ नहीं दिया, ऐसा कहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) सिटी इकोनामिक रीजन का अनाउंमेंट हुआ। मैं उदाहरण के लिए बोल रही हूं। मैंने नाम नहीं लिया है। कोई भी स्टेट सामने आ सकता है।

महोदया, अगले पांच साल के लिए हर साल एक हजार करोड़ रुपये एक सिटी को इकोनॉमिक रीजन बनाने के लिए देंगे। उसमें कोलकाता, हावड़ा, आसनसोल और दुर्गापुर शामिल हो सकते हैं। पांच साल के लिए 5 हजार करोड़ रुपये मिलेंगे, आपको कौन रोक रहा है? हम गुस्से में हर बार सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक जाएंगे कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट हमारे खिलाफ है और उधर डांट खाएंगे। ... (व्यवधान) सुप्रीम कोर्ट में डांट खाओगे, मगर एक्सेप्ट नहीं करेंगे कि सेंटर आपको हेल्प कर रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)

ये सिटी इकोनॉमिक रीजन क्यों नहीं बना सकते हैं? हम सब कुछ हाथ में दें, फिर भी केन्द्र सरकार को डांट पड़नी चाहिए, यह शर्मनाक कंडक्ट है। मुझे लगता है कि बार-बार केन्द्र सरकार और फेडरलिज्म के ऊपर लेक्चर देने वाले बंगाल के लोग सामने आइए, इसमें प्रपोज कीजिए और ले लीजिए।

अंत में, नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ डिजाइन अहमदाबाद में है। इसका देश में आउटपोस्ट एक्सटेंशन भी है। नया नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ डिजाइन बनाने के लिए हम घोषणा करक चुके हैं।

वह पूर्वोदय में होगा। इसमें भी बंगाल सामने आ सकता है कि हमें भी दे दो, आकर ले लो। अगर बंगाल के हित में चाहते हो तो सामने आओ और ले लो।

मैडम, एक और विषय है। मैंने बहुत ही ध्यान से सुना। मैंने माननीय सदस्य अभिषेक बनर्जी की स्पीच बहुत ही ध्यान से सुनी। मुझे दुख हो रहा है जो उन्होंने इस सदन में आकर बोला। सदन के हर मेंबर को ऐसी जानकारी मालूम है कि उन्होंने तोड़मरोड़ कर बयान पेश किया जो एकदम गलत है। उन्होंने जीएसटी के बारे में इतने अट्रेक्टिव तरीके में बोला कि एक आदमी जन्म से टैक्स पे करता है। जन्म लेता है तो दुध के ऊपर टैक्स है, डाइपर के ऊपर टैक्स है, फिर स्कूल में जाता है तो नोटबुक के ऊपर टैक्स है। फिर हॉस्पिटल में जाता है तो उसके ऊपर टैक्स है, कहां से ऐसी जानकारी निकाल रहे है?

मैं बोल रही हूं, जब वर्ष 2017 का जीएसटी इंट्रोडक्शन हुआ, तब से ही दुध के ऊपर जीएसटी टैक्स नहीं है। ये कहां से ऐसी जानकारियां लेकर आ रहे हैं? I do not know whether it is a right word. हाऊस को 'बेवकूफ' बनाने के लिए यह उनका भाषण है। मिल्क के ऊपर कोई जीएसटी नहीं है। एजुकेशन के ऊपर कोई टैक्स नहीं है, जीएसटी जीरो है, pre-school to higher secondary education ये सब जीएसटी से फ्री है। Education leading to recognised qualification वहां भी जीएसटी नहीं है। बुक्स, नोट बुक्स और टेक्सट बुक्स, सभी पर जीएसटी जीरो है। नेक्सट जेनरेशन जीएसटी सितम्बर, 2025 से आया, इसमें और सुधार हुआ है। पेन्सिल, शार्पनर्स, How can you go on saying untruth like this? मैं स्पष्ट करने के लिए बोल रही हूं। ... (व्यवधान) पेन्सिल, शार्पनर्स, इरेजर्स, एक्सरसाइज बुक, नोट बुक्स, मैप्स पर जीरो टैक्स है। ... (व्यवधान) यह डाटा कहां से निकाल कर ला रहे हैं, मुझे नहीं पता। सितम्बर, 2025 हेल्थ केयर सर्विसेज के बारे में मानसून सेशन में बहुत चर्चा हुई। मैं जीएसटी काउन्सिल को धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूं, सभी मंत्रीगण उससे सहमत थे।

एक जुलाई 2017 से जीएसटी रेट ट्रीटमेंट, डायग्नोसिस और केयर के लिए जीरो है, टोटली एग्जेम्प्ट है। हेल्थ एंड लाइफ इंश्योरेंस के प्रीमियम पर भी अभी जीरो जीएसटी हो गया है।

... (व्यवधान) पता नहीं ये कहां से बोल रहे हैं?... (व्यवधान) मुझे बहुत ही दु:ख लगा और ये विषय हम सबको दुखी बनाने वाले हैं ।... (व्यवधान) इसमें एक बार नहीं, दो बार... (व्यवधान) नहीं मैडम, आप शांति से बैठिए ।... (व्यवधान)

महोदया, ऑनरेबल मेंबर अभिषेक बनर्जी ने दो बार एक विषय का जिक्र किया, मुझे बहुत दु:ख हुआ ।... (व्यवधान) हम सबको दु:ख लगेगा ।... (व्यवधान) उन्होंने कहा कि आदमी के मरने के बाद भी जीएसटी है । अगरबत्ती जलाना हो तो भी उस पर जीएसटी है । यह बयान उनसे मैंने सुना है और यह सुनकर मुझे बहुत दु:ख लगा है ।... (व्यवधान) फ्यूनरल सर्विसेज के ऊपर कभी जीएसटी नहीं था ।... (व्यवधान) यह जीरो है ।... (व्यवधान)

महोदया, मुझे माननीय मेंबर गिरिराज सिंह जी का बयान अभी उचित लग रहा है । शायद बंगाल में डेथ के ऊपर कट मनी सिंडिकेट ले रहा होगा ।... (व्यवधान) उसके कारण वे बोल रहे हैं कि वह जीएसटी है । वह जीएसटी नहीं है ।... (व्यवधान) वह कट टीएमसी का सिंडिकेट ले रहा है ।... (व्यवधान) उसे टीएमसी का सिंडिकेट ले रहा है ।... (व्यवधान)

महोदया, एक विषय और है ।... (व्यवधान) हर विषय में... (व्यवधान) Do not worry. I will give an equal answer. स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में रोड लेवीज बंगाल में लगाते हैं । नए वाहन के रजिस्ट्रेशन के समय लगाते हैं । अगर बंगाल के नागरिकों के लिए उनके मन में इतनी पीड़ा है कि सब पर जीएसटी लग रहा है तो वह स्टेट लेवल टैक्स क्यों लगाते हैं? बंगाल की जनता के लिए मुफ्त दे दो । ये वैसा नहीं करते हैं, मगर जीएसटी से पैसा भी आना चाहिए, दोष भी लगाना है । ... (व्यवधान) मैं एक रिक्वेस्ट करती हूँ । मैं माननीय मेंबर से एक रिक्वेस्ट करती हूँ कि वे अपनी सरकार को जाकर बोलें ।... (व्यवधान) मैडम, आप जाकर अपनी सरकार को बोलिए । ... (व्यवधान) आप अपनी गवर्नमेंट के पास जाकर यह बात बोलिए । ऑनरेबल एमपी, कॉमन मैन के ऊपर... (व्यवधान) मैडम, मेरी बात सुनिए ।... (व्यवधान) अगर आप कॉमन मैन के ऊपर बंगाल में बोझ कम करना चाहते हो तो, मैं बोल रही हूँ, कोलकाता में पेट्रोल दिल्ली से कम्पेयर करते हुए 10 रुपया ज्यादा क्यों है?... (व्यवधान) आप उसे कम कीजिए ।... (व्यवधान) मैडम,

आप उसे कम कीजिए।... (व्यवधान) अंत में बंगाल के विषय में मैं कहना चाहती हूँ, मैंने जब घोषणा की,... (व्यवधान) इस बजट में हमने डानकुनी का नाम लिया, क्योंकि ईस्ट-वेस्ट कॉरिडोर बनना था।... (व्यवधान) ईस्ट-वेस्ट कॉरिडोर डानकुनी से सूरत तक जाना है।... (व्यवधान) हमने उसकी घोषणा की है।... (व्यवधान) बंगाल के नेतागण को इतना दु:ख है।... (व्यवधान) उन्होंने कहा कि माननीय सीएम ममता बनर्जी जी जब रेल मंत्री थीं, उस समय यह घोषणा हो चुकी है, आप कुछ नया नहीं कर रही हो। यह उनकी शिकायत है। डानकुनी टू सूरत ईस्ट-वेस्ट फ्रेट कॉरिडोर की घोषणा हुई। ये लोग बोलते हैं कि यह तो हमारी ममता बनर्जी जब रेलवे मंत्री थीं, उस समय यह घोषणा हुई है।... (व्यवधान) यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है।... (व्यवधान) I have announced a new dedicated freight corridor.

माननीय ममता बनर्जी लुधियाना से कोलकाता तक डानकुनी के द्वारा कुछ अनाउंस करके चली गई, उसमें कुछ नहीं हुआ। ... (व्यवधान) मैंने डानकुनी से सूरत के बारे में अनाउंस किया, वह बिल्कुल नया है, इसलिए हर विषय में श्रेय लेने का कष्ट न करें। ... (व्यवधान) इसमें एक विषय मैं हाउस के ध्यान में लाना चाहती हूं। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी हम सब को यह बात वर्ष 2014 से बोल रहे हैं कि हमसे पहले रेलवे का जितना भी अनाउंसमेंट हुआ, जो कार्य पूरे नहीं हुए, पहले उन सबको पूरा कीजिए, चाहे वह पहले किसी और पार्टी ने अनाउंस किया होगा, फिर भी उसे पूरा करो। उसके बाद हमारे अनाउंसमेंट्स हैं। मैडम, वर्ष 1990 से ऐसे 28 प्रोजेक्ट्स अटके पड़े थे, उन सबको मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हम कम्प्लीट कर चुके हैं। 172 ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं जिनकी वर्ष 2000 से 2014 के बीच घोषणा हुई, उन सबका काम भी हम करते जा रहे हैं। हमने यह नहीं किया कि हमसे पहले जो भी अनाउंस हुआ, हमें उसकी परवाह नहीं है, हम हमारे काम करेंगे। No, we are completing even that which has been announced earlier, मगर जहां मैं डानकुनी से सूरत के बारे में बोल रही हूं, उसके लिए ममता जी को श्रेय देना सही नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)

एक और बात मैं माननीय अभिषेक बनर्जी के विषय में बताना चाहती हूं। ... (व्यवधान) I

come from a Bharat, I come from a Bharat करके उन्होंने बहुत से विषय बोले हैं। मैं हर एक विषय पर नहीं बोलना चाहती हूं, मगर उनकी एक सूई जैसी चूभने वाली लाइन थी। उन्होंने Survival is becoming a luxury जैसे कुछ शब्दों का उपयोग किया था, survival is becoming a problem. मैडम, मैं बोलना चाह रही हूं। विशेष रूप से यदि उनका कॉन्टेक्स्ट महिला होता। अक्टूबर, 2025 में ओडिशा की जो एमबीबीएस स्टूडेंट बंगाल के दुर्गापुर में पढ़ रही थी, उसका गैंगरेप हुआ। ... (व्यवधान) फिर लीगल प्रोसेस के द्वारा झगड़ा करके फरवरी, 2026 तक आयी। ... (व्यवधान) अक्टूबर, 2025 में माननीय मुख्यमंत्री पब्लिकली बोल रही थीं। ... (व्यवधान) माननीय मुख्यमंत्री एक महिला होते हुए ... (व्यवधान) सुनिए मैडम, सुनिए। महिला होते हुए भी माननीय मुख्यमंत्री जी बोल रही हैं कि अगर महिला स्पेशियली गर्ल चाइल्ड हो, तो उसे रात्रि के समय बाहर नहीं आना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) They should not be allowed to come outside the house. आप अपने लॉ एंड ऑर्डर को इम्प्रूव नहीं कर रहे हो, मगर महिलाओं के ऊपर दोष डालते जा रहे हो। ... (व्यवधान) कोलकाता में ही 24 ... (व्यवधान) जब उन्होंने बोला, at that time, where were you? If a friend rapes you, कौन क्या कर सकता है? कोलकाता के रेप के ऊपर यह बयान हमारे मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट बता रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) What can we do, if a friend rapes you? महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के विषय में अभिषेक बनर्जी जी बता रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) हमने अपने स्टेट से कानून बनाया, उसे गवर्नर को भेजा, गवर्नर ने राष्ट्रपति को भेजा, लेकिन हमें क्लीयरेंस नहीं मिल रही है। ... (व्यवधान)

स्टेट की हालत यह है और कानून क्लियर नहीं हो रहा?... (व्यवधान) क्या कानून से सब कुछ हो जाएगा?... (व्यवधान) जून, 2025 में टॉलीगंज में बम ब्लास्ट में एक बच्ची मारी गयी। ... (व्यवधान) एक टी.एम.सी. लीडर अरेस्ट भी हुआ ।... (व्यवधान) मेदिनीपुर में टी.एम.सी. लीडर को बम की वज़ह से अरेस्ट किया गया ।... (व्यवधान) बंगाल में बम चलता है, कानून नहीं चलता।... (व्यवधान)

लास्ट में, मैं बता रही हूं कि नेशनल क्राइम रिसर्च ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी) का जो डेटा है,

उसमें क्राइम का जो कन्विक्शन रेट है, इसमें 36 स्टेट्स की लिस्ट में 35वें नम्बर पर बंगाल है और हमारे ऊपर शिकायत की जाती है?... (व्यवधान)

मैडम, मैं इससे आगे बढ़ती हूं।... (व्यवधान) बंगाल का तो मैंने एक-दो उदाहरण दिया, अभी और बाकी है।... (व्यवधान) फिर भी मैं मूव-ऑन करती हूं।... (व्यवधान)

कम्युनिस्ट्स लोगों ने इधर खड़े होकर बजट के ऊपर बात की कि हमें कुछ नहीं मिलता, केरल को कुछ नहीं मिलता।... (व्यवधान) कम्युनिस्ट्स लोग जहां भी सरकार में रहे हैं, वहां की आर्थिक व्यवस्था इतनी नीचे चली जाती है कि उधर कोई इंवेस्टमेंट नहीं जाता है।... (व्यवधान) केरल में एक इंडस्ट्री ग्रुप ने 3,500 करोड़ रुपये की इंवेस्टमेंट को उधर से हटाया और उधर से दूसरी जगह पर चले गए।... (व्यवधान) इंडस्ट्रीज़ को अट्रैक्ट करने के लिए हर स्टेट मेहनत करता है, मगर हम देख रहे हैं कि कम्युनिस्ट्स लोग अपने समय में अपने यहां इंडस्ट्री बिल्ड-अप करने के लिए कुछ नहीं करते हैं।... (व्यवधान) केरल, बंगाल और तमिलनाडु में ग्रॉस डोमेस्टिक कैपिटल फॉर्मेशन डिक्लाइन हो रही है।... (व्यवधान)

18.52 hrs

At this stage, Shri Benny Behanan, Shri Dharmendra Yadav, Shrimati Pratima Mondal and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

मैडम, को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज़, जिनके द्वारा बहुत सारे बिजनेसेज़ होते हैं, उसमें भी सी.पी.एम. के कारण केरल में 399 को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज़ 'फ्रॉड' डिक्लेयर हो चुकी हैं।... (व्यवधान) 125 पॉलिटिकल मर्डर्स हुए हैं।... (व्यवधान) This happened during the current CM's time. I am talking about Kerala, go hear it.... (*Interruptions*)

मैडम, वल्नरेबल सेक्शंस, जो ट्राइबल लोग होते हैं, एस.सीज़. होते हैं, उनके बारे में बताती हूं। According to NCRB data, the highest IPC crime rate in India is in Kerala with 661 cases per lakh population. ... (*Interruptions*)

शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स में 35.5 प्रति एक लाख पॉपुलेशन में एस.टी. लोगों के साथ केरल में क्राइम होता है ।... (व्यवधान) यह एनसीआरबी की डेटा है ।... (व्यवधान) ऐसे ही केरल में 'एट्रॉसिटीज़ अगेंस्ट एस.टीज़.' 6.2 प्रतिशत इन्क्रीज़ हुई है ।... (व्यवधान) केरल असेम्बली में ही बताया गया कि एस.सी. के ऊपर यह 1.2 पर्सेंट इन्क्रीज हुई है ।... (व्यवधान)

मैडम, माननीय लीडर ऑफ ऑपोजीशन श्री राहुल गांधी जी ने बहुत सारे विषयों की बात की ।... (व्यवधान) इसलिए अभी आपको सुनना चाहिए ।... (व्यवधान)

18.55 hrs

At this stage, Shri Dharmendra Yadav, Shrimati Pratima Mondal and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

मैडम, उन्होंने जूजुत्सु मार्शल आर्ट की लैंग्वेज बताई ।... (व्यवधान) ग्रिप, कंट्रोल के बारे में कहा ।... (व्यवधान) ग्रिप के बारे में बहुत बताया ।... (व्यवधान)

उन्होंने चेयर पर बैठे हमारे जगदम्बिका पाल जी के बारे में बताया कि हम आपको रिस्पेक्ट करते हैं । आप हमारे पार्टी वाले ही हैं । उनके बारे में ऐसा बताया गया, लेकिन उन्हीं की पार्टी से बाहर आए हुए बिट्टू को उन्होंने ट्रेटर बताया ।... (व्यवधान) इस चेयर पर बैठे हुए सदस्य दोस्त हैं, लेकिन हमारे बिट्टू ट्रेटर हो गए । ऐसा कहने वाले लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन ने बहुत सारे विषय के बारे में बताया । ... (व्यवधान) उनके एक-एक प्वाइंट का मैं जरूर ऑन्सर देना चाहूंगी । Please listen. ... (*Interruptions*) I am talking about LoP. ... (*Interruptions*) Listen. ... (*Interruptions*) You will be keen to know. ... (*Interruptions*) Shri Suresh, you do not want to listen on LoP. ... (*Interruptions*) Shri Kodikunnil Suresh, your LoP (*Interruptions*) Listen.

18.56 hrs

At this stage, Shri Benny Behanan and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, प्लीज।

… (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण : महोदय, यहां आकर उन्होंने एआई और डेटा के ऊपर बहुत चिंता व्यक्त की कि भारत के डेटा विदेश में चले जा रहे हैं। यह सही नहीं है। हम डेटा सेंटर्स को इंसेंटिवाइज कर रहे हैं, जिससे भारत में ही डेटा रहे और यहां के युवाओं को जॉब मिले। उसके लिए हम यह काम कर रहे हैं। … (व्यवधान) हम डेटा सेंटर के लिए प्रावधान कर रहे हैं। उसको बिना समझे ही वे बोल रहे हैं कि आप विदेश की कंपनी को डेटा दे रहे हैं, हमारे यहां क्या होगा। … (व्यवधान) हम अपने यहां इंसेंटिवाइज कर रहे हैं, ताकि डेटा सेंटर भारत में रहे। डेटा हमारे युवाओं को मैनेज करने के लिए अपने हाथ में रहे। यह एक विषय है।… (व्यवधान)

दूसरा, एक हजार करोड़ रुपये का बजट IndiaAI Mission के लिए एलोकेट किए गए हैं। हमारे इंडियन कस्टमर का सर्विस अच्छा हो, विदेश से क्लाउड आए और हमारे कस्टमर के लिए डेटा सर्विस में आना चाहिए, इसलिए हमने ऐसा किया।… (व्यवधान) But he did not notice that. He did not read it. … (*Interruptions*) मगर उन्होंने एलिगेशन डाल दिया।

महोदया, ये लोग फूड सिक्योरिटी, फ्यूल सिक्योरिटी और फर्टिलाइजर सिक्योरिटी के बारे में ऐसे ही बयां कर रहे हैं। इन विषयों के बारे में सभी सांसदों को सुनना चाहिए। सभी को धैर्य से सुनना चाहिए।… (व्यवधान)

18.57 hrs

At this stage, Shri Benny Behanan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

Go, sit and hear, Madam. … (*Interruptions*) Please … (*Interruptions*) I am talking to her. … (*Interruptions*) I am replying to Rahul Gandhi. … (*Interruptions*) Go, sit and hear. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, प्लीज।

… (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण : के.सी. वेणुगोपाल जी, आप लीडर ऑफ दी अपोजिशन के लिए चिल्लाते रहते हैं। अभी मैं जवाब दे रही हूं। आप अपने लोगों को सुनने के लिए बोलिए। वे फूड सिक्योरिटी और वैल्यू एडिशन के ऊपर बात कर रहे थे। I want to tell him. टोटल फूड सब्सिडी के लिए 2.27 लाख करोड़ रुपये का बजट में एलोकेशन हुआ है। अभी भी हम 80 करोड़ लोगों के लिए फ्री फूड जारी रख रहे हैं। मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ फूड प्रोसेसिंग के द्वारा इंडस्ट्री सेटअप करने के लिए बजट में 4064 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान है। … (व्यवधान) PM Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Scheme के लिए 4000 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा पैसा एलोकेट हुआ है। हमने हाई वैल्यू एग्रीकल्चर के लिए 350 करोड़ रुपये अनाउंस किये हैं। यह कोकोनेट वगैरह में एक्सपेंस के बारे में है। फूड इंफ्लेशन सबसे लोअर रेट में है, जबकि यूपीए के समय फूड इंफ्लेशन डबल डिजिट में था। वह 10-11 परसेंट था। अभी वह नीचे आकर 2 परसेंट से कम है।… (व्यवधान)

19.00 hrs

उन्होंने बहुत बड़ा बयान दिया, जिओ पॉलिटिक्स, एनर्जी, वेपनाइजेशन ऑफ फाइनेंस, इन सबके ऊपर बोले कि इतने सारे चैलेंजेज हैं। यह भी बोल रहे हैं कि हमारा बजट उसको एक्नॉलेज करता है। … (व्यवधान) मगर बजट में इतनी सारी चीजें हैं, उन्हें पढ़ा नहीं है। … (व्यवधान)

मैडम, बजट में क्या-क्या है। इकोनॉमिक्स स्टेबलाइजेशन फंड के लिए 50,000 करोड़ रुपये का अनाउंसमेंट हुआ है। … (व्यवधान) अगर अनएंटिसिपेटेड, अनएक्सपेटेड चैलेंज होता है, तो उस पैसे को उपयोग कर सकते हैं। यह वर्ष 2025-26 में ही अनाउंस हो चुका है। … (व्यवधान) जो पैसा है, उसका उन्हें ज्ञान नहीं है। … (व्यवधान) Technology Security Fund – Rs.9,800 crore to counter weaponisation of technology and finance हम

अलॉट कर चुके हैं । इसकी भी उन्हें जानकारी नहीं है, पढ़ा नहीं है । वे अबोध बालक हैं । … (व्यवधान)

रेअर अर्थ के लिए भारत को तैयार रहना चाहिए । हमें माइक्रो चिप्स बनाना चाहिए । … (व्यवधान) इसके ऊपर इतनी चिंता व्यक्त करने वाले लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन ने यह भी पढ़ा नहीं है कि एनर्जी सिक्योरिटी के लिए, it is critical to insulate India from weaponization of energy methods. The Budget pushes off economy in critical minerals. कस्टम्स ड्यूटी का एग्जम्पशन हुआ है । न्यूक्लियर पावर के लिए 2,500 करोड़ रुपये अलॉट हुए हैं । … (व्यवधान) नेशनल ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन मिशन के लिए 600 करोड़ रुपये अलॉट हुए हैं । इन्होंने बजट को पढ़ा नहीं है और लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन बात करने के लिए आ गए । … (व्यवधान)

हमने बजट में एसईजेड मैन्युफैकचरिंग यूनिट्स, टैरिफ वगैरह के कारण जो इम्पैक्ट हुआ है, हमने उन्हें डोमेस्टिक एरिया में सेल करने के लिए प्रावधान किया है । … (व्यवधान) कस्टम्स ड्यूटी में छूट दी है, इसलिए वे यूनिट्स बच पाएंगे । … (व्यवधान)

हमने कॉम्पटीटिवनेस इन्क्रीज करने के लिए ट्रस्ट बेस्ड गवर्नेंस लाने के लिए कस्टम्स में इतने प्रावधान किए हैं । … (व्यवधान) इन्हें सपोर्ट करने के लिए एमएसएमई और आर्टिजन्स को 10 लाख वैल्यू कैप ऑफ कोरियर एक्सपोर्ट, जो कोरियर के द्वारा एक्सपोर्ट होता है, वह कैप भी हमने हटा दी है, जिससे हमारे छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों को बाहर एक्सपोर्ट करने में सुविधा हो । … (व्यवधान)

यह क्लियरेंस करने के लिए एक ही डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म बनाया है, ताकि इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट एक ही विंडो के द्वारा हो सकता है । … (व्यवधान) इन्होंने कुछ नहीं पढ़ा और हमें लेक्चर देने के लिए आ गए हैं । … (व्यवधान)

हमारे देश में इनसिक्योरिटी बढ़ी है या नहीं, यह सब बजट में है, आपने कुछ पढ़ा ही नहीं है ।… (व्यवधान) यह जरूर सुनना चाहिए और कांग्रेस पक्ष को यह सब सुनने की क्षमता रखनी

चाहिए। … (व्यवधान) They should have strength to listen to this.

ये कह रहे हैं कि हम भारत को सेल कर रहे हैं। … (व्यवधान) भारत के फॉर्मर्स को सेल कर रहे हैं। … (व्यवधान) मोदी जी ने सरेंडर कर दिया। मोदी जी देश के हित में सामने खड़े होकर बात करेंगे। मोदी जी देश के हित में काम करेंगे। … (व्यवधान) मगर देश को बेचने वाले कौन हैं? Which are the sources? I will tell you which the sources are.

वर्ष 2013 में वर्ल्ड ट्रेड ऑर्गेनाइजेशन में कांग्रेस पार्टी ने बाली जाकर एक समझौता किया था। उसमें दो ही विषय थे। … (व्यवधान) एक ट्रेड फैसिलिटेशन और दूसरा विषय पब्लिक स्टॉक होल्डिंग ऑफ ग्रेन्स था। … (व्यवधान) पब्लिक स्टॉक होल्डिंग ऑफ ग्रेन्स के ऊपर भारत के हित में कुछ न करते हुए ट्रेड फैसिलिटेशन के ऊपर साइन किए थे। … (व्यवधान) इसका मतलब है कि जनवरी, 2017 से भारत में किसी किसान से प्रोक्योरमेंट नहीं हो सकता है। … (व्यवधान) हम राशन की दुकान से गरीब लोगों को कुछ नहीं दे सकते हैं, मतलब राशन की कोई चीज नहीं जा सकती है।… (व्यवधान) वर्ल्ड ट्रेड ऑर्गेनाइजेशन की बाली की समिट में जाकर समझौता करने वाले ये लोग हैं।

हमारे किसानों को एमएसपी दे कर कोई प्रोक्योरमेंट कर नहीं सकते थे। … (व्यवधान) मोदी जी ने वर्ष 2014 में आ कर डब्ल्यूटीओ के ऊपर प्रभाव डाला। … (व्यवधान) We fought for it and brought peace clause. … (व्यवधान) हम वर्ष 2017 से पीडीएस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन कर नहीं सकते थे। … (व्यवधान) हम गरीब को राशन दे नहीं सकते थे। … (व्यवधान) देश को, गरीब को, किसान को बेचने वाले ये लोग हैं। … (व्यवधान) ये लोग डब्ल्यूटीओ में जा कर पूरी तरह से सरेंडर कर के आए थे। … (व्यवधान) और ये हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी के ऊपर लगा रहे हैं। … (व्यवधान) एलओपी को ऐसा करने का कोई नैतिक अधिकार बनता नहीं है। … (व्यवधान) वर्ष 2017 में डब्ल्यूटीओ में पीस क्लॉज़ मोदी जी ले कर आए, जिसकी वजह से कोविड के समय हम सभी लोगों को राशन दे पाए और किसान से आज भी प्रोक्योरमेंट हो रही है। … (व्यवधान) नहीं तो कांग्रेस के साथ चलते हुए हमारे देश का किसान सड़क पर आ जाता। … (व्यवधान) ये सेल

करने वाले लोग हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ये भारत के किसान को बेचने वाले लोग हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ये हमारे गरीब को बेचने वाले लोग हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

मैडम, लास्ट में एक और विषय है। ... (व्यवधान) ये लोग बोलते हैं कि पाकिस्तान के साथ भारत को जोड़ने दिया और यूएस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के साथ डील करने के समय आपने पाकिस्तान के साथ भारत को जोड़ने क्यों दिया। ... (व्यवधान) यह कह कर लीडर ऑफ द ऑपोज़िशन हमें सजेशंस दे रहे हैं कि नैगोसिएशंस कैसे करना है। ... (व्यवधान) आपने गरीब और किसान को 2013 में सेल कर दिया और उससे पहले 2009 में शर्म अल-शेख़ में जा कर भारत और पाकिस्तान को जोड़ कर हाईफनेट कर के और टैररिज्म से ताल्लुक नहीं है, हम पाकिस्तान के साथ समझौता करेंगे, बात भी करेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) ऐसा करने वाले डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह कांग्रेस वाले थे। ... (व्यवधान) पाकिस्तान से इंडिया को जोड़ कर, हम पाकिस्तान से बात करेंगे और टैररिज्म से लिंक नहीं है, कहने वाले, ये कांग्रेस वाले आज आ कर हमें एडवाइस दे रहे हैं कि नेगोसिएशन कैसे करना हैं। ... (व्यवधान) सेल करने वाले आप लोग हैं। ... (व्यवधान) किसान को भी, गरीब को भी, इस देश को भी।... (व्यवधान) पाकिस्तान से जोड़ने वाले आप लोग हैं। ... (व्यवधान) आप लोग चिल्ला-चिल्ला कर मेरी आवाज़ को बंद नहीं कर सकते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) आप आ कर हमें एडवाइस दे रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) किरेन रिरिजू ने सही कहा कि भारत को बेचने वाला कोई माई का लाल अभी तक पैदा नहीं हुआ।... (व्यवधान) मोदी जी कभी नहीं करेंगे। ... (व्यवधान)

थैंक्यू मैडम। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सभा की कार्यवाही कल गुरुवार, दिनांक 12 फरवरी, 2026 को प्रातः 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

19.09 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, February 12, 2026/Magha 23, 1947 (Saka).

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ANNEXURE-I

(i) Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

Sl No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	Adv. Chandra Shekhar	175
2	Dr. Bhola Singh	169
3	Dr. Kadiyam Kavya	179
4	Prof. Sougata Ray	171
5	Shri Asaduddin Owaisi	168
6	Shri Dharambir Singh	169
7	Shri E Tukaram	177
8	Shri G M Harish Balayogi	166
9	Shri Gyaneshwar Patil	164
10	Shri Jai Parkash	165
11	Shri Kunduru Raghuveer	167
12	Shri Lavu Sri Krishna Devarayalu	174
13	Shri M K Raghavan	176
14	Shri Nilesh Dnyandev Lanke	164
15	Shri Parbhubhai Nagarbhai Vasava	178
16	Shri Pradyut Bordoloi	170
17	Shri Pushpendra Saroj	161
18	Shri Satpal Brahamchari	165
19	Shri Suresh Kumar Kashyap	173
20	Shri Vishaldada Prakashbapu Patil	162
21	Shri Vivek Thakur	172
22	Shri Zia Ur Rehman	180
23	Thiru D M Kathir Anand	163
24	Thiru Dayanidhi Maran	163

(ii) Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	Adv Gowaal Kagada Padavi	1850
2	Adv Priya Saroj	1846
3	Adv. Adoor Prakash	1989
4	Com. Selvaraj V	1997
5	Dr. Alok Kumar Suman	1879
6	Dr. Amar Singh	1943
7	Dr. Amol Ramsing Kolhe	2047, 1854
8	Dr. Anand Kumar	1849
9	Dr. Bachhav Shobha Dinesh	2018, 1850
10	Dr. Byreddy Shabari	1915
11	Dr. C M Ramesh	2058
12	Dr. D. Ravi Kumar	2068
13	Dr. D. Purandeswari	1934
14	Dr. Ganapathy Rajkumar P	1875
15	Dr. Gumma Thanuja Rani	1990
16	Dr. Hemang Joshi	1893
17	Dr. Hemant Vishnu Savara	1920
18	Dr. K Sudhakar	1971
19	Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy	1999, 1939
20	Dr. Kirsan Namdeo	1845
21	Dr. Lata Wankhede	1869
22	Dr. M K Vishnu Prasad	1973, 1930
23	Dr. M P Abdussamad Samadani	1910
24	Dr. Manna Lal Rawat	1919, 1852
25	Dr. Mohammad Jawed	1962
26	Dr. Nishikant Dubey	1859, 2034, 1929
27	Dr. Prabha Mallikarjun	1987
28	Dr. Rabindra Narayan Behera	1895

29	Dr. Raj Kumar Chabbewal	1938
30	Dr. Rajeev Bharadwaj	2041
31	Dr. Rajesh Mishra	1859
32	Dr. Rajkumar Sangwan	1983
33	Dr. Sambit Patra	1905
34	Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal	1864, 1883
35	Dr. Sharmila Sarkar	1923
36	Dr. Shashi Tharoor	1890
37	Dr. Shivaji Bandappa Kalge	1903
38	Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde	1941, 2046, 1904
39	Dr. T Sumathy Alias Thamizhachi Thangapandian	1937
40	Dr. Thirumaavalavan Tholkappiyan	2043
41	Dr. Vinod Kumar Bind	1992, 1860, 2034, 1929, 1859
42	Km. Sudha R	1885
43	Md Abu Taher Khan	2062
44	Md. Rakibul Hussain	2016
45	Mrs Ruchi Vira	2027
46	Ms Iqra Choudhary	1926
47	Ms Kangna Ranaut	1911, 1864, 2034
48	Ms Sayani Ghosh	1988
49	Ms. Mahua Moitra	1871
50	Ms. Praniti Sushilkumar Shinde	1944, 1850
51	Ms. S Jothimani	1940
52	Prof. Varsha Eknath Gaikwad	2065, 1854
53	Shri Selvaganapathi T.M.	1921
54	Shri Aashtikar Patil Nagesh Bapurao	2055
55	Shri Abhay Kumar Sinha	2057
56	Shri Aditya Yadav	2029
57	Shri Ajay Bhatt	2036, 2037

58	Shri Alok Sharma	1864, 1883
59	Shri Amar Sharadrao Kale	1950
60	Shri Amra Ram	1901
61	Shri Anand Bhadauria	2053
62	Shri Anil Baluni	2037
63	Shri Anil Firojiya	1852
64	Shri Anil Yeshwant Desai	2013, 1881
65	Shri Anoop Pradhan Valmiki	1859, 1893
66	Shri Anto Antony	1970, 1989
67	Shri Anup Sanjay Dhotre	2022, 1880, 2034
68	Shri Anurag Sharma	1899, 1856
69	Shri Anurag Singh Thakur	1916
70	Shri Appalanaidu Kalisetti	1853
71	Shri Arun Bharti	1887
72	Shri Arun Govil	1855
73	Shri Arun Kumar Sagar	1961
74	Shri Ashish Dubey	2035
75	Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat	1884
76	Shri Atul Garg	1894
77	Shri Avimanyu Sethi	1860, 1859,
78	Shri B K Parthasarathi	1982, 1985
79	Shri Babu Singh Kushwaha	1908
80	Shri Baijayant Panda	1888
81	Shri Balabhadra Majhi	1896, 1864,1893
82	Shri Balashowry Vallabhaneni	1968
83	Shri Balya Mama Suresh Gopinath Mhatre	2050, 1931
84	Shri Bapi Haldar	1972
85	Shri Basavaraj Bommai	1886
86	Shri Bastipati Nagaraju	2014

87	Shri Benny Behanan	1991
88	Shri Bhajan Lal Jatav	1935
89	Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab	1880, 1852, 1883
90	Shri Bhaskar Murlidhar Bhagare	1854
91	Shri Bhausaheb Rajaram Wakchaure	1951
92	Shri Bhojraj Nag	1945, 1859
93	Shri Bhumare Sandipanrao Asaram	1903
94	Shri Bibhu Prasad Tarai	1929, 1859
95	Shri Bidyut Baran Mahato	2038
96	Shri Biplab Kumar Deb	1912
97	Shri Brijendra Singh Ola	1933
98	Shri Brijmohan Agrawal	1979
99	Shri Bunty Vivek Sahu	1929, 1852, 1859
100	Shri C N Annadurai	1861
101	Shri Captain Brijesh Chowta	1916, 1859
102	Shri Chandan Chauhan	1852, 1883
103	Shri Chandra Prakash Choudhary	1880
104	Shri Chandra Prakash Joshi	1893, 1883, 1859
105	Shri Charanjit Singh Channi	1969, 1865
106	Shri Chavan Ravindra Vasantrao	1957, 2064
107	Shri Chavda Vinod Lakhamshi	1883
108	Shri Daggumalla Prasada Rao	2032
109	Shri Damodar Agrawal	1852
110	Shri Darshan Singh Choudhary	1847
111	Shri Deepender Singh Hooda	1906
112	Shri Devesh Shakya	2005
113	Shri Dhairyasheel Sambhajirao Mane	2064, 1957
114	Shri Dharambir Singh	2034, 1929
115	Shri Dharmendra Yadav	2052
116	Shri Dhaval Laxmanbhai Patel	2004

117	Shri Dileshwar Kamait	1945, 1880, 1852
118	Shri Dineshbhai Makwana	1883
119	Shri Dulu Mahato	1873
120	Shri Durai Vaiko	2019
121	Shri Dushyant Singh	1841
122	Shri Eatala Rajender	1996
123	Shri Eswarasamy K	1870
124	Shri G Lakshminarayana	2011
125	Shri Gajendra Singh Patel	1889
126	Shri Ganesh Singh	1993
127	Shri Gaurav Gogoi	1876
128	Shri Godam Nagesh	1929, 1859
129	Shri Govind Makthappa Karjol	2070
130	Shri Gurmeet Singh Meet Hayer	2067, 1958
131	Shri Gyaneshwar Patil	1903
132	Shri Hanuman Beniwal	1955
133	Shri Harendra Singh Malik	2009
134	Shri Haribhai Patel	2060
135	Shri Harish Chandra Meena	1948
137	Shri Imran Masood	1863
137	Shri Jagdish Shettar	1954
138	Shri Jagannath Sarkar	2017
139	Shri Jagdambika Pal	1932, 1877
140	Shri Janardan Singh Sigriwal	1928
141	Shri Jashubhai Bhilubhai Rathva	1856
142	Shri Jaswantsinh Sumanbhai Bhabhor	2002, 1893
143	Shri Jugal Kishore	1852, 1893, 1883
144	Shri K C Venugopal	1998
145	Shri K E Prakash	2026
146	Shri K Radhakrishnan	2024

147	Shri K Sudhakaran	2069
148	Shri Kali Charan Singh	1880, 1859
149	Shri Kalyan Banerjee	1907
150	Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tasa	1977
151	Shri Kanwar Singh Tanwar	1872
152	Shri Karan Bhushan Singh	1882
153	Shri Karti P Chidambaram	1843, 1878, 1865
154	Shri Kesineni Sivanath	1985, 1982
155	Shri Khagen Murmu	1932
156	Shri Kodikunnil Suresh	1967, 1989
157	Shri Kota Srinivasa Poojary	1896, 1880, 2034
158	Shri Kripanath Mallah	1867
159	Shri Kuldeep Indora	1917
160	Shri Lalji Verma	2042
161	Shri Lavu Sri Krishna Devarayalu	2000
162	Shri Lumbaram Choudhary	2038, 1864
163	Shri Maddila Gurumoorthy	1857
164	Shri Madhavaneni Raghunandan Rao	2063
165	Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy	1851, 1892
166	Shri Mahendra Singh Solanky	1864, 1883
167	Shri Malaiyarasan D	1930
168	Shri Malvinder Singh Kang	1965
169	Shri Mani A	2001
170	Shri Manish Jaiswal	1852
171	Shri Manish Tewari	2021
172	Shri Manoj Tiwari	1859, 1883
173	Shri Matheswaran V S	1966
174	Shri Mohite Patil Dhairyasheel Rajsinh	1854
175	Shri Mohmad Haneefa	1963
176	Shri Muhammed Hamdullah Sayeed	1924

177	Shri Mukesh Rajput	1856
178	Shri Mukeshkumar Chandrakaant Dalal	1880, 1883
179	Shri Murari Lal Meena	1868, 1865
180	Shri N K Premachandran	2040
181	Shri Naba Charan Majhi	1929
182	Shri Nalin Soren	1893, 1859
183	Shri Narayan Tatu Rane	1891
184	Shri Narayandas Ahirwar	2044
185	Shri Naresh Ganpat Mhaske	2046, 1941, 1904
186	Shri Navaskani K	1861
187	Shri Naveen Jindal	1844
188	Shri Neeraj Maurya	1986, 1908
189	Shri Omprakash Bhupalsinh Alias Pavan Rajenimbalkar	1931, 2013, 1881
190	Shri P C Mohan	1939, 1893, 1852
191	Shri P P Chaudhary	1860, 1859
192	Shri P V Midhun Reddy	1978
193	Shri Parshottambhai Rupala	1946
194	Shri Patel Umeshbhai Babubhai	1874
195	Shri Prabhakar Reddy Vemireddy	1974
196	Shri Pradeep Kumar Singh	1852, 1883
197	Shri Pratap Chandra Sarangi	1992, 1929, 2034, 1860, 1859
198	Shri Praveen Patel	1932, 1852, 1883
199	Shri Pushpendra Saroj	1846
200	Shri Putta Mahesh Kumar	1892, 1851
201	Shri Rahul Gandhi	1975
202	Shri Rahul Kaswan	1942
203	Shri Raja A	1949
204	Shri Raja Ram Singh	1936
205	Shri Rajabhau Parag Prakash Waje	2054

206	Shri Rajeev Rai	1842
207	Shri Rajesh Naranbhai Chudasama	1889, 1856
208	Shri Rajesh Ranjan	1913
209	Shri Rajesh Verma	1869
210	Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy	2061, 1860, 1859
211	Shri Rajkumar Chahar	1992, 1860
212	Shri Rajmohan Unnithan	1848
213	Shri Rajpalsinh Mahendrasinh Jadav	2025
214	Shri Raju Bista	1927
215	Shri Rakesh Rathor	1858
216	Shri Ram Shiromani Verma	2039
217	Shri Ramasahayam Raghuram Reddy	1925
218	Shri Ramesh Awasthi	1862, 1852
219	Shri Ramprit Mandal	1958
220	Shri Ramvir Singh Bidhuri	1994
221	Shri Ravindra Dattaram Waikar	1941, 2046, 1904
222	Shri Ravindra Shukla Alias Ravi Kishan	1883, 1852
223	Shri Richard Vanlalhmangaiha	1922
224	Shri Sachithanantham R	2045
225	Shri Sanatan Pandey	1902
226	Shri Sanjay Dina Patil	2065, 1854
227	Shri Sanjay Haribhau Jadhav	1881
228	Shri Sanjay Uttamrao Deshmukh	1964, 1931
229	Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka	1878, 1845
230	Shri Sasikanth Senthil	2059
231	Shri Saumitra Khan	1897, 1883, 1880
232	Shri Selvam G	1861
233	Shri Shafi Parambil	1958
234	Shri Shankar Lalwani	1859

235	Shri Shashank Mani	1893, 1860, 2034
236	Shri Shrirang Appa Chandu Barne	1904, 2046, 1941
237	Shri Sribharat Mathukumilli	1866
238	Shri Subbarayan K	1997
239	Shri Sudhakar Singh	1956
240	Shri Sudheer Gupta	1957, 2064
241	Shri Sukanta Kumar Panigrahi	2034, 1859
242	Shri Sunil Kumar	2051
243	Shri Suresh Kumar Shetkar	2030
244	Shri T R Baalu	2048
245	Shri Tangella Uday Srinivas	1952, 1853
246	Shri Tapir Gao	2003, 1880
247	Shri Tariq Anwar	2015
248	Shri Tatkare Sunil Dattatrey	1877
249	Shri Tejasvi Surya	1898, 1862, 1883
250	Shri Tharaniventhan M S	2008
251	Shri Trivendra Singh Rawat	1960
252	Shri Ummeda Ram Beniwal	2020
253	Shri Utkarsh Verma Madhur	2049
254	Shri V K Sreekandan	1981
255	Shri Vamsi Krishna Gaddam	2031
256	Shri Ve Vaithilingam	1914
257	Shri Vijay Baghel	1918, 1883
258	Shri Vijay Kumar Dubey	1929, 1893
259	Shri Vijayakumar Alias Vijay Vasanth	2023
260	Shri Vishaldada Prakashbapu Patil	1850
261	Shri Vishnu Datt Sharma	2028
262	Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram	1852, 1880
263	Shri Vishweshwar Hegde Kageri	1860, 1859
264	Shri Y S Avinash Reddy	1995

265	Shri Yaduveer Wadiyar	1884
266	Shri Yogender Chandolia	1880, 1883
267	Smt. Anita Nagarsingh Chouhan	1959, 1860
268	Smt. Anita Subhadarshini	1867
269	Smt. Bag Mitali	2033
270	Smt. Bharti Pardhi	2046, 1904, 1941
271	Smt. D K Aruna	1889, 1856
272	Smt. Delkar Kalaben Mohanbhai	2010
273	Smt. Geniben Nagaji Thakor	1947
274	Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal	1980
275	Smt. June Maliah	1958
276	Smt. Jyotsna Charandas Mahant	1865
277	Smt. Kamaljeet Sehrawat	2034, 1929, 1883
278	Smt. Kamlesh Jangde	1953
279	Smt. Mahima Kumari Mewar	1893, 1852
280	Smt. Mala Rajya Laxmi Shah	1929, 1893, 2034
281	Smt. Mala Roy	2012, 1939
282	Smt. Manju Sharma	1900
283	Smt. Poonamben Hematbhai Maadam	1976
284	Smt. Pratima Mondal	2066
285	Smt. Roopkumari Choudhary	1880, 1859
286	Smt. Sajda Ahmed	2056
287	Smt. Sandhya Ray	2007
288	Smt. Sangeeta Kumari Singh Deo	2006
289	Smt. Shambhavi	1869
290	Smt. Shobhanaben Mahendrasinh Baraiya	1893, 1859
291	Smt. Smita Uday Wagh	2000, 1932, 2034
292	Smt. Supriya Sule	1854
293	Smt. Vijaylakshmi Devi	1953, 1875

294	Thiru Arun Nehru	1984
295	Thiru S Jagathratchakan	1909
296	Thiru Thanga Tamilselvan	1875

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ANNEXURE-II

(i) Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions

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Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	:	1842, 1847, 1899, 1914, 1915, 1917, 1922, 1927, 1959, 1980, 1995, 2013, 2016, 2023, 2032, 2042, 2044, 2069
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Electronics and Information Technology	:	1845, 1846, 1851, 1879, 1881, 1893, 1903, 1929, 1934, 1957, 1962, 1976, 1987, 2007, 2047, 2061, 2065, 2066
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